GAZETTEER OF GHAZIPUR.

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PREFACE.

The old Gazetteer of Ghazipur, compiled by Mr. J. E. Gill, was derived mainly from the scholarly Memoir by Dr. Wilton Oldham and from notes supplied by Mr. W. Irvine. The latter subsequently produced his valuable Report on the Revision of Records, which has proved of the greatest assistance in the preparation of the present volume. I have also to express my thanks for the aid rendered by Mr. E. A. Molony and to Pandit Rama Shankar Misra, as well as to Mr. G. A. Levett-Yeats for an exhaustive account of the Opium Factory.

NAINI TAL:
September 1908.

H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF GHAZIPUR.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

C. R. A. S.—Cunningham's Archæological Survey Reports.

J. R. A. S.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

E. H. I.—The History of India, as told by its own Historians, by Sir H. M. Elliot: London, 1877.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The district of Ghazipur forms part of the Benares division, and comprises a fairly compact block of country lying to the east of Jaunpur and the north-east of Benares, between the parallels of 25° 19″ and 25° 54″ north latitude and 83° 4″ and 83° 58″ east longitude. It is bounded on the north-west by the Deogaon and Muhammadabad tahsils of Azamgarh, on the north-east and east by the Rasra and Ballia tahsils in the Ballia district, and on the south-east by the district of Shahabad in Bengal, from which Ghazipur is separated by the Karamnasa river. Elsewhere the boundaries are generally conventional though in places they are marked by natural features, such as the Sarju and other small streams. The extreme length of the district from east to west is about 56 and the maximum breadth from north to south some 37 miles. The area is liable to change, but only to a small extent; for though considerable variations occur from time to time in the case of those parganas bordering on the Ganges, the fact that the course of this river lies almost wholly within the district renders great alterations impossible. At the survey of 1840 the area of the present district was approximately 882,560 acres; but owing to changes caused by the transfer of villages it had risen to 891,951 acres in 1879, while the average for the five years ending in 1906-07 was 891,064 acres, or 1392·29 square miles, the decrease being again due for the most part to the loss of villages transferred to Ballia. **Boundaries.**

As a whole the district is a fertile plain, the only marked variations of surface being those caused by the broad valley of the Ganges and by the channels of the minor streams. Save for the wide expanses of low rice country the tract is well wooded, for though there are no forests and few jungles, groves of mango and other species are dotted about in profusion and there is a large number of scattered trees, many of which attain a magnificent growth. The population is extremely dense, and in most **General aspect.**

parts the unusual frequency of villages and hamlets forms a striking feature in the landscape. To the same cause may be attributed the closeness of the cultivation, which has long been extended to all but the most unprofitable land, so that little waste remains beyond sterile sand or the barren plains of *usar* which in some parts are very common, and particularly in the north.

Levels. The general slope of the country is from north-west to south-east, this being the direction usually taken by the subsidiary drainage lines though the rule is by no means universal, the Ganges itself leaving the district in a higher latitude than at its point of entry, while the north-easterly course of the Karamnasa points to the existence of a reversed slope on the south bank of the Ganges. The actual amount of the slope is fairly illustrated by the recorded heights. There are three principal stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey in the district at Gaura and Barhanpur in pargana Saidpur and at Kanwan in Shadiabad, but these are all placed on eminences and do not show the real level of the country. The latter on the extreme west, where the Gumti first touches the district, is 254 feet above the sea, and this falls to 244 feet at Saidpur, 235 at Nandganj and 226 feet in the Ghazipur civil station, all these places lying in a practically direct line from west to east. The south-easterly slope is clearly shown by the bench-marks on the Azamgarh road, which enters the district at 241 feet, falls to 231 at Birnon, to 229 at the unction with the Gorakhpur road and to 222 at Anahun, a short distance north of Ghazipur city. The level continues to drop towards the east, and at the extremity of the district, where the Ballia road enters pargana Garha, it is not more than 208 feet above the sea. A similar gradient is to be observed in the southern uplands. Gaighat on the Karamnasa is about 234 feet, Zamaniah 228, Dildarnagar 225 and Buxar, just beyond the boundary, 206 feet. The difference between the upland and lowland tracts is very marked, the former being from ten to twenty feet above the highest and from fifty to seventy feet above the lowest level of the Ganges. The drop is everywhere noticeable, for where the high flood bank is not an actual cliff its place is taken by a more or less pronounced slope, emphasised in almost every place by a distinct change of soil.

River system.

It will be evident, therefore, that the rivers and drainage lines constitute the dominant factor in determining the physical conditions of the district. The Ganges is, of course, the most important of these and all the others form part of the same system, being directly or indirectly affluents of that river. The part played by the tributary streams is very prominent, especially as regards the drainage, since the proportion of the surface water carried into the Ganges itself as distinct from its affluents is relatively small, owing to the general rule that the high bank stands at a greater elevation than the interior and that, consequently, the subsidiary drainage channels serve a far greater area than the arterial line.

Ganges.

The Ganges first touches this district in the extreme southwest of pargana Saidpur, and for several miles forms the boundary between Ghazipur and Benares. After the first two miles the river changes direction at Aunrihar, bending to the south-east, and maintains this course to a point near Dhanapur in Mahaich, where it turns north-eastwards for some five miles. In this bend the stream, which hitherto has kept close to the Saidpur bank, is thrown against the southern or Mahaich side, with the result that on the north there is a large expanse of sandy alluvium liable to annual inundation. Near Nari Pachdeora in Saidpur the channel returns to the northern bank and then takes a sharp bend to the south-east flowing past Chochakpur and Paharpur, generally following the right bank. In the extreme south of Karanda the river takes another great bend, turning northwards to the town of Zamaniah and then northwestwards as far as Mainpur and the confluence with the Gangi, thus forming the boundary of Karanda on three sides. The main stream here keeps to the left: but the bank is neither firm nor high, and constant changes take place. From Mainpur the Ganges sweeps to the north-east, flowing close under the high *kankar* ridge on which stands the city of Ghazipur; but a few miles beyond the district headquarters the stream bends to the south-east through a wide expanse of low alluvium. For many years the river used to work its way through three distinct channels, enclosing large islands which belonged to the Sherpur-Reotipur *taluqa* and uniting near Bara; but the current has

now shifted wholly to the right-hand channel, and the others have been filled up with silt. Thus from Zamaniah to Bara the course of the river forms an immense arc encompassing the Zamaniah pargana, with the city of Ghazipur in the centre on the concave or outer side. At Bara the bed narrows and the stream flows eastwards as far as Chaunsa in Shahabad, where it turns to the north-east towards Buxar and Korantadih, separating pargana Muhammadabad of this district from the territories of Bengal till it passes into Ballia at Rasulpur. The total length from its first point of contact at the Gumti confluence to its exit at Rasulpur is about 64 miles, but this is liable to change from time to time, although the variations in the river's course through the district are insignificant in comparison with those that have occurred in Ballia. This is due to the presence of hard or at least moderately firm banks at several places, such as Saidpur, Chochakpur, Zamaniah, Ghazipur and Bara, practically fixing the course of the stream and permitting but slight variations between those points. As is generally the case along the Ganges the banks are alternately steep and shelving, the ordinary rule being that a precipitous bank on one side is faced by a gentle slope of alluvium on the other. This rule applies primarily to curves, where the current is directed by centrifugal force against the outer or concave side; but it is of almost universal application, since the course of the river is seldom straight for an appreciable distance. The existing channel has been carved in the process of ages out of the old upland formation, and the changes in the stream have left in most places a very wide valley, in some portion of which lies the actual channel, while the rest is filled with the more recent alluvial deposits of the lowlands. The manner in which such changes occur is very simple. The scour against the outer bank in a curve undermines and destroys it; while at the same time there is comparatively still water on the inner or convex side, permitting the river to deposit the sand and mud brought down from the upper reaches and held in suspension where the current is rapid. The heavier sand is deposited first, and when the water becomes shallow and the stream less strong the sand is covered with fine mud of great fertility, the layer

varying in thickness from a few inches to several feet annually. The value of these deposits as fertilisers of the shallow soils in the lowlands is immense, and a high flood is welcomed by the cultivators even at the cost of a standing crop. The erosive action of the river on the outer flank varies to a surprising extent. Where the current sets against a mass of *kankar* the destructive effect is so slight as to be barely perceptible: this is the case at Ghazipur, where the stream makes no impression although it attacks the bank with great force in its sweep to the north-west. Similarly there has been no change at Saidpur and at Bara, the identity of the present course with that taken in 1529 being proved by the accounts of the battle of Chaunsa. Where the *kankar* is sparse and fine the action is more rapid, as is the case at Zamaniah, the annual encroachments being clearly discernible; and where the current sets against a lowland bank of recent alluvium its destructive effect is remarkable. Thus in the east of Karanda from 1840 to 1870 the river destroyed yearly a strip of land from three to four hundred feet in breadth, whereas the annual erosion of the upland at the very sharp bend above Zamaniah was not more than twelve feet. It is nevertheless strange that the Ganges has produced so small an alteration in the geography of the district within historical times ; the most noteworthy instance being afforded by pargana Karanda, which is wholly alluvial but has remained almost unchanged at any rate since the days of Akbar. There are, of course, many indications of former channels in the river valley, sometimes silted up at either end and converted into the characteristic narrow lagoons called *bhagars*, and sometimes maintaining a precarious existence as backwaters and secondary beds carrying a stream in the rains and generally known as Burhganga, or the old Ganges. The breadth and velocity of the river differ greatly in various places, according to the season and the nature of the bed and banks. In the dry weather the breadth at Ghazipur is not more than 800 yards, but in August it is fully a mile. The maximum rise is about 45 feet in the west and 35 feet in the east, and on occasions the river swells with great rapidity, a notable instance being a rise of fourteen feet in twenty-four hours during the month of June 1882. Generally the deep-stream rule prevails all along the

Ganges and disputes arising from alluvion or diluvion are rare, at all events in comparison with the incessant quarrels that arise from this cause in Ballia. The only exception occurs in the *taluqas* of Sherpur-Reotipur, Gahmar and Bara in pargana Zamaniah; but these changes in the course of the stream are of no moment, since the land on either side belongs to the same pargana and to identical proprietors.

Gumti. The first tributary to join the Ganges in this district is the Gumti, which flows along the southern boundary of the Saidpur tahsil, separating it from Benares, as far as the confluence at Kaithi, two miles above Aunrihar. The Gumti is here a navigable stream of considerable size, subject at times to heavy floods which are intensified by the action of the Ganges in holding up the water at the junction. The banks are however high and well-defined, so that no damage is done except in the case of the narrow strips of alluvial land which are to be found occasionally on the inner sides of the many bends in its course. The land along the Gumti is generally poor, broken by ravines and in several places covered with scrub jungle. Some of the ravines extend inland for a long distance, one of the chief being the Sarwa, a small watercourse that forms the boundary between this district and Jaunpur.

Gangi. The next tributary on the left bank is the Gangi, a stream which rises near Jaunpur and makes its way in a south-easterly direction through the clay lands along the borders of Jaunpur and Azamgarh. At its entry into this district at Soniapar near Nek Dih it is joined by a minor drainage channel called the Pachhadi and thence flows for a few miles along the Azamgarh boundary, afterwards separating the Bahriabad and Saidpur parganas. At Dahra it is fed by a small affluent which carries down the drainage from the country to the west, and then it passes into pargana Saidpur where its course is marked by a succession of loops and bends, the general direction being east-south-east. Eventually the Gangi forms the boundary between Karanda and Ghazipur, and empties itself into the Ganges at Mainpur. It has no feeders of any importance, but acts as an efficient drainage channel for a considerable area on either bank. Though carrying a large volume of water during the rains it seldom overflows

its banks, since the bed is well below the general level of the country: in the hot weather it sinks to insignificant dimensions, and in most years runs almost dry. There are several bridges over the Gangi, comprising those on the two lines of railway which cross the stream; the fine masonry structure at Bhimapar, erected by Beni Ram Pandit, to whom the Bahriabad pargana was given in *jagir* by Warren Hastings; that on the road from Saidpur to Sadat, a handsome arched structure built in 1881 by Bhola Sahu, a rich banker of the former place; the ancient bridge at Sikandarpur on the road from Saidpur to Bhitri; and the masonry bridge at Deokali on the metalled road to Ghazipur.

Besu. The Besu, a somewhat larger river, has its origin in a series of swamps in the Deogaon tahsil at Azamgarh, and first touches this district at Gadaipur in the north-west corner of Bahriabad. For several miles it separates that pargana from Azamgarh, and from its junction with the Noni, a small affluent of similar origin, it turns to the south-east, traversing the Shadiabad pargana. A short distance above the town of that name the Besu is joined by the Udawanti, a well-defined stream which likewise rises in the swamps of Azamgarh, and after forming for a short distance the district boundary is joined by a minor watercourse called the Dona, and thence flows eastwards through Bahriabad to Hurmuzpur on the right bank of the Besu. Some four miles below Shadiabad the river receives on the same bank a streamlet which carries off the surplus water from the Parna *jhil* and other swamps in Saidpur. By this time the river has attained considerable dimensions, and from Ghauspur, where it passes into the Ghazipur pargana, its bed grows deeper and the banks are scored by numerous ravines till it finally passes into the low alluvium near Khalispur. There the channel is apt to vary from time to time according to the nature of the Ganges floods. The present confluence with that river is at Dungarpur; but there are several old channels, one of which flows past Sherpur while another keeps further to the north, along the line of the Ballia road, and eventually falls into the Ganges at Birpur. During the rains the stream attains a considerable size but is almost dry in the cold weather. The Besu is crossed by masonry bridges at Shadiabad and on the road from Ghazipur to Gorakhpur, and by a modern

bridge of iron girders on that to Korantadih and Ballia; elsewhere the passage is effected by fording or by ferries during the rains.

Mangai. The next river is the Mangai, a large stream of remarkable length, which rises near Dostpur in the Sultanpur district and thence flows through the north of Jaunpur and the south of Azamgarh, entering this district in the north of pargana Shadiabad. Thence it maintains a south-easterly course, though its channel is very tortuous, as far as Sheikhpur, where it is crossed by the road from Ghazipur to Gorakhpur. From that point it bends to the north-east for several miles, but again turns south-eastwards through the Muhammadabad pargana till it reaches Hata, and from that place it again flows north-eastwards along the edge of the uplands to Lathudih, where it once more takes a south-easterly course into the Ballia district and finally joins the Sarju just before the junction of the latter with the Ganges. The total length of the Mangai in this district is about 62 miles; but while it drains a very large area it receives no affluent of any importance, the largest being an insignificant stream called the Sota which traverses the north-west corner of Muhammadabad, rising near Kaghzipur and falling into the main stream on the left bank at Gathia. Like the other rivers the Mangai carries a large volume during the rains, then attaining a breadth of 200 feet or more, but in the dry season it shrinks to small dimensions, and is often not more than 20 feet across. The river is bridged on the Gorakhpur road and on the roads leading from Muhammadabad to Qasimabad and Lathudih, while at several other places ferries are maintained.

Bhainsahi. The Bhainsahi rises in the Muhammadabad tahsil of Azamgarh and for a considerable distance forms the northern boundary of this district, which it first touches near Jalalabad. After draining the north of Shadiabad and Pachotar, and gradually increasing in size and depth, it passes into Zahurabad and falls into the Sarju just below the town of Bahadurganj. In the rains it attains a considerable size and for some distance it is navigable by small country boats, but like the others it carries a very scanty amount of water during the hot weather. The only bridge is that on the road to Gorakhpur, but a temporary pile bridge, replaced during the rains by a ferry, is maintained near Bahadurganj.

The Sarju, often known as the Tons and also as the Chhoti Sarju to distinguish it from the greater river of that name, contains the combined water of the Tons, a river of Fyzabad and Azamgarh, and the Chhoti Sarju, which is in reality nothing more than a branch channel of the Ghagra, leaving that river in pargana Birhar of Fyzabad. The two streams unite near Mau in Azamgarh, and then pass into pargana Zahurabad near Bahadurganj. After receiving the Bhainsahi on its right bank the Sarju flows along the northern boundary of that pargana for a considerable distance separating this district from Ballia, into which it eventually passes from pargana Dehma. Its only tributary besides the Bhainsahi is a small stream called the Godhni, which has its origin in a line of *jhils*, of which the Singhera Tal is the chief, running through pargana Zahurabad; after a course of ten miles or thereabouts the Godhni falls into the Sarju at the village of Fateh Sarai. The Sarju is a considerable river flowing in a broad valley some two miles in width and in the rains its stream is deep and rapid, the breadth varying from 800 feet at that season to 100 feet in the hot weather, while the depth ranges from four to 25 feet. The floods often attain large dimensions, but unlike those of the Ganges are injurious in their effects, as they generally leave behind them nothing but sand. The river is navigable, and at one time bore a considerable traffic between Mau, Bahadurganj, Rasra and the Ganges, though of late years this has almost wholly disappeared owing to the competition of the railway. There are no bridges over the Sarju in this district, but, ferries are maintained at several places such as Bahadurganj and Sidhagarh on the road from Qasimabad to Rasra. The Sarju is not only a drainage line of great importance but possesses a peculiar interest on account of its connection with the Ghagra, of which it probably represents an ancient channel. It has been suggested that in the no distant future the latter river may again resume this course owing to the constant recession of the junction with the Ganges eastwards, since this results in the gradual raising of the bed of the Ghagra, rendering it continually more liable to break through its banks and adopt for itself a shorter and easier route to the Ganges. It is of course possible that such an event, the effect of which would be

Sarju.

almost incalculable, might be averted by the adoption of a fresh channel nearer to the point of junction in the eastern lowlands of Ballia.

Lambuia. The tributaries which join the Ganges on the right bank comprise the Lambuia, the Karamnasa and two small watercourses known as the Barka and Chori, which drain the pargana of Mahaich. The Lambuia, named after the village of Lambui at its confluence with the Ganges, is also called the Mahuji, and is a small stream rising in the clay tract in the south of Mahaich, which forms the boundary between this district and Benares till it reaches the Zamaniah border where it bends northwards to join the Ganges, after separating Zamaniah from Mahaich. The stream at first is ill-defined, but its channel grows gradually deeper and in the rains it is of fair size, necessitating the maintenance of a ferry on the road from Zamaniah to Dhanapur.

Karamnasa. The Karamnasa, well known as the ill-omened stream, its name signifying the destroyer of pious deeds, is still abhorred by the orthodox, who avoid all contact with its waters. Rising in the Kaimur hills it passes through Mirzapur and Benares, in the latter forming for a considerable distance the boundary of Shahabad and the territories of Bengal, a function which it performs throughout its course along the southern borders of the Zamaniah pargana, as far as its confluence with the Ganges near Bara at Chaunsa, a spot rendered memorable by the defeat there inflicted on Humayun by Sher Shah Suri. The river flows in a deep bed with high banks on either side, but occasionally it comes down in sudden and violent floods which rise to a height of thirty feet or more, and in places, particularly in the extreme south and near the confluence, spill over the neighbouring fields. Sometimes the water makes its way across country into the Ganges with disastrous results, since the deposit left behind is generally pure sand. The Karamnasa drains a considerable area of the southern uplands and is fed by several small ravines and channels, the chief of which is known as the Eknaiya, discharging into the river at Diwaitha. The only bridge is that on the railway near Bara; but there are several ferries, the most important being at Chaunsa. The river is historically of interest

as the boundary fixed by the directors of the East India Company to their political aspirations at the time when the forward policy of Clive was causing them anxiety.

Lakes and *jhils.*

These rivers practically complete the drainage system of the district, but at the same time there are certain tracts in which the natural drainage is far from perfect. Such depressions, from which the surface water finds no definite outlet, are most common in the north of the district, especially in the country between the Mangai on the south and the Bhainsahi and Sarju on the north. Their presence is indicated by numerous shallow *jhils* and lagoons, which are more or less connected and extend in an irregular line across country, following the general slope of the ground. Where the depressions are not sufficiently deep to form *jhils* they can be recognised by the strips of rice land whose bare appearance, after the rice has been cut, offer a striking contrast to the green expanses of *rabi* on the higher levels. The surface water, essential for the growth of rice, is held up by means of low earthen dams, and in heavy rain the pressure is relieved by convenient cuttings, so as to pass on the surplus water along the drainage lines. The most northerly of these lines is in Pachotar, where the long Singhera Tal with its many branches sends its overflow eastwards to form the Godhni, assisted by another string of swamps at Sulemanpur, Mahmudpur and other villages, extending north-eastwards towards the same stream. A more important line is that which originates in the Malher or Nada Tal near Jalalabad, and continues in a south-easterly direction to the large Manadar or Majhan *jhil*, through which the railway passes, the *jhil* at Kothia on the Shadiabad border and the great Udain and Sehda Tals near Bogna, whence the line extends right across Pachotar and into Muhammadabad at Kaghzipur, there forming the source of the Sota. The smaller *jhils* usually dry up during the cold weather, and the process is hastened by irrigation; but those named are generally permanent save in years of abnormal drought. In the south-east of Zahurabad there is a large semi-circular *jhil* near Barachaur which is apparently an old river channel though now it is practically isolated. A similar line of swamps, known as the Parna *jhil*, extends through the north of Saidpur in the tract between the

Besu and the Gangi; and there is another in Khanpur and the east of Saidpur, discharging its overflow into the latter river. In the extreme west of pargana Ghazipur an extensive depression is marked by the Reonsa Tal near Nandganj and the *jhils* at Fatehullahpur and elsewhere which ultimately form the Rach, a tiny watercourse falling into the Ganges on the western borders of the civil station. South of the Ganges the chief *jhils* are the remnants of old channels in the lowlands of Zamaniah, notably the immense Barka Tal at Sunahria, between Lahuar and Dharni, and the long but narrow lagoon to the west of Reotipur.

Soils: uplands.

The soils and consequently the general topography of the district depend directly on the drainage. The northern uplands, which comprise all the country north of the Ganges, with the exception of parts of Saidpur and Ghazipur and the greater portion of Muhammadabad, for the most part resemble the ordinary uplands of the Gangetic plain. On the higher levels sand preponderates, and as the ground slopes inland from the banks of the streams the soil becomes a good fertile loam, usually of a somewhat light character, and in the depressions this merges into a stiff clay which turns into *usar* wherever saturation has occurred, and at all times is suited mainly for the cultivation of rice. The light sandy soil is known generally as *balua*, the loam as *doras*, corresponding to the *dumat* of other parts, and the clay as *matiyar*. There are however several recognised subdivisions of these soils, especially in the case of clay, which ranges from the stiff brown loam known as *matiyar* proper to the hard grey *dhankar*, which, as its name implies, is fitted only for the cultivation of rice and is so tenacious that it can only be worked when well soaked, while in dry weather it hardens into an iron consistency. This soil is often infected with the saline efflorescences called *reh* which frequently occurs in the low country between the Mangai and the Bhainsahi, an undue proportion of these salts rendering the land wholly sterile as is the case in the wide expanses of barren *usar*. In most parts of the upland too there is a large amount of *kankar* in the subsoil, and this in places crops out on the surface, resulting in a gritty unfertile soil of little agricultural value. This *kankar* is not without its advantages, not only from a commercial point of view but also

because it affords a firm foundation for wells, the construction of which is consequently practicable in almost every part of the uplands.

Lowlands.

The alluvial lowlands, generally known as *tari* in contradistinction to the *uparwar* or uplands, comprise a small portion of the Saidpur and Ghazipur parganas, almost the whole of Karanda and the greater part of Muhammadabad from the Ganges to the road from Ghazipur to Lathudih and Ballia. South of the Ganges the alluvial area includes a narrow strip in Mahaich and about half Zamaniah, the limit in the latter being marked roughly by a line from the town of Zamaniah to Nagsar and thence to Gahmar. Here the soil is of a different nature, varying from pure river sand on the shores of the Ganges to the fine loam deposit left by the river on the newer formations, and the characteristic *karail*, a dark variety closely corresponding to the *mar* of Bundelkhand. There are two extensive *karail* tracts, one in Muhammadabad, where it embraces all the land from the Korantadih and Ballia road on the south to the banks of the Mangai on the north, stretching westwards to within two miles of Muhammadabad itself; and the other in the centre of Zamaniah, forming a rude triangle with the angles at Nagsar, Sohwal and Karahia. The formation is thus confined to tracts which are liable to inundation from the Ganges when in flood, but over which there is no appreciable current. The soil contains much alumina and when wet becomes extremely soft so that it is almost impossible to traverse it during the rains. It is so rich that no manure is required and a minimum of labour is demanded; while it produces a spring crop without irrigation after a normal rainy season, owing to its remarkable power of retaining moisture, and even the absence of winter rain is of little moment. On the other hand *karail* when dry becomes exceedingly hard, splitting into great cracks and fissures: in this condition ploughing and sowing are impossible, nor can irrigation be undertaken, as the water sinks too rapidly through the cracks into the sandy subsoil. A great improvement can be effected by spreading sand over the surface, though the process is very laborious. Only a portion of the lowlands is regularly inundated. The lowest levels comprising the sandy deposits adjacent to the river produce

nothing but thatching grass; but where there is a bed of clay within two or three feet of the surface melons are grown in holes bored down to the firm stratum, and their cultivation is very extensive and profitable. Where silt has been deposited by a sluggish current hot-weather rice is grown, or else the wheat or oats are sown broadcast after the end of the rains, the operation, which is both difficult and dangerous, being entrusted to boys who sprinkle the seed as they crawl over the semi-fluid mud. In the intermediate levels, which are liable to annual inundation, only spring crops are grown; while the higher parts bear all crops except rice. An unusually heavy flood may cause the loss of the *kharif;* but this is of little moment, for the cultivator finds compensation in a magnificent spring harvest. These higher levels are indeed the most fertile part of the district, and in the spring unbroken sheets of barley and wheat may be seen stretching for miles along the river. There is no irrigation in the lowlands as a rule, since the underlying stratum of sand renders the construction of wells impracticable, though as a matter of fact their absence is seldom felt. A few localities are more favoured owing to the presence of layers of stiff clay at the proper depth, the largest tract of this type being the area between the road from Ghazipur to Zamaniah and the branch line of railway to Dildarnagar.

Southern uplands.

The uplands south of the Ganges resemble the Chandauli tahsil of Benares. There is a considerable unevenness in both the nature and the quality of the soil. The central portion of Zamaniah, as well as the north and west of Mahaich, has the ordinary loam and clay soils of the northern uplands; but south of the railway there is a stretch of fertile *karail* extending to the Karamnasa from the Benares boundary on the west to the village of Dewal on the east. This tract resembles that in the lowlands, but, though equally fertile, is somewhat more precarious owing to the absence of irrigation and the uncertainty of the Karamnasa floods. The poorest part of the southern uplands however is in the south and east of Mahaich, where the predominant soil is an inferior and little irrigated *dhankar* which is apt to suffer much in dry years.

Precarious tracts.

With the exception of this area and of the *karail* tracts there are few parts of the district which can be classed as

precarious. In the black soil country a failure of the rains inevitably involves the loss of the *kharif*, irrigation being impossible; but if the preceding harvest happens to have been of an average quality the cultivators will possess sufficient to carry them through the season of actual drought, and difficulty arises only on the depletion of their stocks in the event of a failure of the following *rabi*. Throughout the district an early cessation of the rains involves a restriction of the *rabi* area and probably the loss of the late rice; but the danger of famine is seldom great, as in most parts irrigation is easy. As already explained, floods do little real damage, but a flood late in the season may well cause the loss of the ungarnered *kharif* and a poor spring harvest to follow. The danger of waterlogging is insignificant, though a series of wet years will do no good to the *reh*-infected soils of the northern depressions. More serious is the continuance of damp weather in the spring, for this generally means rust, especially in the wheat lands of the Gangetic alluvium.

Waste land. The total area shown as barren waste, taking the average returns for the five years ending with 1906-07, is 117,510 acres. A large proportion of this however cannot properly be described as barren, for 51,628 acres are covered with water, including both the rivers, *jhils* and the tanks, and 27,173 acres are permanently occupied by village sites, buildings, railways and roads. The actually barren area is therefore 36,649 acres or 4·34 per cent. of the entire district. The relative amount varies greatly in different parts, according to the nature of the country. It is largest in the clay tracts of the north, where *usar* is prevalent, especially in Bahriabad with its 15·14 per cent. of barren land, and also on the sandy shores of the Ganges, as in Zamaniah and Saidpur. For the whole Saidpur tahsil the proportion is 7·28, for Zamaniah 4·69, for Ghazipur 3·94 and for Muhammadabad only 1·67 per cent. As a matter of fact the area of waste is considerably larger than this, for much land is shown as culturable which is far too poor for profitable cultivation. The difficulty lies in determining the limits of possible tillage, and for the same reason comparison between past and present figures of barren land is useless. If the classification

were strictly correct the area could not vary, whereas in 1840 the total barren area was 199,295 and at the 1879 survey 132,424 acres.

Jungles. There are no forests in the district, and the area under jungle is very small save in the parganas of Shadiabad, Bahriabad and Pachotar, where considerable stretches of *dhak* and *babul* jungles are to be seen. The most extensive patches of such woodland are in the villages of Sitabari, Bhurkunda, Jalalabad and Chauja in pargana Shadiabad, at Mangari in Bahriabad, and at Bhojapur and Dhaneshpur in Pachotar. A certain amount of jungle land remains in Khanpur, especially at Bijhwal, and here and there traces of old woodland may be found in Zamaniah. Throughout the district, however, scattered trees are very numerous and altogether take up a large area. They are of the ordinary varieties common to the whole Gangetic plain, needing no detailed description, including such species as the mango, tamarind, *siras*, *nim*, *bargad* or banyan, *pipal*, *pakar*, *semal*, *shisham* and bamboo, most of which are indigenous though some have been introduced for the purpose of forming avenues along the principal roads.

Groves. Artificial groves form a prominent feature in the landscape in almost every part of Ghazipur, the only exceptions being afforded by the treeless *karail* tracts and the stretches of low rice land and *usar* in the north. No statistics are available to show the grove area in 1840, but in 1879 it amounted to 15,587 acres or 1·75 per cent. of the whole district. Since that time there has been a considerable increase which has been steadily maintained, and is a sure sign of growing prosperity. The average area for the five years ending in 1906-07 was 18,602 acres, or 2·09 per cent. of the whole, and although this proportion is exceeded in Jaunpur, Benares and Ballia it is much the same as in the adjoining district of Azamgarh. The figure is highest in the Zamaniah tahsil, where it averages 2·69 per cent; and then comes Muhammadabad with 2·46, the parganas of Dehma and Muhammadabad having, respectively, 3·42 and 3·05 per cent. of their area under groves. In Saidpur the average is 1·63 and in Ghazipur 1·53 per cent., the smallest amount being ·94 in Pachotar. The increase in the past thirty years is mainly

confined to the Zamaniah and Saidpur tahsils and in the former is very remarkable, amounting to over 2,500 acres; whereas in the rest of the district the area has either been stationary or has undergone a decline. The groves consist mainly of mango trees, which form a valuable asset in the food supply of the people: but these are frequently intermixed with *gular*, *jamun*, *mahua*, tamarind, jack-fruit and other indigenous varieties.

Minerals. Lying wholly in the alluvial plain of the Ganges the district presents no geological peculiarities, and the mineral products are necessarily limited. The most valuable, and at the same time the most common, is the limestone conglomerate known as *kankar*, which occurs in extensive strata throughout almost the entire upland area at varying depths below the surface. In places, and especially on the high river banks, it frequently appears as an outcrop, while sometimes it is not found at a less depth than 30 or 40 feet. Where accessible it is quarried for ballast, road metal and for lime-burning. The cost is small and the principal item is carriage, the average rate for the latter being twelve annas per hundred cubic feet for the first and eight annas for each subsequent mile. Lime burned from *kankar* fetches from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 per hundred cubic feet: it is of good quality, though inferior to the stone lime imported from Mirzapur at rates varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per maund. There are several recognised varieties of *kankar*, ranging from a coarse gravel to solid and compact masses which serve the purpose of stone in building. Clay suitable for making bricks is obtainable in most places, and large quantities of bricks and tiles, the former of the small native patterns known as *lakhauri* and *gadhaiya*, are turned out in the neighbourhood of the towns. The *lakhauri* or *lahauri* brick is the smaller, and costs from Re 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 per thousand, while the price of the other is from Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 3: the brickmakers are generally of the Lunia caste. Bricks of the English pattern are not in great demand, but are manufactured at the jail and by the Public Works Department.

Saltpetre. There is a good deal of saline earth in all parts of the district, especially in the rice tract between the Mangai and Bhainsahi, where the efflorescence known as *reh* is frequently to

be seen. Though injurious to vegetation it has some commercial value, being employed as a basis for the manufacture of country glass and also as a substitute for soap. Saltpetre or potassium nitrate and *sajji*, or carbonate of soda, are manufactured in the western parts of the district, though the industry is in a declining state. The crude saltpetre, obtained by evaporation of the brine got by filtration of nitrous earth, is full of impurities, and a lengthy process of refinement is required before it is rendered pure and free from bye-products. One of the latter is common salt, which is either destroyed or else excised at the rate of one rupee per maund. Formerly this salt had a considerable local value, but it has been displaced by the superior grades from Rajputana, the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency: it sells at Rs. 2 per maund, and though most of it is given to animals it is also consumed by the poorer classes of villagers living at a distance from the railway. The recent reduction of the excise duty has resulted in an increase in the amount excised during the last five years, although the total weight of salt educed in 1906-07 was only 614 maunds as compared with 762 maunds in 1901-02.

Building materials.

In addition to bricks and lime, already mentioned, the principal materials required for building are obtainable in the district. The timber employed in ordinary dwellings of the people comprises mango wood for doors and beams of *mahua* or *nim*, which cost about Re. 1-4-0 per cubic foot. Bamboos for roofing too are grown locally, though large quantities are imported from Dehri-ghat in Bihar. The superior kinds of timber, notably *sal* logs, come either from Bahram-ghat in Bara Banki or from Gorakhpur, the price averaging Rs. 2 in the former and Re. 1-8-0 per cubic foot in the latter case. Country tiles are manufactured by Kumhars, those of the flat type selling at 800 to the rupee and the round tiles at half this price; but during the rains the cost is generally doubled. Stone is seldom required for building but is readily obtainable from Mirzapur, whence it is brought down the Ganges, the market price at Ghazipur being about 12 annas per cubic foot.

Fauna.

The district is too densely populated and too closely cultivated to harbour many wild animals, and the list of species is

unusually short. The scanty jungles afford cover to a few *nilgai*, while along the Ganges wild pig occur in fair numbers, particularly in pargana Zamaniah, and in the same subdivision there are one or two herds of black buck. For the rest jackals are common, and foxes and hares may also be mentioned. The bird life of Ghazipur is much the same as in the neighbouring districts. The larger *jhils* and the rivers are frequented by the ordinary varieties of waterfowl, while of the other migrants snipe are by no means abundant and in some years quail are plentiful. Few districts indeed offer such scanty attractions to the sportsman, and even the grey partridge is rare.

Fisheries.

On the other hand fish abound in the Ganges and its tributaries, as well as in the permanent expanses of water; and the fisheries, especially in the rivers, are of considerable importance in the matter of the food supply, at all events of the greater part of the population. Fish are caught at all seasons of the year, though mainly during the hot weather, while the rains, save in times of high flood, are also favourable for fishing operations. The principal implements used for the purpose are nets of varying size and mesh, the rod and line and the *korhel*, a conical apparatus of network on a bamboo frame which is hauled upstream. There are few professional fishermen, but large numbers of Mallahs, as well as Kahars, Pasis and Musalmans, resort to fishing as a subsidiary form of employment. The demand for fish is always greater than the supply, for as an article of diet it is consumed by all classes and creeds with the exception of Brahmans, Agarwal Banias and religious devotees.

Cattle.

The domestic animals of Ghazipur are generally of an inferior type, for there are no recognised local breeds and no extensive pasture lands. Cattle-breeding is left to chance and the so-called Brahmani bulls. Attempts have been made to introduce a better stamp of animal but without success, although at the present time two bulls are maintained by estates under the Court of Wards. The ordinary country-bred bullock fetches from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35; but much higher prices are paid for superior beasts brought by travelling dealers from Makanpur, Ballia and the fairs in Bihar. As a rule, however, the bullocks of the country are strong enough for the work required for them in the matter of ploughing and

irrigation: there is little demand for draught animals, and carts are unusually scarce, the total in 1904 being but 1,524. The first systematic attempt to ascertain the number of cattle in the district was made in 1899, when an enumeration showed a total of 178,720 bulls and bullocks and 2,825 male buffaloes, which gave an average of 2·34 animals per plough. This closely approximated to the provincial average, and showed that there was a fair sufficiency of stock, even after making a liberal allowance for old or useless animals. The next census took place in 1904, when the number of bulls and bullocks was 194,853 and of male buffaloes 2,079: this yielded an average of 2·29 per plough, the lower proportion being due to a more rapid increase in the number of ploughs during the past five years. The returns also showed 114,525 cows, 45,014 cow-buffaloes and 144,090 young stock, the total in each case exhibiting a marked advance. The figures call for no special comment: they are below the average, as indeed is only natural in a tract which offers few facilities for cattle-breeding and where the *ghi* industry is of little importance.

Other animals.

At the last cattle census the district contained 75,238 sheep and 94,957 goats, the former being a distinctly high figure. These animals are kept by Gadariyas, who weave the wool and the hair into blankets and find a ready sale for the flesh and the milk, owing to the proximity of Ghazipur and Benares. At the same time they are of considerable agricultural value, and cultivators willingly pay a small fee to the herdsmen for penning their flocks on the fields. Horse-breeding was formerly attempted at Ghazipur, where a Government stud farm was maintained from 1816 till its abolition in 1873, when the lands were made over to the collector. Further operations were conducted in the east of the district, in the days when stud farms were in existence at Buxar and Korantadih. As a commercial enterprise horse-breeding has failed to flourish, in spite of Government encouragement, and has wholly disappeared. There were only 2,500 horses and ponies in 1904, this being a smaller total than in any other district. Donkeys numbered 4,163, but are of a wretched type employed only by Dhobis and Kumhars. Mules are almost unknown and camels are extremely rare, transport being effected principally by means of pack-bullocks.

As is everywhere the case the returns of cattle disease are unreliable, if not actually misleading. They suffice, however, to show that various forms of disease are somewhat prevalent, and that the mortality is often severe. Foot and mouth disease and rinderpest are the most common, and anthrax occurs sporadically; while in the lowlands black-quarter and the malignant sore-throat known as hæmorrhagic septicæmia are particularly to be dreaded. The latter broke out in an epidemic form in 1905, and this led to the inoculation of some 200 animals by the veterinary assistant attached to the cattle dispensary at Ghazipur. This official is entertained by the district board from local funds, and his duties include investigation of reported outbreaks of disease in all parts of the district. The apathy of the people with regard to inoculation is gradually giving way, as they are coming to recognise the value of modern scientific treatment, and good results have already been attained in the neighbourhood of the headquarters station. **Cattle disease.**

Generally speaking Ghazipur resembles the other eastern districts in the matter of climate, the main characteristics being a comparatively short cold weather and great though not extreme heat in summer, rendered much more trying and oppressive than in the western districts by the prevalence of easterly winds which frustrate all efforts to lower the temperature by artificial means. The wind maintains this direction for the greater part of the year, but in February it veers to the west and continues to blow from that quarter till May. Westerly winds may again be expected in August for a short period and also on the termination of the rains, when they continue intermittently till the cold weather is fairly set in, the change to the east being frequently accompanied by light showers. During the winter months frosts are not uncommon, but they are seldom of sufficient intensity to do much damage, although peas and *arhar* are peculiarly susceptible to their influence. Heavy mists or fogs, locally known as *kohasa*, are characteristic of the cold weather, coming on at night and lasting till the sun is well up. The great danger to be feared is that of hailstorms, which are apt to sweep through the district in February and March and occasionally do immense damage to the crops, though severe visitations of this nature **Climate.**

are happily rare. No records of temperature are maintained, but old observations show that the maximum ranges from about 61° in January to 85° in March, thenceforward rising to about 106° in May and June; while from the beginning of the rains it falls gradually. The decrease depends on the nature of the monsoon, and in most years September is hotter than August, especially during the daytime.

Rainfall. Records of the rainfall at Ghazipur itself are extant from 1844 onwards, with the exception of a short break due to the Mutiny; but those for the three other tahsil headquarters do not go further back than 1864, while further there is a gap in the returns for Muhammadabad from 1877 to 1894 inclusive. The district average for the 43 years ending in 1907 is 38·42 inches, and the difference between the averages for the various reporting stations are very slight, Muhammadabad coming first with 40·18 followed by Ghazipur with 39·5, Saidpur with 38·19 and Zamaniah with 36·57 inches. As in this respect practically the whole district is under the immediate influence of the Ganges, the local variations in any one year are seldom great. On the other hand the returns exhibit marked fluctuations during the period in question, although there have been but few years in which the rains have really failed,and famines or scarcities have generally resulted rather from an uneven distribution of the rainfall or a premature cessation of the monsoon than from any abnormal deficiency in the total precipitation. In this connection it should be mentioned that an early cessation of the rains or an insufficient fall towards the end of the rainy season, is particularly serious in this district owing to the large area under rice. Such a contingency is also liable to cause a restriction of the *rabi* sowings: though apart from this a failure of the winter rains need cause no apprehension, since the district is admirably supplied with means of irrigation; while the alluvial land on either side of the Ganges can prosper with very little rain, provided there be a fair amount of flood water. Nevertheless during the last 43 years there have been no fewer than eleven occasions on which the rainfall was deficient to the extent of 25 per cent. or more of the normal, while in nine years there has been an equally marked excess. Actually the lowest figure ever recorded was 17·72 inches in 1864, when

Ghazipur itself registered only 13·3 inches. This naturally caused an extensive loss of the *kharif* crop; but a moderate fall in September enabled the land to be prepared for the *rabi*, and no serious distress resulted. A total of 24·72 inches in 1868 however caused considerable scarcity, especially in the south and east, Zamaniah receiving only 17 inches. The same thing occurred in 1872, when the average of 27·55 would have been much less but for ample rain in the Saidpur tahsil. Again in 1877 the total was 19·85 inches and the rice crop was entirely lost, although a timely fall in October enabled a large *rabi* area to be sown. In 1882 and the two following years the average was generally low; but the effect on the harvests was unimportant, nor did any evil results attend a total fall of 24·64 inches in 1891. Ghazipur escaped lightly in 1896, the average being 24·02; while the remaining years of defect were 1901 and 1906, in neither of which was the shortage of great importance, though considerably scarcity resulted from the ill-distributed nature of the rainfall in 1907. On the other hand the wettest years on record have been 1894 and 1898 with 55·05 and 55·4 inches, respectively; in the latter over 63 inches fell at Ghazipur, and nearly as much at Zamaniah. More than 50 inches were recorded in 1871, 1874, 1890, 1897 and 1904, while other years of marked excess were 1870 and 1886.

In the light of the vital statistics the district may be described as moderately if not decidedly salubrious. The climate would doubtless seem relaxing to residents of the western districts, but on the other hand it might almost be described as bracing by those accustomed to the moist atmosphere of Bengal. In former days the town of Ghazipur had an undesirable reputation, though probably this was due to the ill-drained situation of the European barracks, for several outbreaks of cholera occurred while the place was occupied by British troops. The registration of deaths was first attempted about 1865; but for several years the methods adopted were extremely faulty, and the early returns are practically useless. An improved system of record was introduced in 1872, but the average death-rate remained far too low till 1878. From 1881 to 1890 the annual mean rate was 27·72 per mille, and although this figure was higher than in the adjoining districts of Jaunpur and Ballia it compared favourably with that of Health.

Benares. The ensuing decade, from 1891 to 1900, showed an average of 28·01, the rise being mainly attributable to the excessive mortality from fever and cholera in 1894 owing to the abnormal rainfall of that year. From 1901 to 1906, inclusive, the rate averaged no less than 39·09 per thousand, this remarkable increase being due to the terrible ravages of plague and also, in part, to an excessive mortality from fever, particularly in 1903 and 1905, the death-rate in the latter year reaching the extraordinary figure of 65·38. Statistics from 1891 onwards are given in the appendix.* These also include returns of births, which from 1881 to 1890 averaged 34·07 per thousand, and in the following ten years 28·97. The latter must be considered an exceptionally low figure, ascribable mainly to the unhealthiness of several years. Such a small excess of births over deaths necessarily precluded any marked increase in the population, although the great decline that became apparent in 1891 was due in the main to other causes, the most important factor being the astonishing volume of emigration. During the last six years the average has been 40·09 per thousand, and this probably represents a close approximation to the normal, although it is not a little remarkable that during this extremely unhealthy period the birth-rate should have more than kept pace with the greatly increased proportion of deaths.

Fever. Another table given in the appendix shows the principal causes of deaths.† As usual fever heads the list, and while it must be remembered that the term is very comprehensive in its application, including most diseases in which fever is merely a symptom and which do not obviously come under any other easily recognisable head, there can be no doubt that malarial fever is extremely prevalent and is certainly responsible for a larger number of deaths than any other disease. There are naturally considerable variations in the annual figures, since much depends upon the character of the season: the percentage is always raised in a wet year, and the same thing is likely to happen when the vitality of the people is lowered by scarcity or famine. Thus the mortality was unusually small in 1883, the last of three unusually dry years; and a similar state of things was observed in 1902, which again followed on a defective

* Appendix, table III. | † Appendix, table IV.

monsoon. On the other hand the greatest recorded mortality from this cause occurred in the wet seasons of 1886, 1894 and 1905. On the whole, however, the number of deaths from fever remains surprisingly constant. For the ten years ending in 1890 the average was 23,944, or 85·11 per cent. of the total mortality; for the next decade 24,455, or 85·58 per cent; and for the last six years 23,636, or 69·51 per cent., the decrease in the proportion being due to the intrusion of plague. Indeed it would appear that the ratio of deaths from fever to the total number is of little value, since its variations depend mainly on the presence or the reverse of other diseases in epidemic form; so that it might almost be stated as a general rule that the higher the proportion of deaths from fever to the total number the healthier the nature of the season.

Cholera. Cholera appears to be endemic in the district, and from 1881 till 1906, inclusive, it accounted for 4·04 per cent. of the total mortality. On three occasions only was the number of deaths less than 200, while in 14 years it exceeded a thousand. Occasionally it assumes a violent epidemic character: and in this period there were at least six occasions when more than 3,000 persons were carried off by the disease, the highest figure being 3,962 in 1900. Cholera occurs at all seasons of the year, but is usually most virulent during the hot weather immediately preceding the breaking of the rains.

Small-pox. Judging from the early returns it would appear that small-pox was at one time even more deadly than cholera, but with the spread of vaccination the mortality from this cause has been reduced to comparatively insignificant proportions. The great epidemic of 1878 and the following year was accountable for 6,500 deaths at least, but since that date the only outbreaks of any magnitude have been those of 1884 and 1890-91. The improvement in this connection is amply illustrated by the decennial averages, the number of deaths from 1881 to 1890 being 382, for the next ten years 306 and from 1901 to 1906 only 35 annually. Originally vaccination was available for those who cared to present themselves at the Government dispensaries, but under these conditions it failed to achieve popularity or even to replace the indigenous practice of inoculation. The present

system was started in 1865, and its success rapidly became assured. The great epidemics of small-pox proved its value, and for the four years ending in 1880 the average number of persons vaccinated annually was over 20,000. The figures for the ensuing decade showed a decline, the average being 15,525; but from 1891 onwards a steady improvement has been maintained, the annual average from that year till 1900 being 24,862, and for the next six years 26,161, which is equivalent to 71·4 per cent. of the recorded births. Taking the period of immunity at seven years the figures would show that nearly 20 per cent. of the population is protected, this proportion being rather less than the average for the Benares division as a whole. The district staff comprises an assistant superintendent and 17 vaccinators, paid from local and municipal funds, the general control being vested in the civil surgeon.

Plague. Among the other causes of death the most prominent are bowel complaints, especially dysentery (which is a frequent resultant of malarial fever) and plague. The latter first made its appearance in 1900, when a single imported case occurred in a village on the Ballia border. Six more cases were reported in the following year, and in 1902 the reported deaths aggregated 23 but were still confined to the same locality. At the close of 1903, however, three more villages were attacked, and in the ensuing January a few cases occurred in the town of Ghazipur. The disease then spread with alarming rapidity and by the end of 1904 had obtained a complete hold of the district, the total number of deaths for that year being no fewer than 13,080. So far from abating the figure rose to 20,128 in 1905; but this apparently was the climax, for in the following year the number of recorded deaths was only 1,413. In 1907 the disease broke out once more with renewed virulence, and during the first nine months of the year 11,553 deaths were ascribed to this cause. In the earlier years little was effected in the way of preventive measures owing to the ignorance and obstinacy of the people. In many cases disinfection of houses was attempted, but with little result: and the process was afterwards abandoned as being of no practical benefit. The inhabitants of infected villages showed the greatest reluctance to evacuate their houses, and further failed

to understand that evacuation to be effective must be complete. Its advantages are now, however, fully appreciated, and in order to lend encouragement to the people materials for building huts were freely supplied by Government and the Ghazipur municipality, the poorer classes receiving further assistance in the matter of blankets and fuel. Other measures include the destruction of rats, which was first begun in 1905, and inoculation, which was started at the close of 1906 with fair success, 6,781 persons being treated up to March 1908; while at the present time there seems every prospect of the people resorting to this safeguard in increasing numbers.

Statistics of infirmities have been compiled at each census since 1881; but the returns are of little value, owing not only to the reduction of the area in the district but also to the adoption at different times of different rules in enumeration. In 1901 the number of insane persons was 61, as compared with 82 in the previous census and 70 ten years earlier. The total is lower than in any other district in the plains, though this must in part be attributed to the presence of the large divisional asylum at Benares, many inmates of which are residents of Ghazipur. There were 1,247 blind persons, or less than half the number recorded ten years previously, but the decrease is rather apparent than real, since it would seem that the returns of 1891 included many who were partially blind; although it is an undoubted fact that blindness has decreased with the disappearance of small-pox. Leprosy again is far less common than formerly, the total number of lepers at the last census being 201 as against 409 in 1891 and 492 ten years earlier. The number of deaf-mutes was 334, showing a slight decrease. The figure is much the same as in the other parts of the Benares division but far lower than in Gorakhpur and north-eastern Oudh, where this infirmity is popularly ascribed to the use of snow-fed water. Infirmities.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The district has long attained a high pitch of agricultural development, at all events so far as the area under cultivation is concerned. The earliest records of area, however, are those of 1840; for when the permanent settlement was undertaken the highly necessary accompaniment of a survey was, unfortunately, omitted on account of the time required for an operation of this nature. This defect was remedied at the first revision of records, when the net cultivation was 564,146 acres, or 63·9 per cent. of the entire district. This figure represents the total for each of the existing parganas, but is not absolutely accurate on account of several subsequent transfers of individual villages. During the next forty years substantial progress was made, and the survey of 1879 showed 607,904 acres under the plough or 68·15 per cent. of the whole, a remarkably high figure that was exceeded in few districts. The increase was common to all the parganas except Karanda, although even there the cultivated area was nearly 78 per cent. of the total; but the extent of the increase varied considerably and was far more marked in the Ghazipur and Saidpur tahsils than elsewhere, the rate of expansion being greatest in the parganas of Pachotar, Shadiabad and Saidpur. For several years the area remained remarkably constant. In 1885-86 and the following year the average was 606,560 acres and in the next ten years it was 602,413 acres, the decrease being due to the depression caused by several bad seasons at the end of the decade. The maximum was 617,735 acres in 1893-94; but from that year onward the decline was rapid, the lowest point being reached in 1896-97 when no more than 558,410 acres were under tillage. That year however marked the turning point, for thereafter the recovery, though somewhat slow, was steadily maintained. The average area under the plough from 1897-98 to 1901-02 was

Cultivated area.

591,687 acres; but in the second half of the decade the old level was regained, the cultivated area from 1902-03 to 1906-07, inclusive, averaging no less than 617,175 acres, while the highest figure ever recorded was 619,361 in 1904-05. The average shows that a very decided increase has taken place during the past thirty years and betokens a remarkable standard of development, being equivalent to 69·04 per cent. of the entire area. This is the more noteworthy in that the extent of barren waste and *usar* is very great in parts of the district. The proportion is much higher in the Muhammadabad and Zamaniah tahsils than elsewhere, reaching 80 per cent. and over in the Muhammadabad and Dehma parganas and 79·23 per cent. in Zamaniah. Next follow Karanda with 75·75 and Mahaich with 74·36 per cent.; but the other parganas are well below the average except Khanpur, with 68·38, and Ghazipur with 65·12 per cent. The lowest figure is 56·05 in Pachotar, and next in order come Bahriabad with 57·14, Shadiabad with 59·72, Saidpur with 61·91 and Zahurabad with 62·68 per cent.

Double cropped area.

The increase in the cultivated area fails to show the real increase in the productive capacity of the district, but unfortunately no statistics are extant to show the amount of land actually under crops either in 1840 or in 1879. The crop statement in the latter year was prepared during the cold weather, and no account was taken of a previous *kharif* harvest in fields bearing *rabi* staples. It is certain however that the practice of sowing the same land twice in the year was far less prevalent than at the present day. For 1885-86 and the following year the average *do-fasli* area was 97,604 acres, in the ensuing decade 113,228, and for the ten years from 1897-98 to 1906-07 it was as much as 138,533 acres. The last five years exhibit a very remarkable advance in this direction since the average has been no less than 149,175 acres, or 24·25 per cent. of the net cultivation. The proportion varies in different parts of the district, depending mainly on the nature of the soil and the character of the crops. It is highest in the Zamaniah tahsil, where it amounts to 27·1 per cent., and in some years this figure has been largely exceeded. Next comes Muhammadabad with 25·47, while the average for Saidpur and Ghazipur is 21·57

and 21·53 per cent., respectively. The practice of double-crepping is most prevalent in those parts which depend mainly on other crops than late rice, for where the *kharif* is harvested at an early date it is an easy matter to sow a second crop in good time.

It is obvious that very little room now remains for a further expansion of tillage. In a permanently-settled district there is every inducement for the *zamindars* to cultivate the largest area possible, since every additional acre brought under the plough means a clear gain provided the harvest repays the expense of tillage. In the previous chapter mention has been made of the barren area, and also of the grove lands which, technically, are included under the head of culturable waste. Deducting the cultivated, the barren and the grove area from the total of the district there remains as much as 139,776 acres described as culturable, this being equivalent to 15·68 per cent. of the entire area. From this should, however, be deducted 24,646 acres returned as current fallow or under preparation for sugar-cane, which are only left untilled under the ordinary rules of rotation, leaving 101,460 acres or 11·38 per cent. of old fallow, and 13,670 acres or 1·53 per cent. of unbroken waste. It is very difficult to say how far this classification is correct, particularly in the case of old fallow, since it very often happens that land is sown experimentally and abandoned after a single harvest on proof of its being too poor to repay tillage. As a general rule it may be assumed that all land capable of profitable cultivation under existing conditions has been taken up, and at all events it is certain that the remainder must be treated as land on the margin of cultivation and consequently of a very inferior description. The proportion of culturable waste and old fallow is highest in those parts of the district which are characterised by the presence of *usar*, and this fact of itself affords a clear indication of the nature of the land so described. In the Zamaniah tahsil, where *usar* is either unknown or very rare, the figure barely exceeds 4 per cent.; while in the parganas of Pachotar, Shadiabad and Zahurabad, in which *usar* is extremely prevalent, the proportion rises well above 20 per cent.—in the first amounting to more than one-fourth of the entire pargana. The remainder of the Muhammadabad tahsil, being practically alluvial in character

Culture-able area.

and uninfected with *usar*, contains very little culturable waste, the proportion in the Muhammadabad pargana being only 3·86, while in Karanda, another alluvial tract, it is no more than 2·22 per cent. of the total.

Cultivation.

The system and methods of husbandry as practised in Ghazipur call for no special mention, as they differ in no way from those in vogue in the surrounding districts. As is everywhere the case the better cultivators, such as the Kurmis and Koeris, pay far more attention to their fields than the mass of the tenants, particularly those of the higher castes; but the implements are the same as those employed everywhere, and exhibit no change or improvement. Manure is utilised whenever available, but the supply is limited by the universal use of cowdung for fuel; and it is only in the neighbourhood of the city that an adequate amount is to be obtained. The question is one of great importance owing to the increased pressure on the soil resulting from the spread of double-cropping. In the same connection the disappearance of indigo is a matter for regret, as the refuse from the factories forms a very strong manure. As yet, however, the soil shows no signs of exhaustion from excessive tillage, the danger being partially at all events evaded by the traditional system of rotation.

Harvests.

No records of the area under the different crops at the time of the survey in 1840 are forthcoming and the earliest statement is that of 1879, so that it is impossible to compare the present with the past condition of agriculture. At the last revision the *kharif* or autumn harvest occupied 276,082 acres as compared with 331,190 acres covered with *rabi* crops. The predominance of the latter was far from general, for the *kharif* was much more extensive than the *rabi* in the Muhammadabad tahsil and the parganas of Bahriabad and Mahaich. At the present time the state of affairs is much the same, although the increase in the *kharif* area has been the more rapid. For the five years ending with 1906-07 the average was 376,542 for the autumn and 385,664 acres for the *rabi* harvest. In the great rice-growing tracts the relative position is reversed, the *kharif* preponderating in the Saidpur tahsil and in the parganas of Pachotar, Zahurabad and Mahaich. The *zaid* or intermediate harvest is of little

importance, averaging no more than 2,145 acres annually, of which 1,305 acres are occupied by melons grown on the sandy banks of the Ganges, especially in the Karanda, Zamaniah and Ghazipur parganas. Other products of this harvest include the early millet known as *chena*, covering 381 acres—principally in Zamaniah, Muhammadabad and Ghazipur—vegetables, spices and a varying amount of early rice. The *zaid* area in the parganas mentioned above aggregates 1,800 acres, and the bulk of the remainder is to be found in Saidpur and Zahurabad.

Rice.

By far the most important of the *kharif* staples is rice which occupies on an average 145,596 acres, or 39·19 per cent. of the area sown for this harvest. There has been no great increase under this head, since the total in 1879 was 139,418 acres, and the expansion is attributable almost entirely to the early variety which now covers 32,096 acres. It is to be found everywhere, but nearly two-thirds of the whole are grown in the parganas of Zamaniah, Shadiabad and Zahurabad. The late or transplanted rice is raised mainly in the heavy clay lands of the north and south, the largest areas being in Zamaniah, Zahurabad, Pachotar and Shadiabad. There is very little rice of any sort in Karanda; but of the other parganas Muhammadabad alone shows a lower proportion than 25 per cent., while in Pachotar it constitutes nearly two-thirds of the whole area under rain crops. There are many species of rice; but these are only to be distinguished by an expert, and importance attaches only to the broad distinction between the sown or early and the transplanted or late varieties. The early rice is rarely irrigated : and though in the *jarhan* tracts the rain water is held up by embankments, so as to keep the fields flooded, regular irrigation is seldom resorted to except in the Saidpur tahsil.

Sugarcane.

One of the most valuable of the *kharif* crops is sugarcane, although it remains on the ground for the greater part of the year and is not reaped till the spring. On an average it occupies 26,500 acres, or 7·04 per cent. of the autumn harvest, and recently has exhibited a marked tendency to increase, the total in 1906-07 being over 32,000 acres. Even so the figure is very much below that of former days. In 1879 it was 36,196 acres, and at an earlier period the area was considerably in excess of this. The decline

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of Ghazipur as one of the great sugar markets, together with the competition of beet and imported sugars, served to render the cultivation of sugarcane less profitable and popular, while at the same time the rise in the value of agricultural produce rendered it worth while for the cultivator to devote more of his land to less costly and troublesome crops. The recent increase may perhaps be ascribed to the effect on the market produced by the imposition of duties on certain kinds of imported beet sugar. The distribution of the crop varies greatly. In the parganas of the Ghazipur tahsil, and also in Dehma and Bahriabad, the proportion exceeds 10 per cent., while there is comparatively little sugar produced in Karanda and the tract south of the Ganges.

Other crops.

The bulk of the remaining *kharif* crops are of an inferior description. The large millets, *bajra* and *juar*, are generally found in combination with *arhar*, which does not reach maturity till the *rabi* harvest. The former is grown chiefly on the light unirrigated lands on the high Ganges bank and elsewhere and, mixed with *arhar*, averages 63,616 acres or 16·89 per cent. of the *kharif*, this proportion being exceeded in Zamaniah, Ghazipur and Karanda, in the last of which it rises to the remarkable figure of 57·48 per cent., the tract being by nature suited for little else. It should be noted, however, that the total includes 11,333 acres under *arhar* alone, this crop being very extensively grown in Ghazipur; but at the same time the area has largely decreased, since in 1879 the two together occupied no less than 73,377 acres, betokening a considerable improvement in the nature of the crops raised. The mixture of *arhar* and *juar*, which is sown on better land, averages 40,468 acres, or 10·75 per cent. of the harvest, and thus represents a very marked increase during the past thirty years. The proportion is highest in the Saidpur tahsil and pargana Muhammadabad, while it drops to a very low figure in Ghazipur. Of the total 6,728 acres of *juar* are sown for fodder alone and cut while green. This practice is on the increase and appears to be profitable, a great advantage being that it leaves the ground free to be prepared for *rabi* sowings at an early date. Maize is rapidly growing in popularity and now averages 10,800 acres, or 2·87 per cent. of the *kharif*, its distribution corresponding closely to that of *juar*.

It is one of the first crops to reach maturity, and is but little affected by an early cessation of the rains. Of the minor products the chief is the small millet known as *sanwan*, which is very extensively grown throughout the district and averages 63,045 acres, or 16·74 per cent. of the whole area. It requires little attention and no irrigation, and bulks largely in the food supply of the poorer classes. Of a similar nature are *kodon* and *mandua*, which flourish on inferior soils and occupy 5,945 and 2,850 acres, respectively. For the rest, garden crops take up 2,390 acres and the balance is for the most part taken up by the pulses *urd* and *mung* with 3,837, or by *moth* with 1,058 acres. At one time cotton was produced to some extent, but of late years it has completely disappeared.

Another crop that has almost vanished, but which deserves mention on account of its former importance, is indigo. Its cultivation in this district was introduced by Dr. Gilchrist and Mr. Charteris, who established a factory near Ghazipur in 1787. The experiment met with great resistance on the part of both the inhabitants and the Government, as is evident from the severe terms of Regulation XXXIII of 1795, which was directed mainly against this firm. The result of the measure was that planters were debarred from leasing the land themselves for producing indigo, but there was no objection to the encouragement of its cultivation by the tenants. The enactment was soon afterwards modified. The provision that no land should be held by Europeans after the expiration of the decennial settlement was nullified by the fact that the same settlement was afterwards declared perpetual, and the removal of all restrictions was completed by Act IV of 1837. The example set by the founders of the Ghazipur factory was followed by many others; and in the course of time the district was covered with indigo concerns, at first under European management, though in no long time the majority passed into native hands. By 1879 the only European concerns were those of Messrs. Fox and Aitchison at Gahmar in pargana Zamaniah; Mr. C. Nickels of Mahewa in the same pargana; Mr. W. J. Jones of Rampur in Khanpur; and Mr. R. Tregear of Deochandpur in Saidpur. At the same time there were 69 smaller factories owned by natives and the

Indigo.

area under indigo amounted to several thousand acres, the average outturn from 1880 to 1885 being 1,032 maunds annually. The industry continued to flourish, though with many vicissitudes of fortune, till the collapse caused by the competition of the synthetic dye. The factories were sold or were closed and the land cultivated with other crops, the present condition of affairs being illustrated by the fact that whereas the average area under indigo for the five years ending in 1906-07 was 508 acres the total dropped from 922 in 1902-03 to no more than 62 acres in the last season, and this small amount was confined to the Ghazipur tahsil.

Wheat and barley.

Of the various *rabi* products the chief is barley, which is grown to an immense extent in the upland portions of the district and mainly on the lighter unirrigated soils. Sown by itself it covers on an average 124,474 acres, or nearly 32·3 per cent. of the entire harvest, while 26,850 acres are under barley mixed with gram and 11,350 acres are occupied by *gujai* or barley and wheat in combination. Thus by itself and with other crops barley amounts to 42·18 per cent. of the *rabi* area, and, with rice in the *kharif*, forms the most characteristic staple of the tract. On the other hand wheat is comparatively scarce, averaging but 12,256 acres or only 3·18 per cent. of the harvest, and the bulk of this is confined to the rich alluvial lands along the Ganges, where the soil is sufficiently moist and abundant facilities exist for irrigation. A much larger area however is returned under wheat in combination with gram, which averages 35,772 acres or 9·28 per cent. of the whole, though this is mainly confined to the parganas of Muhammadabad and Zamaniah, which possess the largest expanses of lowland. While there has been a considerable increase in the cultivation of wheat, which alone or in combination covered 45,263 acres in 1879, Ghazipur cannot by any means be described as a wheat-producing district, and the quantity available for export is quite insignificant. Wheat is not largely used as an article of food except by the wealthier classes, the staple diet of the people being barley and other grains.

Gram and peas.

Gram sown by itself averages 38,475 acres, or 9·98 per cent. of the spring harvest; and this again shows a marked increase.

More than half this amount comes from the Zamaniah pargana, and the bulk of the remainder is to be found in Muhammadabad and Saidpur, where it is usually grown as a second crop, generally in succession to rice. Most of the *do-fasli* land however is devoted to peas, which are an extremely popular staple, as is the case throughout the Benares division. On an average they occupy no less than 96,181 acres, or 24·94 per cent. of the whole, and the area has remained wonderfully constant for the last thirty years. In Dehma the proportion reaches 38·06 per cent., and the general average is largely exceeded in all the rice-growing parganas such as Pachotar, Zahurabad, Muhammadabad and Bahriabad. On the other hand it is relatively low in Karanda, Zamaniah and Khanpur, although in no case is it less than 15 per cent.

Opium. Opium is widely produced in this district, the area under poppy averaging 14,989 acres or 3·89 per cent. of the land sown with *rabi* crops. The proportion varies to a remarkable extent in the different parganas; but generally it is highest in the neighbourhood of Ghazipur, amounting to 7·1 per cent. in pargana Ghazipur, 6·16 in Shadiabad, 5·61 in Mahaich and 5·29 in Saidpur, while in Dehma, Khanpur and Karanda it is less than two per cent. The importance of the crop is far greater than in any other district of the division: and this is doubtless due to the selection of Ghazipur as the headquarters of the Benares agency, which includes almost the whole of the United Provinces. Like that of Bihar the agency is under the immediate control of the Board of Revenue of Bengal, and for this reason the head of the department was, till 1894, chosen from the civil service of the Lower Provinces, though since that year he has been selected from the covenanted civilians of the United Provinces. The Government monopoly of opium was an inheritance from early days, and on the introduction of the Company's rule poppy cultivation was entrusted to contractors; but this arrangement led to a deterioration in the quality of the drug and a marked decline in the profits. In 1797 the management was made over to a covenanted officer, and the Benares agency was established under the control of the Commercial Resident; this system, which remained in force for 24 years, resulting in an extension of

cultivation, increased produce and a greatly enhanced revenue. In 1821 the charge of the agency was given to an opium agent and the collectors of the poppy-growing districts were designated deputy agents, the direct management of the cultivation and collection of opium being in the hands of *gomashtas* or native assistants. The Commercial Resident had received a commission on the profits—and this concession was for a short period allowed to the collectors—at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the profits in excess of the average produce of 1819-20 and the two following years. This system proved expensive and defective and, in 1830-31, a few uncovenanted assistants were appointed to supervise the *gomashtas*, the new class of officers drawing a commission on a modified scale. Five years later uncovenanted officers of a higher class, called sub-deputy agents, were appointed on fixed salaries, with a fixed travelling allowance for six months and a personal allowance in lieu of the commission, although they still drew a commission of Rs. 5 per maund on all opium in excess of the prescribed standard for each district. In 1852 a fresh organisation of the department was introduced, the staff comprising sub-deputy opium agents, assistants and probationers, the first being graded in five classes and all being gazetted officers holding their appointments under the Government of Bengal. The numbers have been enlarged from time to time and the salaries raised, but the system remains the same: recruitment is by nomination followed by competitive examination, one-fourth of the vacancies being reserved for natives of India. For administrative purposes the United Provinces are divided into eighteen divisions or sub-agencies, the Ghazipur division including this district and Benares. The divisions are further split up into *kothis* or subdivisions, each under a *gomashta*, and each *kothi* comprises three circles supervised by a *muharrir* or writer, while each circle consists of a number of beats in the charge of *ziladars* or peons who supervise the cultivation; instruct the cultivators in the preparation of the drug and convey to them the orders of the sub-deputy agent. The assistant agents have charge of one or more subdivisions and their duties are similar to those of the sub-deputy agents, the latter being responsible to the Opium Agent, who in turn is responsible to the

Government of Bengal. The control of the agency by that authority dates from the separation of the North-Western Provinces in 1835, when it was decided that the management of the department should remain with the Board of Customs, a body subordinate to the Local Government of the Lower Provinces.

Cultivation of poppy.

The first operation of the opium year, made in July, August or September, is the settlement or engagement with the cultivator for sowing a certain amount of land with poppy, the agreement being drawn up through the medium of the *lambardar* or headman selected by the villagers, whose appointment is confirmed by the departmental officer in charge of the subdivision. The *lambardar* receives a commission of 6 per cent. on the total value of the outturn under his license paid by the department. Since 1889 however engagements have been made with each cultivator separately, and the advance paid to him direct instead of to the *lambardar*. These advances range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 per *bigha*, according to the average ascertained yield. The *lambardar* receives a license permitting poppy cultivation on a prescribed area, and an extract is given to each cultivator showing the land he is entitled to sow with poppy and the amount advanced to him, Government at the same time agreeing to pay for the opium produced a fixed rate per *ser* of standard consistence. The *lambardar* and cultivators on their part file a joint *qabuliat* engaging to deliver the whole produce for weighment at the appointed place and time. The preparation of the fields commences while the settlements are in progress. The land is very carefully ploughed and as much manure is added as is available, in the shape of cattle-dung, ashes and village sweepings, while a top-dressing of saline earth is frequently applied. Sowings take place in October and November, about two *sers* of seed per *bigha* being sown broadcast. The field is then harrowed and raked up into little squares for facility of irrigation, water being given at intervals of about fifteen days. There is a general preference for well water even in canal-irrigated tracts; but where this is scarce recourse is had to *jhils*, for unirrigated poppy fields are seldom to be seen. The best soil for the plant is a light sandy loam, though other varieties yield a good outturn. It is remarkable that not only the quality but the colour of the

produce depend on the soil, varying from a rich fawn colour in the case of loam to the dark opium obtained from alluvial and heavier lands. When the plants attain a height of about two inches they are thinned out to a space of three or four inches apart, while two weeks later a further thinning takes place. The crop is regularly hoed and watered till mature: by February it is usually in flower, and in March the collection of the drug commences. During the cold weather the fields have been measured by the opium staff, so as to discover whether the cultivators have acted up to their engagements; and the areas thus determined are entered on the license (extracts being given to each cultivator) and the departmental *khasra* or field-book. Measurement is effected by rods instead of chains, so as not to damage the plants, each rod being 99 inches in length, while 20 rods form the side of a standard *bigha* of 3,025 square yards. In the western districts the petals are allowed to fall, but in Ghazipur and the east they are carefully drawn off for the manufacture of the flower-leaf used to encase the cakes of exported opium. The petals are placed on a circular ridged earthen plate, some 12 or 14 inches in diameter, over a slow fire; they are then pressed with a damp cloth till they have adhered together, after which the flower-leaf is removed and allowed to dry. As soon as the petals have fallen the pod begins to ripen and is ready for lancing when quite firm to the touch. This process, begun at the end of February or the beginning of March and sometimes lasting to the first week in April, is effected in the afternoon by means of an instrument called *nashtar*, consisting of three blades tied firmly together, the incision being made vertically from the bottom to the top of the pod. A white milky juice at once exudes, gradually thickening and deepening in colour, and is taken off the next morning with an iron scraper. The drug thus collected is placed in small brass or earthenware vessels, which are tilted in order to drain off the dew or any *pasewa* that may have formed. The latter is a black juice or sweat, as its name implies, and appears under certain atmospheric conditions and is supposed to cause deterioration if allowed to remain with the drug: it is purchased from the cultivators at a reduced rate. When the opium has

been collected the pods are allowed to dry and are then broken off for the seed, a sufficient quantity from the best pods being retained for the next year while the rest is sold to local dealers for the manufacture of oil and other purposes. The stalks are generally used for manure or fuel, while in this and the neighbouring districts the dried and pulverised leaf, known as trash, finds a ready sale at the factory, where it is used for packing the cakes in the chests for export to China. In April the cultivators are summoned in regular order to the weighing place, usually the nearest tahsil, where the opium is classified according to its consistence by the divisional officer and then weighed, the quality, quantity and approximate value of the produce being entered on each cultivator's ticket or miniature license. The men are then paid, either on the same or on the following day. A dissatisfied cultivator is entitled to claim that his opium shall be sent to Ghazipur for special examination, but this privilege is very rarely exercised. Adulterated opium is confiscated without payment after sending it to Ghazipur, where the final decision rests with the Opium Agent. All good opium is despatched to the factory in sealed jars or bags, a hundred at a time and, on return of the invoice showing the amount of opium in each jar reduced to standard consistence, the accounts are finally made up. The present rate paid for standard opium of 70° consistence is Rs. 6 per *ser*. From the establishment of the agency till 1822 it was Rs. 2-8-0; from 1823 to 1827 it was Rs. 3, and then it was raised to Rs. 3-10-6. From 1833 to 1839 the latter rate was maintained in districts to the east of Oudh and Allahabad, while elsewhere it was Rs. 4. From 1840 onwards the price varied slightly, dropping to Rs. 3-4-0 from 1855 to 1860, and then rising in successive years to Rs. 3-8-0, Rs. 4 and Rs. 5. The last prevailed till 1893 with the exception of two periods—from 1865 to 1870 and from 1877 to 1880—when it was Rs. 4-8-0; but from 1894 the present rate has been unchanged.

Tobacco.

At the present time tobacco covers on an average 336 acres and is to be found in all parganas of the district, but especially in Zamaniah and the Muhammadabad tahsil. While possessing some local reputation it is of little real importance, but the crop

deserves mention on account of an extensive experiment conducted with the object of growing tobacco for European consumption. In 1876 a large area of land 2,187 acres in extent, forming part of the old stud farm, was taken up for the purpose, and not long after it was leased to Messrs. Begg, Sutherland & Co. for a term of fifty years, one of the conditions being that not less than 150 acres should be sown with tobacco annually. A skilled curer was brought from America and the enterprise was conducted with some vigour for several years, the output in 1881-82 being 110,000lbs. The production of tobacco on a commercial scale was continued and a succession of imported experts was maintained till 1889, when the experiment was abandoned and the lease was resigned. The reasons for the failure of the venture were that the climate and soil, as well as the conditions under which curing had to be conducted, were not adapted to the production of leaf that could compete with the finest American. Owing to the dry climate the tobacco became covered with sand, which constituted a great objection on the part of buyers. Large shipments were made to England, but the leaf was graded with the lower and medium qualities of American and the prices realised barely covered, or else failed to cover, the cost of production. A limited sale was found for cake tobacco mixed with American, but the addition contributed materially to the cost and the quantity disposed of was not sufficient to render the business profitable.

Other *rabi* crops.

The crops already mentioned take up 93·45 per cent. of the area sown, and the remainder are consequently of little importance. The most valuable is linseed, which in the last five years has averaged 5,941 acres, though the figure has fluctuated in an extraordinary manner, ranging from 10,988 acres in 1904-05 to no more than 1,816 acres in 1906-07 : the apparent reason being the control of the cultivation acquired by the dealers of Cawnpore, Benares, Allahabad and other markets. The crop is grown mainly in the Zamaniah subdivision; but is to be found in all parts of the district and, on occasions, has been extensively produced in the Ghazipur tahsil. Of the remaining food crops the chief is *masur* or lentils, which cover on an average 3,576 acres,

almost the whole of this lying in Muhammadabad and Zamaniah. Potatoes, in the same parganas and more extensively in Ghazipur, average 951 and turnips and carrots 402 acres. There is a very large area, 11,410 acres, principally in the Zamaniah tahsil, under miscellaneous food crop, which consist for the most part of the small black pea called *kesari* or *latari*, grown alone or in combination with gram or *masur*. It flourishes greatly in the soils to the south of the Ganges, as is also the case in the adjoining pargana of Narwan in the Benares district; but as an article of food it is of little value, and is even said to be positively deleterious, since its consumption, if unmixed with other grains, is believed to cause a kind of paralysis both in human beings and animals. The cultivation of oats is of old standing, and was probably introduced for the benefit of the Ghazipur stud farm. It was taken up to some extent by the European planters and is still carried on in the Zamaniah and Ghazipur parganas where the crop does well, covering about 500 acres yearly. There remain garden crops, which average 2,059 acres and comprise condiments, spices and vegetables, the bulk of these being raised in the Gangetic lowlands. Under the same category come the rose gardens for which Ghazipur is celebrated. These gardens are found in the immediate neighbourhood of the city and are cultivated by Koeris, who pay very high rents for suitable land—Rs. 40 or more per acre. The roses, of the species called *Rosa Damascena*, are grown from cuttings, which are planted in nurseries for a year and are transplanted in the rains, about a thousand trees going to the *bigha*. The trees bear flowers in the second year at the rate of some 20,000 to the *bigha*; and in the third year they reach maturity, yielding from thirty to sixty thousand flowers: their life is generally reckoned at forty years. The bulk of the flowers are used locally by the Ghazipur perfumers: but large quantities are exported to Jaunpur, where the rose does not flourish.

Irrigation.

In the alluvial tract, which comprises about two-thirds of Karanda, one-third of Zamaniah, one-fourth of Muhammadabad and small portions of several other parganas, irrigation is not as a rule required, owing to the moisture inherent in the soil and the high water level. In these parts too the construction of

wells is generally impossible, since the alluvial deposit is comparatively shallow and beneath it lies a stratum of pure river sand. Apart from this area the district is, as a whole, admirably provided with means of irrigation of which full advantage is taken. The early returns are of little use, for it was the general practice to record as irrigated all land which was within reach of water rather than the actual amount irrigated in a single year. Thus the survey statistics of 1840 show for the present district an irrigated area of 336,058 acres, this being equivalent to 59·5 per cent. of the net cultivation. Similarly in 1879 the area watered was 327,315 acres, or nearly 54 per cent., both these figures being far in excess of the area actually irrigated in any one year. A more satisfactory result is obtained by taking the average for a series of years, annual statistics being available from 1885-86 onwards. The returns show that from 1887-88 to 1896-97 the average irrigated area was 212,722 acres; and though the total fluctuated with the nature of the seasons the ratio of the irrigated to the cultivated area was remarkably constant, the former averaging 35·31 per cent. of the latter, while the maximum was 38·07 in 1888-89 and the minimum 30·8 per cent. in 1894-95, a year of unusually heavy rainfall. For the ensuing decade, ending in 1906-07, the average was 217,125 acres or 35·98 per cent. of the area cultivated, the highest figure being 235,123 acres, or 39·42 per cent. in 1899-00, while the lowest was 31·5 per cent. in the following year. In the second half of the period the variations were very slight, the general average amounting to 219,228 acres, or 35·64 per cent., a figure which shows that irrigation has fully kept pace with the spread of cultivation. The local variations are very striking, for the proportion does not exceed 12 per cent. in the Zamaniah and Karanda parganas, while it is well below the average in Muhammadabad and Mahaich. On the other hand it is no less than 58·03 per cent. in the Ghazipur tahsil, and the figure is but slightly lower in the parganas of Zahurabad, Bahriabad, Saidpur and Dehma. The last shows an average of 43·18; but in all the other upland parganas the proportion exceeds 48 per cent. with the single exception of Khanpur, where only 38·5 per cent. of the land under the plough is irrigated. The reason for this variation

lies almost wholly in the depth at which water is found below the surface. On an average the water level is about 31 feet, but it is much less than this in the clay tracts in the north where the natural drainage is somewhat defective, and considerably more along the high banks of the Ganges and Gumti, especially the latter, since in many parts of Khanpur wells have to be sunk to a depth of 50 feet or more before water is reached. Generally speaking the proportion of irrigation to cultivation is remarkably high. Throughout the district more than half the *rabi* area obtains water, and it may safely be asserted that practically every crop which requires irrigation can obtain it in ordinary years. Besides this irrigation is afforded to the autumn crops to a far greater extent than would appear from the returns; for while only 36,000 acres of *kharif* were shown as irrigated in 1906-07 the actual figure must be largely in excess of this, since there were 161,723 acres under late rice, to say nothing of some 32,000 acres of sugarcane, for both of which irrigation in some form or other is absolutely essential.

Sources of supply.

There are no canals in the district, and consequently the available sources of supply comprise wells, tanks, lakes and *jhils* and the smaller watercourses. Of these by far the most important and the most reliable are wells, which on an average supply 166,957 acres, or 76·16 per cent. of the total irrigation, as against 52,271 acres watered by other means. Of the latter the chief are artificial tanks, which are remarkably common in this as in all the eastern districts. The natural reservoirs are for the most part shallow, and seldom contain water throughout the cold weather; and the larger rivers are useless for this purpose, owing to the depth of the water below the surface of the country. The same objection holds in the case of the small streams, though in a less degree, and they can only be utilised by means of dams, while the result seldom repays the labour involved. The proportion of that obtained from wells to the total irrigation is naturally lowest in those parganas which possess the greatest number of *jhils*—in particular Pachotar and Zahurabad, where it amounts to 62·2 and 64·1 per cent., respectively. It is also below the average in Dehma and Khanpur, while on the other hand it is highest in Karanda, Zamaniah, Ghazipur and Saidpur,

Wells.

At the survey of 1879 the number of wells in use was 14,400, each irrigating on an average about 13·4 acres: and this was said to be nearly double the number existing in 1840. Since that time there has been a very considerable increase, for by 1906-07 the total had risen to 20,800, the last five years showing a constant increase. Of this 4,544 were of the ordinary unprotected variety, while the rest were either masonry or half-masonry, the latter being by far the most usual form in this district. Such wells have a shaft of brickwork set in mud: they have, as a rule, no masonry superstructure, the shaft being built up about two or three feet above the level of the surrounding fields, while the earth from the well is piled up against it so as to form a raised platform. These wells are very durable and serve all the purposes for which they are required, while at the same time they have the advantage of being comparatively cheap, costing from Rs. 100 upwards, according to the depth and diameter. Earthen wells seldom last for more than a single year, save in the rare instances where they are sunk in very firm clay or an underlying bed of *kankar* has been bored. In most places it is necessary to strengthen the sides by a lining of *arhar* stalks, which are formed into a rude cable coiled round the inside of the well so as to prevent the earth from being washed away. Occasionally these cables, which are known as *binr* by the people, are replaced by a framework of stiff bamboo closely interwoven and built up inside the well. In this district most wells are worked in the usual manner by bullocks, and teams of men are seldom to be seen. The shallow wells of the alluvial tract permit the use of the *dhenkli* or lever, which is sometimes replaced by the *charkhi* or pulley with a pot attached to each end of a rope.

Other sources.

The tanks used for irrigation are in many cases of considerable age, although in the course of time they become silted up and it is no uncommon sight to see old tanks which have been gradually converted into cultivated land. Those with masonry walls are very rarely met with except in towns or important villages, and are not utilised for irrigation. On an average the tanks are about one acre in extent, half of this area being occupied by the banks, while their average depth does not exceed 20

feet below the surface. Openings are left at the corners so as to permit the drainage water from the neighbouring fields to empty into the tank, and the average cost of construction is estimated at about Rs. 1,500. Newly excavated tanks are usually reserved for bathing and the watering of cattle; but as time advances and the high banks are washed down irrigation channels are formed, the water being raised by means of the usual lifts and swing baskets, while the same method is adopted in the case of *jhils* and natural reservoirs. Cultivators whose fields lie around a tank or pond have a preferential right to obtain irrigation therefrom, but this right does not always extend to holders of land not included in the estate to which the tank belongs, and claims advanced in contravention of this general rule will generally be found to be based rather on previous concessions than on strict legal right.

Famines.

On several occasions the district has suffered from scarcity as the result of unfavourable climatic conditions, but there have been few occasions when acute famine has been experienced. This is due mainly to the geographical position of the district, for the rains seldom fail entirely and the situation of Ghazipur on the banks of the Ganges has always given the tract immense advantage in the matter of communications. In addition to this the people are generally prosperous, and the distribution of wealth is perhaps more even than in the average temporarily-settled district. The occasions on which distress has prevailed have arisen mainly from the rise in prices caused by the drain of supplies from the district to parts less favourably situated, for though these high prices are beneficial to the cultivating community they tell hardly on the labouring classes and on those dependent for a living on small fixed incomes. On the other hand there are certain definite dangers to which the district is at all times exposed. A late arrival of the rains will inevitably cause a reduction in the *kharif* area, although the results are seldom serious. A much more grave contingency is a premature cessation of the monsoon, for this not only involves the loss of the important rice crop, but also renders it impossible to sow a full area for the ensuing *rabi*. At the same time it implies a reduction in the facilities for irrigation

which, in the upland tracts, is absolutely necessary for the winter crops, since these largely depend on the tanks and *jhils* which are liable to fail when their services are in greatest demand. Rain during the cold weather is so uncertain that its absence causes no apprehension. When the fall is abundant it is apt to be actually detrimental, for the district lies in the rust area, so that prolonged damp or cloudy weather in the early part of the year will probably cause extensive damage to the wheat and barley, especially in the alluvial lands of the Ganges.

Early famines. Nothing is known of the early famines which visited the district, but it may be presumed that the experiences of Ghazipur were much the same as those of the other portions of the division. It is fairly safe to conclude that Ghazipur did not escape the general famine of 1631, when grain was nowhere obtainable and immense numbers of people died from actual starvation. The next great calamity in these parts occurred in 1770, when all Bengal and Bihar were severely affected and prices rose to an unprecedented height in the districts along the Ganges, while the valley of the Karamnasa also was in a terrible plight. The famine of 1783 was the first to occur after the introduction of British rule, when the country was still suffering from the effects of misgovernment and extortions on the part of the revenue officials. Vast numbers of people, driven by the pressure of starvation, streamed eastwards into Bihar, thereby serving to increase the general distress. The extent of the visitation was observed by Warren Hastings himself, who, in April 1784, stated that the country was completely devastated from Buxar to the western boundary of the Benares province. To meet the needs of the situation little appears to have been done save for the removal of duties on grain, the prohibition of exportation beyond the province and the regulation of prices. It was also directed that monetary relief should be given as far as possible, but little could be effected in this direction owing to the absence of funds. The famine ceased with the advent of the rains in 1784; but the damage done appears to have been enormous, and it was many years before the country fully recovered.

1803-04. The famine of 1803-04 followed on a deficient monsoon, causing the loss of the *kharif* harvest in Jaunpur and Azamgarh

and presumably therefore in this district as well. In September 1803 the situation appeared very threatening, and prices were extremely high. The Resident at Benares was directed to make advances for irrigation works: but a good fall of rain occurred in October, saving a small portion of the rice and enabling a full *rabi* area to be prepared. To relieve the markets encouragement was given to the importation of grain from Bengal, and the custom duties were suspended for a time. The calamity, however, was of little moment in this district as compared with the western tracts, and no suspensions or remissions of the revenue appear to have been proposed or granted.

1837-38.

The general prevalence of high prices in 1813 and 1819 seems to have had little effect on Ghazipur, although in the latter year the low state of the Ganges prevented the passage of large boats up the river and, consequently, left the district dependent on its own resources. Matters were far worse in the famine of 1837-38, which followed on a succession of indifferent years. The rains of 1837 were an almost complete failure, and the distress caused by the rise in prices and the scarcity of grain was enhanced by the unusual prevalence of cholera and sickness. Nevertheless the Benares division was fortunate in comparison with other parts, for although the rice was lost other *kharif* staples yielded a fair outturn, and the *rabi* was almost up to the average. No relief works were undertaken and the revenue was collected without great difficulty, the balances for the two years amounting to no more than Rs. 17,257 of which Rs. 227 were subsequently remitted.

1868-69.

The famine of 1860-61 left Ghazipur untouched; and although prices rose to an unusual height there was no great distress in the district, and no relief works or measures were undertaken. The famine of 1868-69 again affected Ghazipur but slightly, although it is noteworthy as the first occasion on which direct relief was given by Government. The rains of 1868 began early with a heavy fall in the first week of June, but then stopped till the middle of July after which another long break occurred. Fortunately a violent downpour on the 12th of September saved some portion of the *kharif* and enabled the *rabi* to be sown, the outturn of the latter harvest being from 50 to 75 per

cent. of the normal. Prices rose to a great height, and the pressure on the poorer classes was such that it was found necessary to establish a poorhouse at Ghazipur and to give gratuitous relief to indigent people of the better class. In this way some 63,800 persons, counted by daily units, obtained assistance, the daily average being 701 from the 11th of June 1869 to the 10th of September, when relief was discontinued as unnecessary. The total cost was but Rs. 1,593, and this was covered by local subscriptions. No remissions of revenue were made, and the small balance was recovered in due time without difficulty.

1873-74. Apprehensions of a serious famine were aroused in 1873, when the rains began late and ended on the 13th of August. The *kharif* harvest was a failure, especially in the case of rice, while in the lowlands the crops were destroyed by two unusual floods. The *rabi* area was necessarily contracted, as sowings were only possible after irrigation; but the winter rains arrived most opportunely, and in the end an abundant harvest was reaped. Distress was felt throughout the district by the poorer classes on account of the dearness of food, but it was in the rice tracts alone that there was any great suffering. At the same time the calamity followed on several unfavourable years, and though prices did not in general reach famine limits the people were almost at the end of their resources. Relief works were started on the 9th February 1874 on the roads from Ghazipur to Rasra and from Muhammadabad to Qasimabad, while subsequently others of a more permanent nature were started, comprising the construction of two embankments through *jhils* near Saidpur and a similar undertaking on the road from Saidpur to Bahriabad. An attempt to open a work in south Zamaniah proved a failure, as all the unemployed labourers had betaken themselves to the Son canal in Shahabad. The permanent works, managed by the Public Works department, were kept open in deference to the wishes of the collector till the end of July 1874, although the attendance after April was very small; but the temporary works under the management of the tahsil officials were closed before the end of February. The poorhouse at Ghazipur was enlarged, and from March to September relief was given to 9,731

persons—an average of 45 daily. Gratuitious relief in cash was distributed at various places to 2,792 persons, the total amount thus expended being Rs. 669; and doles of grain were given to 76,100 persons, principally at the tahsil headquarters. The cost of the works, amounting to Rs. 13,116 for this district and Ballia, was defrayed from local funds, while the other expenditure, Rs. 6,470 in all, was obtained by subscriptions, a central committee being formed for the purpose at Ghazipur with local committees at each tahsil. As a matter of fact the distress was never so great as had been at first anticipated, and indeed was trifling as compared with that experienced in the Gorakhpur division to the north.

The experience of the district was very similar in 1877-78, 1877-78. although matters were rendered worse on this occasion by the widespread extent of the famine, which affected an immensely larger area. Moreover the economic situation at its commencement was decidedly abnormal, owing to the depletion of the stock of grain consequent on the unusual amount of exportation both to Europe and to the famine-stricken tracts of Madras and Bombay. The *rabi* of 1876-77 had been indifferent, by reason of the excessive dampness of the spring months and the damage done by hailstorms, so that prices were already high before any indication had been observed of a defective monsoon. The rains of 1877 began in the first week of July; but in three days the clouds disappeared, although a few showers fell from time to time rendering the position of the eastern districts far more favourable than that of Oudh and the west. Hope revived with a good fall in the beginning of August; but soon the wind shifted to the west, bringing agricultural operations to a standstill and threatening a complete loss of the *kharif*. Rain came, however, on the last day of the month: but on the 8th of September the wind again changed, although another good fall occurred three days later. By this time the deficiency was unusually great, the total precipitation from the 1st of June to the end of September being but 11 inches as compared with an average of 37·7. The rice crop had perished, and other staples had failed more or less completely, the worst tract being the Zamaniah tahsil, while Ghazipur also was seriously affected. The alluvial lands require

a flood to render them fit for *rabi* sowings, and this year no flood occurred; while in the upland tract of Zamaniah, where wells are difficult to construct, it was equally impossible to prepare the ground for the next harvest. The situation was relieved by a timely fall of rain in the beginning of October, and a large area was sown. There was ample employment for the labouring classes, and though the stress of high prices told somewhat heavily on the poor no relief works proved necessary, and the winter months passed without disclosing symptoms of real suffering. Some relief was brought by the advent of the *rabi* harvest, which was of a fair description; but in May distress became apparent among the labourers and artizans, so that a relief work was opened as a tentative measure on the 8th June on the road from Dildarnagar to Buxar. The work failed, however, to attract any large numbers, and was closed on the 27th of the month, the total number of persons attending being 14,077, counted by daily units, the majority of whom were women and children: the total cost was Rs. 764. At Ghazipur the municipal poorhouse was extended and the sum of Rs. 3,133, of which Rs. 1,996 were met from private subscriptions, was devoted to this purpose from April to the end of October, the daily average rising to 484 persons in the first half of July. In addition, two public relief works were opened in the city, the cost being met from subscriptions, and these supported 470 persons daily from the 11th June to the 9th of August; while some 30 persons daily were employed on a small work conducted by a Mahajan named Dharam Chand. Lastly, the sum of Rs. 2,000 granted by the Calcutta Relief Fund was distributed through the German Mission, mainly to poor cultivators for purchasing seed. The distress vanished with the *kharif* harvest of 1878. It had never been great, and the famine had no lasting effect on this district.

1896-97. From that time forward the prosperity of the district remained unbroken till 1896, and even then the famine that raged in other parts of the provinces left Ghazipur almost unscathed save for the distress occasioned by the abnormal rise in prices. The *kharif* harvest of 1896 was about 50 per cent. of the average outturn, but the scanty rainfall caused the general loss of the late rice, involving an area of some 90,000 acres.

The winter rains however were good and a full *rabi* crop was secured to the immense benefit of the agricultural community, who gained largely both on this occasion and after the ensuing *kharif* harvest of 1897, which was one of the best obtained for years. At no time were the resources of the tenants exhausted, and they were greatly encouraged by the liberal advances made by Government for digging wells and purchasing seed and bullocks. As much as Rs. 26,375 was given out for the construction of 103 masonry and 518 unprotected wells, while 4,245 others of the latter type were made without help except such as may have been received from the Opium department, which distributed Rs. 5,801 for the purpose. In another direction the same department rendered incalculable assistance, since between April 1896 and May 1897 no less than Rs. 10,77,943 was given out in ordinary advances for poppy cultivation. The labouring classes found abundant employment in well-sinking and on the railway works then in progress; while the scarcity lent an immense stimulus to emigration eastwards to Bengal and Assam. The municipal poorhouse afforded a means of subsistence to those unable to work, though many of the recipients of charity were strangers from less fortunately situated districts. No relief works were undertaken, for there was no real scarcity but only a certain amount of pressure due to the state of the market and the indifferent character of the preceding seasons. The revenue demand was suspended to the amount of Rs. 1,73,353, but the whole of this was ultimately recovered without difficulty.

The famine of 1907-08 affected this district, but only to a limited extent. The autumn harvest of 1907 was generally good, save in parts of the Zamaniah pargana; and though prices rose to an unprecedented height, there were few outward signs of actual distress. A test work started in the end of December on the road from Baresar to Kamalpur failed to attract many labourers, and relief was consequently confined to poorhouses and the gratuitous distribution of doles. The former were established at Muhammadabad and Zamaniah in January 1908, and remained open till the end of March and the middle of April, respectively. Gratuitous relief ceased on the 19th of April save in the black soil tracts in Zamaniah, where the *rabi* area had been very small and **1907-08.**

the outturn at harvest proved indifferent. In that pargana relief continued to be distributed till the end of June, while 23 aided village works were maintained, the latter consisting mainly in tanks and embankments for irrigation purposes. Altogether Rs. 23,138 were expended on gratuitous relief to 316,413 persons counted by daily units, the recipients being generally of the middle class or else poor agriculturists; Rs. 28,629 were spent on the aided works, which employed 213,882 persons, and Rs. 2,119 were spent on the poorhouses at which the total attendance was 5,091. In addition several unaided works were undertaken by *zamindars*, and the leading residents of Ghazipur contributed liberally towards the provision of blankets and clothing for the poor.

Prices. There are unfortunately no records of prices extant for the first half of the nineteenth century, although doubtless the rates ruling in Ghazipur differed but little from those of Benares and Jaunpur. A decided rise occurred with the famine of 1837, and, though the markets afterwards became easier, there was never a return to the old levels of the first two decades, when it was nothing unusual to purchase over a maund of wheat and nearly two maunds of barley for a rupee. The development of communications and trade, together with manifold other causes, led to a general increase in the value of agricultural produce which was fully established by 1857, from which date consecutive returns are available. Even then prices were very cheap according to modern ideas; but the average was not particularly high, owing to the extraordinary effect produced at that period by a bad harvest. From 1857 to 1860 the average Ghazipur rates were 17·36 *sers* of wheat, 25 of barley, 21·08 of gram, 21·72 of *bajra*, 23·86 of *juar* and 12·69 of common rice for the rupee. The ensuing ten years were characterised by several bad seasons, notably 1861, 1865 and 1869, and this served to keep down the average in spite of the remarkable plenty of 1863. The rates were on the whole slightly higher than before, averaging 16·54 *sers* for wheat, 24·16 for barley, 21·32 for gram, 21·05 for *bajra*, 23·01 for *juar* and 13·63 for common rice. The following decade, from 1871 to 1880, was marred by famine in 1874 and 1877, but after the latter year a

period of great prosperity commenced. The rates generally rose save in the case of rice, which averaged 15·27 *sers*, and work out at 16·34 for wheat, 22·7 for barley, 21·94 for gram, 20·1 for *bajra* and 22·66 for *juar*. The upward tendency was then arrested for a while, and from 1881 to 1885 prices were lower than they had been at any time subsequent to the Mutiny excepting 1863. The change was not for long however, as in 1886 a general rise took place throughout India and prices reached a level hitherto unknown save in times of famine. On this occasion the growing dearness of food-grains was not ascribable to bad seasons but rather the reverse, and the cause is probably to be found in the synchronous action of improved communications, the development of the export trade and the fall in the value of silver. The average for the ten years ending with 1890 was still lower than that of the previous decade, though this was due solely to the easy rates of the first half, the figures being 14·72 *sers* of rice, 17·56 of wheat, 24·08 of gram, 24·07 of *juar*, 24·08 of *bajra* and 24·51 of barley for the rupee. The effect of the rise became apparent in the next ten years, when the seasons were generally indifferent and famine visited most parts of India, the average from 1891 to 1900 being 11·69 *sers* of rice, 12·62 of wheat, 17·12 of barley, 17·28 of gram, 15·34 of *bajra* and 16·84 of *juar*. The return of normal conditions and a succession of good harvests had a marked effect during the next five years, but the rates did not even regain the level of 1886, the averages from 1901 to 1905 being 11·74 *sers* of rice, 13·19 of wheat, 19·34 of barley, 19·01 of gram, 18·61 of *bajra* and 19·72 of *juar*. Later years have again witnessed a rise, the markets being more sensitive than ever to seasonal calamities; and though the famine rates of 1907-08 must be considered exceptional, it yet remains to be seen whether a further permanent increase in the value of food grains has been established.

It is certain that the general rise in prices has been accompanied by a rise in the wages of labour, but it is almost impossible to ascertain how close a correspondence exists between the two scales owing to inaccuracy of early returns. The question too is to a large extent avoided for the reason that Wages.

payment for agricultural labour is generally made in grain, and as the amount given is fixed by custom and therefore seldom liable to change, its commuted money-value depends directly on the state of the market. That a very considerable rise has however taken place in cash wages during the past fifty years cannot be doubted. The existing rates are still low, as is the case in Ballia and other neighbouring districts; but although the extraordinary density of the population is mainly responsible for this result, still the constant stream of emigrants to Bengal has necessarily brought about a contraction of the labour market. A careful and systematic enquiry made in 1906 showed that the cash wage of an ordinary unskilled labourer is seven or eight pice a day, which is practically the same as the cash value of the payment made in grain. Ploughmen and reapers are remunerated either at the two-anna rate, or else the former receive two *sers* of cheap grain and the latter from one-twentieth to one-sixteenth of the crop reaped. Weeders are paid six pice, or else one *ser* daily. Common artizans obtain from three and-a-half to four and-a-half annas, but skilled men are paid according to their ability. Higher rates undoubtedly prevail in the city than in the rural tracts, and this is the case in every district, railway coolies, for example, regularly obtaining Rs. 5 per mensem. There has, however, been little change during the past twenty years in Ghazipur itself, owing possibly to the decline of trade and the absence of competition. The Opium Factory employs a large number of hands, but the busy season occurs when the demand for labour in the fields is slack and cultivators are content to work there for lower wages than are paid in other large towns.

Weights and measures.

The local standards of weight exhibit a considerable degree of diversity, though not to the same extent perhaps as in Jaunpur and Benares. Apart from the ordinary Government *ser* of 80 *tolas* the most usual weight is the *ser* of 104 *tolas*, derived from 28 *gandas* or handfuls, each consisting of four of the thick square lumps of copper known as the *Gorakpuri paisa*, which till recently were in general currency throughout the eastern districts and are still employed to some extent. Their value has fallen, for not long ago five went to the anna whereas now the usual rate of exchange is 104 to the rupee. The local *kachcha*

ser, sometimes to be found in the outlying markets, is exactly half this standard, being equivalent to 52 rupees in weight and containing 14 *gandas*. Measures of length are derived as usual from the *jau* or barley-corn, of which three go to an *angul*, and three *anguls* make one *girah*, the fourth of a span and the eighth part of a *hath* or cubit. The latter is half a yard in length, but the *gaz* or yard differs according to its application, varying from the *Akbari* or *Ilahi gaz* of 33 inches to the cloth yard of 37¼ inches. In measuring land the unit is the *latha* or rod, three yards or six cubits in length. One of the greatest of the reforms inaugurated by Jonathan Duncan was his insistence on the use of a standard measuring rod in place of the arbitrary measure hitherto employed at the will of the landholders: and this was fixed at 8 feet 4⅘ inches, apparently on the presumption that the *Ilahi gaz* was 33⅗ inches in length. Twenty such *lathas* made the chain, or *jarib*, and the square *jarib* made the *bigha*, this being equivalent to 3,136 square yards. This *bigha* was in constant and general use till the introduction, in 1884, of the standard *bigha* of 3,025 square yards employed in most districts of the United Provinces and all along adopted by the Opium department. In the Saidpur pargana, however, there is a different local *bigha*, introduced by Mr. H. Lushington in 1831 and based on a *latha* of 7 feet 8½ inches, 18 of these going to the *jarib*, which thus gives a *bigha* of 2,139·0625 square yards. The *bigha* is ordinarily subdivided into twenty *biswas* and the *biswa* into twenty *dhurs*, each of the latter being a square *latha*. Smaller fractions are seldom used, for the interest of shareholders in an estate is estimated not in subdivisions of the *bigha* but in fractions of the rupee. The latter are extremely numerous and varied, and no fewer than 197 different scales were found at the last revision of records. The anna is divided into pies or else into *gandas*, being equivalent to twenty of the latter; and these again are divided into an infinity of *bats*, *sats*, *kants*, *dants*, *rens*, *phens* and so on, the ultimate limit, so far as can be ascertained, being the *ken*, of which 2,786,918,400 go to the rupee. Practically every village has its own customary scale, developed apparently by the local *patwari*, and it would be almost impossible to abolish the old system and substitute for it a standard scale,

Interest

Rates of interest depend both on the nature of the transaction and on the character and credit of the borrower. Where money is lent on the security of real estate the rate ranges from 7½ to 18 per cent. per annum, most loans of this nature being effected at 12 or 15 per cent.; while as a general rule the smaller the principal the higher the interest charged. Loans on personal security carry interest varying from 12 to 36 per cent., the chief factors in determining the rate being the length of the term and the status of the person to whom the money is lent. For petty loans up to Rs. 100 the customary charge is two pice per rupee per mensem, while half this amount is exacted when ornaments or other property are deposited. The great majority of loans consist in advances made to cultivators by the village money-lender. When they take the form of cash they are ordinarily secured on the borrower's tenure, and then the interest varies from 12 to 18 per cent., according to the amount of the loan. Where grain is lent at seed-time, this being the commonest of all forms of loan, repayment is made at harvest with interest at the rates known as *sawai*, or one-fourth of the principal, or else at *deorha*, in which case one-half is added to the original amount. There is too a not uncommon practice of recording the loan in terms of the cash value of the grain when it is dearest, and demanding repayment of the amount purchasable for the same sum, together with the interest thereon, when prices are low immediately after the harvest is garnered.

Banks.

There are no large banking establishments at Ghazipur and no joint stock companies, although several of the Benares firms have agencies in the district. The village banks at present in existence owe their origin to the initiative of the Court of Wards, and are located at Saidpur and at Tajpur in pargana Zamaniah. Each of these is working satisfactorily, as in either case the members have subscribed over Rs. 2,000 and advances of a like amount have been made by Government. In 1907 there were nine depositing and 215 borrowing members at Tajpur; while in the case of the Saidpur bank the numbers were 20 and 275, respectively. The banks advance money to tenants at a uniform rate of 12 per cent. per annum for various purposes, such as the conversion of old debts carrying high interest, the

purchase of agricultural stock and the provision of money for ceremonial expenses.

Opium Factory.

The chief industrial concern in the district is the Government Opium Factory at Ghazipur, to which are consigned the poppy products, opium, leaf and trash of all the opium-producing districts of the United Provinces. The factory stands on the high bank of the Ganges between the city and the civil station and covers an area of about 45 acres, with the right to all alluvial land on the river front. At first it was located in an enclosure on the east of the city which was afterwards used as a charitable dispensary and subsequently sold, and later the factory was established in a building now included in the district jail. The present site was selected in 1820, when larger premises were necessitated by the increased outturn and the consequent expansion of the operations of the agency. Further extension is now required, as is but natural in view of the increase from 1,059 maunds in 1820-21 to 71,746 maunds in 1906-07, while on occasions the total has exceeded 85,000 maunds. The factory comprises six distinct enclosures including the superintendent's house on the banks of the river, the quarters for the factory engineer and one assistant in the north-west corner, the guard lines on the north, built on either side of the road leading into the city, and the large compound between the west wall of the main building and the public road in which are situated the superintendent's office, the dispensary, fire-brigade quarters and the recently erected institutes for the large staff of assistants employed. The main building or factory proper consists of an inner and an outer enclosure. Within the latter are two godowns for the storage of leaf, with a capacity of some 25,000 maunds; seven godowns for storing trash; nine sheds for empty chests, three godowns for cups, workshops, fire-engine houses and sheds for coal and miscellaneous stores. The inner enclosure contains the buildings connected with the manufacture and storage of opium. These comprise an import shed capable of holding about 10,000 jars or bags of opium; a *malkhana* with thirty stone vats to take about 47,000 maunds; eight godowns fitted with wooden racks to accommodate about 1,350,000 cakes of opium; a double row of manufacturing and alligation

rooms, 400 feet in length; two buildings for the manufacture of excise opium, with a yard provided with platforms on which 600 trays of opium can be exposed at a time; a laboratory for the assay of opium and the manufacture of alkaloids; buildings and vats for washing bags and for the preparation of *lewa* or paste; and a godown for stores. For protection against fire there are two steam and five manual engines, the supply of water being obtained from numerous masonry tanks; and recently a system of hydrants has been introduced in connection with a large water tower 85 feet high, standing in the outer enclosure. The tank, which is always kept filled for emergencies (water for the daily needs of the factory being obtained from a reservoir in the inner enclosure), has a capacity of 63,630 gallons and is supplied from an immense well, 89 feet in depth and of 25 feet diameter, by means of a powerful pump. There is another well, but not so large, with a pumping installation on the river bank. The fixed guard at the factory for sentry and search duty consists of 88 men of all grades. The factory is in the charge of a departmental officer known as the factory superintendent, who is also the opium examiner. His permanent staff comprises an assistant superintendent, an assistant opium examiner, a storekeeper, an engineer and seven subordinate assistants. The chief function of the factory is the preparation of opium for the China market, while it also produces the excise opium required by the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the North-West Frontier, as well as a portion of that consumed in Bengal and Burma. The factory is connected with the city station by a siding which brings the heavy inward traffic into the outer enclosure.

Process of manufacture.

The new season's opium arrives from the districts at the beginning of April in jars or bags of one maund each and, after weighment, is examined in order to classify it according to consistency and to determine its purity. The former is necessary in order to determine the amount payable to the grower, and when this is done the opium is emptied into the stone vats in the *mal-khana*. For testing its purity iodine is employed, as this exposes the presence of starch: sometimes, too, slight adulteration by foreign matter such as petals or sand is detected, and this opium

is set aside for the manufacture of paste. Suspected jars sent for examination by local officers are confiscated where bad adulteration is revealed, or else are passed for conversion into paste, a fine being imposed according to the degree of impurity. The manufacture of provision opium begins about the end of April, the most important process being the alligation of the different consistencies so as to reduce the whole to a standard consistence of 71 per cent. This is a somwhat complex undertaking, since atmospheric conditions have to be taken into account. The opium is then made into cakes by trained men, who are paid an anna for every ten cakes and can turn out from 45 to 70 daily. The cakes are made in brass hemispherical moulds, and are then placed in the sun in unglazed earthen cups before removal to the racks in the godown. The storage and care of the opium in the godown is a very important duty, and a large staff is employed to take down the cakes constantly, rub them lightly with the hand or with a little trash, expose another surface of the cake and put them up again, the object being to enable the surface to dry evenly throughout and to prevent damage by mildew or insects. About the beginning of August they all are taken in hand, inequalities in the shell being smoothed over with leaf and *lewa*, or paste, while finally the cake is coated with flower leaf, giving it a perfectly smooth and finished appearance. By the beginning of November the cakes are mature, and the collector of the district is then invited to select six for analysis by the chemical examiner to Government and the factory superintendents at Ghazipur and Patna, the result of each examination being published at Calcutta for the information of the merchants. The opium is then packed in chests of mango wood, with 40 cakes in two layers to each chest, every cake being in a separate compartment, and all corners and crevices are filled in with poppy trash for a padding. All joints and cracks in the chest are covered over with cloth and smeared with pitch, so as to render it damp proof, and then the chest is encased in a gunny covering, bearing the words "Benares Opium," the number and the Government trade mark. Five hundred chests are made ready daily, and every fourth day a special train is made up for Calcutta. The opium required for Indian consumption,

known as excise or *abkari* opium, is dried by exposure to the sun to a consistency of 90 per cent., and is then pressed into cubical cakes of either one *ser* or half a *ser* each. They are then wrapped in two sheets of Nepal paper, slightly oiled to prevent adhesion, and are packed in boxes containing 60 *sers* apiece, issued on indent to the treasuries in the provinces supplied from the factory. The quantity of excise opium now amounts to 6,000 maunds annually, and seems likely to increase. Contraband opium, sent by excise officers to Ghazipur if fit for use, is examined and if marketable, is used, for making the paste with which the cakes of provision opium are coated, or else is set aside for the extraction of the alkaloids, morphia and codeia, both of which are made throughout the year from the refuse opium that cannot be used for the China and excise cakes. Morphia is produced in the shape of pure morphine and its salts, hydrochloride, acetate, sulphate and tartrate; codeia is made in pure crystals, some 60 lbs. worth about Rs. 8,160 being turned out annually, while the amount of morphia salts may be set down at 300 lbs. valued at Rs. 15,000. These alkaloids, which are equal in purity to any manufactured in Europe, furnish the entire requirements of the Government medical stores in India. Out of the surplus small quantities are sold to civil surgeons for use in district dispensaries, and to chemists obtaining their supplies from the factory; but the bulk of it is shipped to London for auction, the exports averaging 20 lbs. of morphine hydrochloride and 5 lbs. of codeia monthly. Apart from the operations mentioned above the factory affords employment to large numbers of persons in Ghazipur and elsewhere for the manufacture of supplementary requirements. The gunny coverings, to the number of about 30,000 annually, are obtained from the Alipur jail, and the chests from the Patna sawmills; but among local purchases may be mentioned between 20 and 25 lakhs of earthen cups supplied by the potters at the rate of 250 to the rupee, and from 20,000 to 25,000 small bamboo mats, which are used to separate the two layers in the chests and cost Rs. 3-8-0 per hundred. The hands employed in the factory vary according to the season, ordinarily ranging from 500 to 2,000 daily, though in the busy season from April to June the average rises to about 3,500.

An industry for which the town of Ghazipur has long been famous is the manufacture of perfumes, especially rose-water and *itr* or otto of roses. The rose-growers seldom, if ever, engage in the business, but sell the flowers to the manufacturers at a prearranged rate determined by contract. Rose-water is made in large copper stills which hold from twelve to sixteen thousand roses each, water being added at the rate of ten or eleven *sers* to eight thousand roses, which yield about eight *sers* of rose water. After distillation the water is exposed to the sun and air in glass bottles for several days and then sealed with cotton and clay. For the superior qualities double, treble and even quadruple distillation is resorted to and the price varies accordingly, ranging from Rs. 10 for a bottle of eight *sers* of single distillation to Rs. 70 for the same quantity distilled four times over. The *itr* of roses is the essential oil obtained from rose-water, which is carefully collected with pigeon's feathers. Fresh flowers are then added to the water, which is again distilled, and the oily extract floating on the surface is collected as before, the process being continued for several days successively. The oil is then exposed to the sun, so as to evaporate all particles of water, and the remainder is the pure *itr*. It is very costly, fetching from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 per *tola*, and is usually made to order only. The ordinary *itr* is of an inferior quality and is obtained by the addition of pounded sandal wood, which results in the production of a far greater quantity of oil but is much less highly prized, fetching from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per *tola* according to the number of distillations. Other perfumes are seldom made at Ghazipur, but are the speciality of Jaunpur. Large quantities of roses are exported to the latter place, as the soil and climate are not so well adapted to their growth. Perfumes.

The manufacture of sugar is still of great importance and the industry has exhibited signs of marked improvement during recent years, although the quantity produced is very much less than in former days when the trade was unaffected by foreign competition. In 1881 there were 436 sugar refineries in the district, and the production of sugar amounted to 70,000 maunds valued at Rs. 8,30,000. In 1907 the total was only 92, of **Sugar.**

which 37 were in the Ghazipur tahsil, 47 in Muhammadabad, six in Saidpur and the two remaining were at Dhanapur in pargana Mahaich. The amount of sugar produced was 69,900 maunds, valued at Rs. 9,46,500, which shows that, although the number of factories has undergone a marked reduction, the output has barely decreased, while the rise of prices has largely enhanced the value of the produce. The chief centres of the industry are at Ghazipur and Zangipur in pargana Ghazipur, at Rajapur, Paraspur and Bamhnauli in Shadiabad, and at Hanumanganj, Gangauli, Nonahra and Qazipur Siraj in Muhammadabad. The process of manufacture is very similar to that employed in Ballia and the sugar is obtained mainly from *gur* produced in this district, although some is imported from Azamgarh and elsewhere.* It has been estimated that of the total output about one-fourth is refined *chini*, one-half molasses and the remainder *shira* or refuse.

Saltpetre.

Some reference has been made in the preceding chapter to the manufacture of saltpetre. The industry is mainly confined to the parganas of Saidpur, Bahriabad and Pachotar; but the only refineries of any importance are at Saidpur itself, where five factories at the present time turn out some 12,500 maunds annually, the approximate value being about Rs. 18,750. These refineries are supplied by the Lunias of Bahriabad and Saidpur, who bring in the crude saltpetre in small quantities from the villages. In Bogna and four other villages of Pachotar there are small refineries worked by Lunias, and their outturn is estimated at 2,300 maunds, the value being roughly Rs. 3,450.

Other manufactures.

The list of other manufactures is unusually small. The indigo industry was once of great importance but has now vanished, with little hope of its resuscitation. The textile industries still afford employment to a large number of persons, but the fabrics here made are merely the coarser kinds of cloth, woven generally from native thread and English yarn combined. The competition of foreign and factory-made cloth has been keenly felt, and as early as 1881 the local trade was said to be in a declining state. At the last census the number of cotton-weavers, including dependents, was 15,330, but this was a lower

* Gazetteer of Ballia, p. 52.

figure than in any of the adjoining districts, especially Azamgarh. There are no great centres of weaving except, perhaps, Banka in pargana Zahurabad, where is a considerable colony of Julahas from Mau: but the industry is carried on in every part of the district. In the city of Ghazipur there are three or four looms for weaving cotton carpets, the industry having been started, it is said, by a weaver from Mirzapur a few years ago. The products are mostly bed carpets of coarse hand-spun yarn, dyed with aniline colours, and the average price is one rupee per square yard. The other trades and handicrafts are quite insignificant. The pottery, metal-work and wood-work of Ghazipur present no peculiar features, although at one time the wood-carvers of the district attained a fair measure of skill. The Lunias produce a certain amount of crude glass from the *reh* which abounds in the clay tracts of the north, and from this they manufacture bangles mainly for the local markets.

Trade.

In early days Ghazipur took high rank as a trade centre, and the volume of traffic was very large in spite of the numerous obstacles caused by the imposition of *zamindari* dues and exactions of all descriptions. These were nominally abolished in 1787, but it seems clear that the more powerful landowners continued to impose tolls on goods passing through their estates for many years after. There were also the *ganj* or market dues at Ghazipur itself, levied on grain and other articles brought into the city: but these ceased to exist in 1788, the sum realised in the last year being Rs. 6,785. A custom house was established at Ghazipur when the administration of the province was taken over by the Company, and it remained in existence, in subordination to that of Benares or Mirzapur, till the abolition of the inland customs in 1843. For trade purposes the province of Benares was separated from Bengal and Bihar, goods exported from the former to the latter paying export duty at Ghazipur and import duty at Manjhi-ghat, while imports similarly were charged twice over. The revenue derived from the Ghazipur customs house amounted at the time of the permanent settlement to some Rs. 1,70,000 annually, or nearly the same as that of Mirzapur. Trade was carried mainly along the Ganges, while after-

wards the position of Ghazipur made it an important *entrepôt* for the reception and distribution of foreign and local merchandise following the excellent roads radiating from the city in all directions. The construction of the East Indian Railway diminished the value of the Ganges as an artery of traffic; but Ghazipur still remained a great collecting and distributing centre for the country north of the river, and through it passed most of the trade of this district, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Basti and part of Nepal. The opening of the main line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway however deprived the city of the whole of the trans-Ghogra trade, while its importance has been further reduced by the completion of the various branches which have left the place almost isolated. It has now no advantages over half-a-dozen small towns in the district in the matter of easy transport and its trade is, in consequence, purely local save for the existence of the Opium Factory. The imports consist mainly in cotton and woollen fabrics from Calcutta and Cawnpore, about two-thirds of the volume being distributed in the neighbouring districts through the agency of Marwari dealers. The exports, apart from opium and grain, are inconsiderable, the most valuable being saltpetre, hides and bones for Calcutta, sugar, perfumes and glass bangles.

Markets.

The chief trade centres are the towns of Ghazipur, Saidpur, Muhammadabad, Bahadurganj and Zamaniah, though none of these is of much importance, the first, as has already been noted, having materially declined of late years. There are, as usual, many smaller markets for the collection and distribution of local produce; and at such places gatherings take place once or twice a week, to which the villagers resort for the sale of their produce and the purchase of their modest requirements. A list of all these markets will be found in the appendix.

Fairs.

A second list shows the fairs held periodically in the district. These for the most part occur on the principal Hindu festivals, such as the Ramlila or Dasahra, the Ramnaumi, the Sheoratri and the full moon of Kartik. The last is the great bathing day and the largest gathering in the district is that at Chochakpur, in pargana Karanda, held in honour of one Mauni Goshain. The attendance, however, does not now exceed 5,000 persons, though

twenty years ago it was at least double this figure. Other fairs of approximately equal size are the Sheoratri at Zahurabad, the Ramlila at Ghazipur and the festival of Sheikh Saman at Saidpur. Few of them possess any commercial importance, though a certain amount of petty trading is carried on by travelling pedlars.

In early days means of communication were practically limited to the Ganges, which formed the sole highway of commerce and which led to the commercial ascendancy of Ghazipur for a long period. Roads there were, but none were worthy of the name. No important route lay through the district, and the mere tracks connecting Ghazipur with the other provincial towns were of the most wretched description. Some of the rulers of Dehli paid considerable attention to the development of roads; but generally the condition of affairs was that described by Jonathan Duncan who, in 1788, reported that the roads of the province were unbridged tracks in an impassable state. In the following year the revenue farmers were directed to keep the main roads within their respective limits in a due state of repair, and a similar obligation was laid on the *zamindars*. These orders seem to have had little effect, for in subsequent years the constant cry of the local authorities was for money wherewith to build and repair roads; and though a scheme for the imposition of a cess to be devoted to the purpose was sent up for sanction in 1797 no such action was taken till 1841. The administration of the funds derived from this cess was entrusted to a local committee under whose control a vast improvement in the roads was effected, the old lines being put into a proper state of repair while a number of new roads sprang into existence. The chief highways, such as the Benares road, which had been reconstructed in 1822, were not metalled till after the Mutiny, when the necessity for this work became evident on strategical grounds. Since that time progress has been constantly maintained, the duties of the old committee having been continued since its first constitution by the district board, and Ghazipur now possesses a network of metalled and unmetalled roads which renders communication between all parts of the district an easy task except in the lowlying portions during the rainy season.

Communications.

Railways. The chief factor however in the improvement of the means of transit has been the introduction of railways and their subsequent extension, which has not only lightened the road traffic to a marked extent but has also resulted in the practical abandonment of the Ganges as a trade-route. The first railway to be opened was the section of the main line of the East Indian system from Dinapore to Mughal Sarai, which was completed on the 22nd of December 1862. The line, which was doubled in 1882, traverses the southern fringe of the district, passing through the single pargana of Zamaniah with stations at Gahmar, Bhadaura, Dildarnagar and Zamaniah, the last being some four miles south of that town. It had little effect on the rest of the district, and Ghazipur was no more accessible than before till a branch line from Dildarnagar was constructed as a provincial State railway, though it was handed over to the East Indian Railway for completion and management. This branch with a station at Nagsar and its terminus at Tari-ghat, on the south bank of the Ganges, immediately opposite Ghazipur and twelve miles from Dildarnagar, was opened on the 5th of October 1880 and was incorporated in the East Indian system by the contract of November 1893. Access to Ghazipur from Tari-ghat is effected by a steam ferry, leased in 1898 by Government to the Bengal and North-Western Railway for a term of 14 years and 9 months, at annual rent of Rs. 8,000, the contract expiring on the last day of 1912. The lines in the tract north of the Ganges belong to the metre-gauge system of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company. The first was that from Benares to Mau in Azamgarh, opened on the 15th of March 1899 and connecting with the railway from Mau to Turtipar completed in the preceding year. The line traverses the west of the district, and has stations at Aunrihar, Mahpur, Sadat, Jakhanian and Dulapur. A branch of this line, opened on the same date, runs from Aunrihar to Ghazipur, passing through the stations of Saidpur, Taraon, Nandganj, Ankuspur and Ghazipur city to Ghazipur-ghat. The system was subsequently completed by the extension of the line north-eastwards from Ghazipur to Phephna on the railway from Kopaganj near Mau to Ballia and Revelganj. This extension was opened on the 11th of March 1903, and the stations in this district

are those of Shahbaz Quli, Yusufpur, Dhonda Dih, Karimuddinpur and Tajpur. Another branch line, opened on the 21st of March 1904, runs from Aunrihar to Jaunpur but has no station within the district, although it forms an important addition to the facilities for communication. Just beyond the north-eastern border runs the line from Kopaganj to Phephna, the stations on which are within easy reach of the Zahurabad pargana. The development of the Bengal and North-Western Railway has already had an immense effect on the district, and has supplied a long-felt want. There are now 91 miles of narrow-gauge and 35 miles of broad-gauge line within its limits, and little else is required save, possibly, a direct route from Ghazipur to Mau for the needs of the north-central tract.

Roads: provincial.

The roads are divided into two main classes known as provincial and local, the former being under the direct management of the Public Works department while the latter are entrusted to the district board, which provides the funds for their construction and maintenance although the upkeep and repairs of the metalled local roads and of bridges and culverts are undertaken by the provincial authorities. From the list of all the roads given in the appendix it will be seen that the only provincial road is that from Ghazipur northwards to Dohri-ghat, on the Ghagra, and Gorakhpur, with a total length of 21½ miles in this district. There is a provincial inspection bungalow at Ghazipur and another, belonging to the district board, near Birnon, close to the point where the Azamgarh road takes off. At the same place there is a small encamping ground, and a second is to be found at Barahai, in either instance the private property of the *zamindars.*

Roads: local.

The local roads are of several descriptions, the chief being those of the first-class or metalled roads, and the unmetalled roads of the second-class. Both of these are subdivided, according as they are wholly or partially bridged and drained. The principal metalled road is that from Benares to Saidpur, Ghazipur, Muhammadabad, Korantadih and Ballia, traversing the district from west to east. It crosses the Gumti by a bridge of boats, replaced during the rains by a ferry, but permanent bridges have been constructed over all streams throughout its length of 53

miles in this district. Another important road, though its traffic has been affected by the railway, is that from Sultanpur near Birnon, on the Gorakhpur road, to Azamgarh. The remaining roads of this class are short and with the exception of that from Zamaniah to the railway station of the same name, and that from Muhammadabad to Hata, lie within municipal limits, the total length of local metalled roads being 76 miles while the average cost of maintenance is about Rs. 233 per mile. The second-class roads are six in number, and comprise that from Ghazipur to Zamaniah and the grand trunk road that from Ghazipur to Lathudih and Ballia; those from Saidpur to Bahriabad and Sadat; the cross-road from Kotwa on the Ganges to Lathudih and Rasra; and the branch from the metalled Ballia road to Qasimabad and Rasra. The other roads are either of the fifth-class, cleared, partially bridged and drained, or else sixth-class roads, cleared only. In most cases they are fair weather tracks only, impassable for cart traffic during the rains. The two classes differ but little, and the sum allotted for their maintenance is very small. No enumeration is here needed, as they are shown in the appendix and their position, with the exception of the network of small roads in the suburbs of Ghazipur, can be seen in the map. The total length of unmetalled roads in 1907 was 492 miles, showing an increase of 69 miles in the past thirty years.

Bungalows and camping grounds.

There is a staging bungalow for travellers at Ghazipur, maintained by the district board, and inspection houses are located at Birnon, Muhammadabad and Zamaniah. In addition to these the Opium department has a bungalow at Saidpur and another at Barwin, near the Zamaniah station. The Court of Wards has similar inspection houses at Dildarnagar, Umarganj and Nagsar, in pargana Zamaniah, and at Karimuddinpur in pargana Muhammadabad; while the Dumraon estate owns a bungalow at Kaithauli on the Gorakhpur road, close to the northern boundary of the district. On all the main roads there are *sarais* for native travellers, but in every case these are privately owned. There are no Government encamping grounds save that at Ghazipur, near the Cornwallis monument, managed by the municipality. Those on the road from Benares to Ballia are the Bari Bagh, near the Ghazipur station, that at Barahpur

near Nandganj, that at Saidpur, that at Yusufpur and that at Muhammadabad, in each case *zamindari* property. A similar encamping ground is at Nasratpur, near the town of Zamaniah.

Ferries. A list of all the ferries in the district will be found in the appendix. The most important, of course, are those over the Ganges, and the chief of these is the steam-ferry at Ghazipur managed by the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The company under the contract has to carry Government opium free of cost, and has also to maintain the approaches on the south side between the Tari-ghat station and the ferry; while the steamer has to call at either bank at least ten times daily for passengers. Merchandise in bulk is towed in barges, and the Company is bound to provide suitable boats if the steamer is for any cause not available: the Government has reserved its right of taking charge of the ferry in cases of grave emergency of a public character. The other ferries, with the exception of those belonging to *zamindars* and chiefly used by cultivators in going to and from their fields, are leased annually by the district board. The chief of these are the ferries at Saidpur, Chochakpur, Dharammarpur and Birpur, but all yield a considerable income. The district board also maintains a ferry over the Karamnasa at Bara, on the Buxar road; one over the Gangi at Permit-ghat, named after the old inland customs post; and one over the Sarju or Tons on the road from Qasimabad to Rasra. The average revenue derived from ferries by the district board amounted to Rs. 15,140 for the five years ending with 1906-07, inclusive of the Rs. 8,000 paid by the railway company on account of the steam-ferry at Tari-ghat. The private ferries include several on the Ganges in pargana Zamaniah, serving villages which have cultivation on either side of the stream; seven on the Karamnasa in the same pargana; twelve on the Besu; four on the Gangi in Saidpur and Karanda; four on the Mangai, all in Shadiabad; and two on the Gumti in pargana Khanpur. The important bridge of boats and ferry at Rajwari on the Gumti, by which the main road crosses the river, is kept up by the officials of the Public Works department in the Benares district.

Navigation. The navigable channels in the district comprise the Ganges, the Sarju and the Gumti. The last, though capable of carrying

large boats at all seasons, is of no importance to Ghazipur, as there are no wharves or markets along its course in this district. The Sarju is practicable for boats of considerable size during the rains, but at other times for small craft only. At one time there was a large traffic from Bahadurganj and Rasra in saltpetre and other goods, but the railway has reduced it to insignificant dimensions. The Ganges is still utilized to a large extent as a highway, but for the same reason the volume of trade has sadly diminished; while another and perhaps more important cause is the reduction of the water-level due to the immense amount taken out of the river for irrigation purposes. At all times the passage up and down the river is difficult on account of shifting sand banks and the obstruction caused at various points by reefs of *kankar* ; and with a diminished volume of water these difficulties are markedly accentuated. In early days navigation was controlled by the Marine Board at Calcutta, but the charge was afterwards transferred to the Public Works department, which is still responsible for keeping the channel clear. The duties in connection with this task comprise steps to prevent the adoption of subsidiary beds and branches, the removal of sunken obstacles and the erection of danger posts to indicate shoals. To meet the expense incurred tolls were imposed under Act I of 1867, with differential rates for through and local traffic and also for the dry weather and the rains. These rates, as modified in 1887, are still in force ; but the income no longer suffices to cover the expenditure and it is now proposed to abolish the tolls, which are collected at Benares, or else to substitute for them a system of annual licenses. The river traffic was first affected by the construction of the grand trunk road ; but this was of little influence as compared with the railways, one of the first results being the desertion of the river by the Opium department which used to requisition a large fleet of boats annually.. In 1897 the Indian Steam Navigation Company started a regular service of steamers from Patna to Benares ; but the venture did not prove profitable and, in 1902, the steamers ceased to call at Ghazipur, the highest point now visited being Buxar. The country boats have a maximum carrying capacity of about 40 tons and are propelled by sails and bamboo sweeps, but the bulk of the traffic is borne

on smaller vessels. The through trade with Bengal consists principally in stone from Mirzapur, saltpetre from this district and Jaunpur, and grain in bulk, some of the Jaunpur traders bringing their goods to Ghazipur for shipment. The boats return with rice, coal and timber, as well as cocoanuts, canes and other articles destined for Ghazipur and other markets. Local traders export *dal*, gram and oil from Zamaniah, and onions, chillies and saltpetre from Ghazipur and Saidpur, these being the principal wharves on the river bank. At one time there was a considerable insurance business at Ghazpur, but with the decline in the traffic the firms have gone elsewhere and consequently, valuable cargoes are now seldom loaded. A secondary cause is the prevalence of crime on the river although matters are probably better than in former days, when boats were exposed to the dangers of open piracy, and it was by no means unusual for vessels to be deliberately wrecked or burned with the object of defrauding the insurance agents.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

It is of little moment that the returns of the first census, conducted in 1847, are no longer available since they were admittedly defective, being based merely on an enumeration of houses without any attempt at distinction between sex or creed. The next census took place in 1853, and was a vast improvement on its predecessor. While it is impossible to ascertain the exact population of the existing district, owing to the subsequent transfers of individual villages, a close approximation may be obtained by deducting the totals of the parganas now included in Ballia. Thus reckoned the number of inhabitants then stood at 995,717 persons, giving an average density of nearly 717 to the square mile according to the present area, the rate ranging from 1,325 in pargana Ghazipur, where it was swelled by the inclusion of the city, to 541 in Mahaich: it was well above the average in Muhammadabad and Dehma, and below it in all the other parganas except Saidpur. The number of towns and villages is not ascertainable; but the places with more than 5,000 inhabitants were Ghazipur, Reotipur, Gahmar, Sherpur, Bara, Saidpur and Bahadurganj. Census of 1853.

At the next census, held in 1865, the population had fallen to 855,906 or only 614·6 to the square mile, the rate varying from 1,170 in Ghazipur to no more than 412 in the Zahurabad pargana. This census was far more elaborate than its predecessor, and was considered to be more exact. Probably there was no real reason for the latter contention, but at all events the great decline in the total was considered a reason for stigmatising the census of 1853 as inaccurate and useless. The reasons assigned for the decrease, however, were to some extent real. The Mutiny had caused some loss of life, though doubtless far more was due to famine in 1857 and to violent Census of 1865.

outbreaks of cholera and other diseases which had occurred in the interval; while at the same time extensive emigration had set in towards the districts of Assam and British colonies beyond the sea. The relative position of the largest towns and villages had undergone a great change: Sherpur now held the second place while Saidpur and Bahadurganj had dropped out of the former list, to which were now added Nauli and Usia.

Census of 1872.

Another census was taken in 1872, while the district was still unchanged in area; but it is now possible to adjust the figures satisfactorily, the total on this occasion being 832,625. Again a decrease was observed, and, though in some respects the enumeration was open to suspicion, there is probably no reason to doubt the reality of the decline. It was not general, for while it was very marked in the Ghazipur tahsil, and to a less extent in Muhammadabad and Zamaniah, there was an actual increase in Saidpur. The average density was 601 to the square mile, which was exactly the same as in the rural area of Benares and very nearly that of Ballia and Azamgarh, and it ranged from 1,154 in pargana Ghazipur and 793 in Dehma to 458 in Pachotar and 446 in Zahurabad. The reason for the decrease is partly to be found in the fact that the number of males had diminished while that of females was either stationary or increasing, this undoubtedly pointing to the spread of emigration; though at the same time it is certain that sickness had been responsible for a very heavy mortality during the period. The number of places with more than 5,000 inhabitants had dropped to five, namely, Ghazipur, Reotipur, Gahmar, Sherpur and Bara.

Census of 1881.

With the census of 1881 we reach firmer ground. During the nine years that had elapsed all the eastern districts, which had practically escaped the terrible famine of 1877, made immense progress, and the population of the Benares division rose by over a million persons. Ghazipur shared in the general prosperity, the total being 963,189, of whom 480,137 were females as compared with 399,981 in 1872. The more rapid increase in the numbers of the female sex points perhaps to a general tendency to concealment in former enumerations, but also shows that the tide of emigration was still flowing.

The average density of the district was now 688 to the square mile, the maximum being 839 in the Saidpur tahsil and the lowest rate 629 in Zamaniah: in every pargana a decided increase was observed, though progress was less marked in the tract south of the Ganges than elsewhere. The number of towns and large villages had naturally risen, and to the former list were now added Muhammadabad, Usia, Zamaniah, Saidpur, Nauli and Bahadurganj.

Census of 1891. The ensuing decade was a period of equal if not greater prosperity, and the population continued to increase with wonderful rapidity in spite of the ever-growing importance of emigration. The district total in 1891 was 1,024,753 persons of whom 517,933 were females, this sex again exhibiting a faster rate of progress. The general density was 737·3 to the square mile—an extraordinarily high figure, although the pressure on the land was even heavier in Azamgarh, Ballia and Jaunpur. On this occasion the Ghazipur tahsil came first with an average of 810, followed by Muhammadabad with 794, Saidpur with 701 and Zamaniah with 639. As the Garha pargana was still included in the district it is not possible to ascertain the number of towns and villages in the present area at the time of the 1891 census. It is noticeable however that the list of towns and places with more than 5,000 inhabitants had decreased, Zamaniah, Saidpur and Bahadurganj dropping out of this category.

Census of 1901. The last census was that of 1901, and then it was found that a marked decline had occurred due in the main no doubt to emigration, although the heavy death-rate of the period precluded the possibility of any increase. The total was now 913,818, or less by 110,935 than the previous figure, the loss being greater than in any district except Azamgarh, where the conditions had been very similar. Nearly half this loss had taken place in the Ghazipur tahsil and the rest was for the most part divided between Saidpur and Muhammadabad, whereas in Zamaniah the decline was relatively trifling. This produced a much greater equalisation of the density than had hitherto been the case. The general average was 656·9 to the square mile, the Muhammadabad and Ghazipur tahsils showing the higher

figures of 715 and 577, respectively, while the rate was 618 in Saidpur and 617 in Zamaniah. The average is still very high, albeit the lowest in the Benares division and exceeded in several other districts. Moreover it seems probable that the next enumeration will show a further decline, for at all events during the first six years of the present decade the recorded births barely exceeded the deaths owing to the appalling ravages of plague.

Magiration.

The vital statistics of the last intercensal period showed a net gain of somewhat over ten thousand souls, and it therefore remains to account for a decrease of more than 120,000 persons in the course of ten years. Indeed the actual figure is somewhat more than this, since a certain number of people came to the district from without. The census returns show that 93 per cent. of the inhabitants were natives of Ghazipur, while 6·33 per cent. came from adjoining districts and ·66 from elsewhere. The last figure is comparatively low, and in fact is a slightly smaller proportion than that recorded in 1891, so that for practical purposes immigration may be disregarded. The only possible source of the decrease in the district total lies in emigration, but unfortunately the data for determining its amount during the period in question are insufficient. Emigrants are registered only in the case of those going to places beyond the limits of India and their number, though very considerable, constitutes but a small proportion of the whole. From 1889 to 1900, inclusive, 15,162 residents of Ghazipur were registered, their principal objectives being British Guiana, Trinidad, Natal and Mauritius. Such migration differs from the rest in that it is more or less permanent, the emigrants remaining abroad for long periods. Of much more importance, however, so far as the decline in the population is concerned, is the less permanent and generally temporary migration within India. As is the case in Azamgarh and the other districts of the Benares division, immense numbers of people leave their homes every year to find employment in or near Calcutta and in the various centres of industry in Bengal and Assam, while many weavers and others resort to the mills of Bombay. The extent of this migration is astonishing and its economic influence is of the highest impor-

tance, since these labourers earn high wages and remit or bring back with them large sums of money to their homes. At the census it was found that no fewer than 31,845 persons born in Ghazipur were residing in Calcutta and the districts of Howrah, Mymensingh and the 24-Parganas. There the emigrants almost monopolize the unskilled labour, while those of the higher castes, such as Brahmans and Rajputs, readily find employment as overseers, messengers and the like. An equally large number was enumerated in the border districts of Shahabad, Saran and Champaran. Further, 42,772 natives of Ghazipur were found in Assam, this figure being far higher than that for any other in the United Provinces. A certain proportion of these find employment in the tea gardens, where they remain, often accompanied by their families, for several years at a time; but most of them are navvies, general labourers, traders and boatmen, almost the whole of the extensive river traffic being in the hands of men from these parts. This tendency to migrate is no new thing, but the movement has grown in importance and extent during the last few years At the time of the census it was much more marked than at the preceding enumeration, and since 1901 the wave of migration has assumed extraordinary proportions, so that it is hardly an exaggeration to say that there are few families in the district of which one member at least is not absent in Bengal for the whole or a portion of the year. Proof is to be found in the immensely increased passenger traffic of the railways, and also in the remarkable amounts remitted to the district through the agency of the post-office. The importance of all this can hardly be estimated. In spite of the exceptionally dense population labour is becoming dearer and more independent every year; and even the cultivating classes no longer rely solely on the produce of their fields, for the savings of the emigrants are almost equal to the entire rental demand, the same thing occurring in Ballia and Jaunpur. Unfortunately it is not possible to say in exact figures how far migration affected the total population. The census returns show that of all the persons enumerated in India who were born in Ghazipur only 88·74 per cent. were found in this district, the proportion of emigrants being greater than in any other instance save Ballia alone; and Ballia does not afford

a fair comparison, since on three sides it marches with Bengal territory. Similarly it is impossible to state in what degree these emigrants maintain a connection with their birthplace, or what proportion of them has been permanently transferred. Probably the fact that the demand for labour in Bengal, Assam and other parts far exceeds the supply will cause the migratory habits to become more pronounced, and in time will lead to a permanent change of domicile on the part of many of the emigrants.

Sex. To the same cause we may ascribe in some degree the relative position of the two sexes. In 1853 the number of females was 482,154, or 48·4 per cent. of the total population. This dropped to 406,132, or 47·4 per cent., in 1865, and to 399,981 or 48·04 per cent. in 1872. It is very possible that on the two last occasions the recorded figure was below the actual, as there is strong reason to suspect concealment of females in this and many other districts. But from 1872 onwards the proportion of females has steadily increased, reaching 49·8 in 1881 and 50·5 ten years later, while in 1901 females numbered 469,083, or 51·3 per cent. of the whole. A similar disproportion between the sexes occurs in all the adjoining districts, Benares alone excepted, and the numerical predominance of women is greater only in Ballia. There is little difference in this respect between the various tahsils of this district, the ratio ranging from 52·7 in Zamaniah and 51·5 in Muhammadabad to 51·04 in Saidpur and 50·1 per cent. in the Ghazipur tahsil: the order was the same in 1891, but in each case the figure was somewhat lower. This points inevitably to the influence of temporary migration, when the men go abroad in search of work leaving their womenfolk behind to assist in tilling the fields. The high proportion of females as compared with that prevailing in the western districts is a totally different question, and has led to much speculation with regard to infanticide, physiological laws and the like, from which no satisfactory conclusions have been obtained. Doubtless infanticide was once very prevalent in Ghazipur, and it is equally certain that it disappeared at a much earlier date than in the Doab; but the crime was far from universal, and by common consent it was restricted to a few castes only. The preponderance of females

is much greater among Musalmans than among Hindus, and even as early as 1853 there were relatively more Muhammadan than Hindu women. Much more, probably, is to be said for the theory that as the lower forms of life reproduce themselves more quickly than the higher, so do the inhabitants of the eastern districts, who are mainly aboriginal, exhibit a higher fertility, exemplified by a greater number of female births, than the more purely Aryan stock of the west. The difficulty is that from 1891 onwards at all events male births have exceeded female in every year, so that the theory fails to hold. Male deaths are, it is true, the more frequent, and it will probably be found that among the eastern races women on the whole live longer than men, and that this cause, added to the effects of emigration, forms the true solution of the problem.

The census returns of 1901 show that out of a total of 2,496 towns and inhabited villages 2,129 contained less than one thousand persons apiece, 126 between one and two thousand, 33 others contained less than five thousand souls and the remaining eight had populations exceeding that figure. This return fails, however, to convey an adequate idea of the proportion between the urban and the rural population. The former comprises the inhabitants of Ghazipur city and of the Act XX towns of Muhammadabad, Zamaniah, Bahadurganj, Saidpur and Sadat, 69,007 persons in all or 7·5 per cent. of the district total. The distinction is, however, somewhat arbitrary, for these towns are in several cases of small size, at all events as compared with the enormous agricultural villages of Reotipur, Gahmar and Sherpur, each of which contains over ten thousand souls, or even with Usia with its 6,016 inhabitants. As a matter of fact few places besides Ghazipur itself deserve the name of town, for the district is essentially agricultural and the congregation of many families in a single site is generally accidental or merely due to physical causes. The largest villages are in the alluvial tract, where the position of the site is determined solely by the configuration of the ground, the houses being built on the most elevated spot so as to be beyond the reach of floods. The same thing is to be observed in the purely alluvial pargana of Doaba in the Ballia district, where most of the villages are of immense

Towns and villages.

size. In these tracts the cultivators of a number of separate *mauzas* reside in a single site, and the dependent villages exist only in name. A remarkable instance of this is afforded by Narayanpur, a village of pargana Garha in Ballia. The *mauza* of that name is extremely small, but the large population cultivates the lands of several villages of this district in which there is hardly a single house. In spite of this the average village is unusually small, with an area of 357 acres and a population of 340 souls. There is as a rule a main site with a varying number of detached hamlets, mostly occupied by distinctive castes. The houses with few exceptions are built of mud and the roofs are tiled, save some of the very poorest: the average cost of building a house is about Rs. 20, though in the towns it is more owing to the necessity of hiring labour and the expense involved in the carriage of materials. Brick houses are rare except in the city of Ghazipur, and even there the absence of good buildings is very striking.

Religion.

Of the whole population as enumerated at the last census 822,780 were Hindus, 89,759 Musalmans, 705 Sikhs, 491 Christians, 66 Aryas, 10 Jews, six Jains and one a Parsi. Hindus therefore constitute 90·04 per cent. of the total and Musalmans 9·82 per cent., the proportion of the latter being much lower than in Azamgarh and considerably higher than in Jaunpur. The distribution is somewhat uneven, the ratio of Musalmans to the total being 11·7 per cent. in Zamaniah and 10·6 in Muhammadabad, while in the Ghazipur tahsil it is 9·6 and in Saidpur no more than 6·6 per cent. There has not been much change in the relative positions of the two principal religions, for in 1891 the proportion of Musalmans was 9·53 and ten years earlier 9·83 per cent., the variations being chiefly due to migration. Previous returns indeed show a higher proportion, for in 1872 the figure was 10·4 and in 1865 it was as much as 10·9 per cent. In most districts it appears that Muhammadans tend to increase at a much greater rate than their Hindu neighbours, owing presumably to their superior prosperity and more liberal diet, which result in a greater average longevity. But in Ghazipur no such phenomenon can be observed, probably because most of the Musalmans are in poor circumstances and also on account of the migratory habits of the weavers and artizans of this creed.

The Christian community belongs principally to the Ghazipur and Zamaniah tahsils, and of the whole number 265 were found at Ghazipur itself. The total consisted of 100 Europeans, 62 Eurasians and 329 natives, the last being principally Anglicans, Lutherans and Presbyterians, although in many instances, as is so often the case, no specific denomination was recorded. Ghazipur is one of the few districts in which Christianity has failed to make any progress, for in 1891 the number of Native Christians was 410 and in 1881 it was 498. The only missionary agency is the German Lutheran Mission, which was started here in 1855 by the Rev. W. Ziemann, who remained in charge till his death in 1881. The mission buildings include a dwelling-house for the staff, a church built in 1862 at a cost of Rs. 9,000, an orphanage, an anglo-vernacular school made over to the mission by Mr. Tucker, when commissioner of Benares, and three schools for girls. The converts are principally of the Koeri caste, owing, it is said, to the fact that work was carried on mainly among the Koeris bringing their opium to the factory. There is a large Anglican church at Ghazipur built by Government in 1837 for the use of the troops at a cost of Rs. 25,400. It has a tower 85 feet in height, and the structure is remarkable in being as broad as it is long. There is no chaplain, and the station is visted twice a month by a clergyman from Benares. Christianity.

Of the minor religions little need be said. The Arya Samaj has not flourished here, and its numbers were actually less in 1901 than ten years previously. The Aryas reside mainly at Ghazipur and, with few exceptions, are Kayasths or Brahmans. The Sikhs are for the most part wrongly described. A few are immigrants from the Punjab employed in the police; but the majority are merely followers of the Nanakpanthi sect of Vaishnavism, the castes chiefly represented being Banias and Binds, while others are Kumhars, Sonars, Telis, Kalwars and even Bhars and Chamars. Other religions.

An attempt made at the census to ascertain the relative positions of the various Hindu sects proved an almost complete failure, for in the great number of instances no specific sect was returned and, as usual, most of those who gave a particular denomination belonged to one of the few mentioned as examples Hindus.

in the census schedules. The only fact of any worth elicited was the comparatively large proportion of followers of the Panchon Pir. This cult is very popular among the lower classes in the east and was here adopted by 127,112 persons, or 15·4 per cent. of the Hindus, this being a larger number than that of the combined totals of Saivites and Vaishnavites. Of far more importance is the division of the Hindu population into castes. These are extremely numerous, for at the last census there were found representatives of no fewer than 73 castes, excluding subdivisions, while in the case of 1,396 persons no caste was specified. Many of these castes, it is true, are of very little importance, for in 23 cases the number of representatives was less than one hundred persons and in 13 others it did not amount to one thousand. But at the same time the tribal distribution of the population is extremely varied, since as many as sixteen castes possess over 10,000 members apiece. In most instances the castes present no peculiar features but are commonly found throughout the United Provinces, though on the other hand several occur in unusual strength or are otherwise interesting from an ethnographical aspect.

Ahirs.

The foremost place is occupied by the Ahirs, who numbered 145,105 persons or 17·64 per cent. of the Hindu population. They predominate in every tahsil of the district, but are more numerous in Ghazipur than in the other subdivisions. They belong with few exceptions to the Gwalbans clan, the rest being Dhindhors. Though by tradition they are graziers and cowherds, their main occupation is husbandry, and they form the backbone of the cultivating community. The Ahirs own but little land in proprietary right, but they take a prominent position as tenants and are generally hardworking and successful cultivators. They are too well known to call for further description, though it may be mentioned that they are of a somewhat turbulent disposition and are responsible for a large proportion of the reported crime.

Chamars.

Equally familiar are the Chamars, who take the second place in every tahsil and are relatively more numerous in Ghazipur and Zamaniah than elsewhere: the total in 1901 was 117,145, or 14·24 per cent. of the Hindu community. Occupying almost the lowest position in the Hindu social scale they are tanners and

curriers by profession and are extensively employed in general and agricultural labour, doing most of the field work for tenants of the higher castes. Their subdivisions are unimportant, if numerous, though many of them affect the style of Jaiswar as in the adjoining district of Jaunpur.

Rajputs. The Rajputs are relatively very numerous in this district, aggregating 78,065 souls or 9·49 per cent. of the Hindus. The term is somewhat elastic, since the line of demarcation between the Rajputs and the Bhuinhars is often extremely vague, both claiming a common origin in several instances, while the ancestry of many clans would almost suggest an aboriginal extraction. These clans split up the Rajput community into an extraordinary number of subdivisions. The census report shows representatives of 34 different septs, but there still remain 24,355 Rajputs of other clans, many of which are well known in the eastern districts. The strongest of the 34 clans is the Dikhit, with 13,011 members, the vast majority of whom belong to the Ghazipur tahsil, and more particularly to pargana Pachotar, from which they derive their more general name of Pachtoria. The Gautams, 8,343, reside mainly in the Karanda pargana and the adjoining parts of the Saidpur tahsil, whence they have spread into Zamaniah and Ghazipur. The Bais, 6,260, are most common in the Saidpur tahsil, where they hold the greater part of pargana Bahriabad, though they also occur in considerable strength in the north of Muhammadabad and elsewhere. The Gaharwars, 6,093, are almost wholly confined to the Zamaniah tahsil, in which they have long held the pargana of Mahaich. The Surajbansis, 4,009, first settled in Zahurabad, but they are also found in large numbers in the Zamaniah and Saidpur tahsils. These two subdivisions also contain the majority of the Raghubansis, 3,578, whose original seat was in the north of Benares. Other clans deserving notice are the Sikarwars, 2,013, for the most part in pargana Zamaniah; the Chauhans, 1,626, in Muhammadabad and elsewhere; the Bisens, 1,614, chiefly in Ghazipur and Saidpur; the Panwars, 1,613, in all tahsils; the Sombansis, 1,563, in each tahsil except Muhammadabad; and the Chandels, Bachgotis and Parihars, of whom the first are confined to the Ghazipur tahsil and the last to Zamaniah. Among the clans not specified in the

census report of 1901 there are many of importance which were separately enumerated in 1881 and 1891. In the latter year there were 5,418 Kakans, whose chief settlement is in pargana Shadiabad; 6,273 Donwars, principally in the Saidpur and Ghazipur parganas, though the distinction between the Rajputs and Bhuinhars of this name is difficult to determine; 2,659 Bargaiyans, who claim to be a branch of the Chauhans and are most common in Zahurabad; 2,051 Mahrors in Zamaniah and Pachotar; and 1,920 Sukulbansis, almost wholly in Zamaniah, as well as fair numbers of Kausiks, Banaphars, Nimwars, Nagbansis and other less usually recognised clans. The origin and traditions of these septs will be dealt with in the general history of the district. It is frequently the case in the eastern districts that members of a well known subdivision have assumed a distinct name in these parts, although such a change of name undoubtedly tends to throw suspicion on their origin. Taken as a whole the Rajputs are most numerous in the Ghazipur tahsil and least common in Muhammadabad, where their place is generally taken by the Bhuinhars. The caste still holds far more of the land than any other, in spite of extensive losses during the past century: they are agriculturists by occupation, although their husbandry is in most cases of an indifferent order, since their unwillingness to do manual work in the fields renders them dependent on hired labour.

Brahmans.

The same remark applies to the Brahmans, who numbered 62,991 persons or 7·66 per cent. of the Hindus. They are very evenly distributed throughout the district, and they hold large areas both as proprietors and tenants in every tahsil. The great majority of the Brahmans belong in approximately equal numbers to the Sarwaria and Kanaujia subdivisions, while most of the remainder are Sakaldipis. The Sarwarias are said to have been originally Kanaujias, but to have changed their name to Sarjupari or Sarwaria on account of their settlement in the country north of the Sarju or Ghagra.

Koeris.

The Koeris on the other hand are the best of all the cultivating castes, devoting themselves to intense cultivation and the production of the more valuable staples, and resembling the Kachhis and Muraos of other districts. They are somewhat more

numerous than the Brahmans, aggregating 66,197 souls or 8·05 per cent. of the Hindu community, and are found in greatest strength in the Zamaniah and Ghazipur tahsils. They usually hold the best land in a village and pay the highest rents, save where they have the benefit of occupancy or fixed rates. The majority style themselves Kanaujias, but their tribal subdivisions are indistinct and of little account.

The Bhars numbered 45,246 persons, or 5·5 per cent. of the Hindus, and are found principally in the Ghazipur and Muhammadabad tahsils. The total is exceeded only in the Gorakhpur and Ballia districts; and it would appear that this race, which by general tradition held almost all the country north of the Ganges, was gradually driven eastwards under the pressure of Rajput and Musalman invasions. At the present time the Bhars occupy but a low social position, and are cultivators and general labourers. Like the Pasis they are addicted to strong drink, keep pigs and extract toddy from palm trees. Large numbers of the Bhars emigrate temporarily to Bengal and Assam, and the criminal section of the caste, from which the rest keep rigorously aloof, are responsible for much of the crime committed both in this district and on the waterways of Bengal. Bhars.

Next come the Bhuinhars with 37,634 representatives or 4·57 per cent. of the Hindus, a figure surpassed in Azamgarh alone. The majority reside in the Muhammadabad tahsil and the bulk of the remainder in Zamaniah, where many of them have become Musalmans. The Bhuinhars are a landowning and cultivating caste, in the latter capacity being far superior to the Brahmans and Rajputs, with both of whom they claim connection. Their subdivisions are almost as numerous as the Rajput clans, but only a few are of much importance. Such are the Kinwars, who numbered 10,400 in 1891 and are divided into four families which partitioned the Muhammadabad pargana among themselves; the Sikarwars, 11,816 in 1891, who hold large estates in the east and south of Zamaniah; the Donwars and Kastwars of the same pargana; the Kausiks of Zahurabad, and the Sunwar, Bharadhwaj, Dikhit, Bhrigbansi and Gautam clans, which are found in different parts of the district. Bhuinhars.

Banias. Banias again are remarkably numerous, their total being 28,010 or 3·4 per cent. of the Hindus. They are strongest in the Ghazipur tahsil; but the difference in the numbers is inconsiderable except in Saidpur, where they are comparatively scarce. As is the case in the neighbouring districts the majority belong to the Kandu subdivision, amounting to 18,754 persons; these rank somewhat lower than other Banias and their occupations are more varied, though most of them are employed in parching grain and selling articles of food. Other subcastes of importance are Agarwals, 1,273, chiefly in the Ghazipur and Zamaniah tahsils; Baranwals, 1,017, most of whom reside in Saidpur; Rauniars, 989 and Rustogis, 932, in Zamaniah; and Kasarwanis, 942, in the last-mentioned tahsil and Ghazipur.

Kahars. The Kahars, of whom 27,809 were enumerated, occur in strength everywhere, especially in the Muhammadabad tahsil. By occupation they are domestic servants and general labourers, but they also betake themselves to agriculture, fishing and other pursuits as occasion serves. Many of them emigrate to Bengal and Assam, where they earn high wages in the factories and tea gardens. There are many subdivisions of Kahars, some of them being regarded as separate castes. Thus 12,590 were enumerated as Gonds who were shown as a distinct caste in 1891, though they differ greatly from their namesakes of the Central Indian hills. On the other hand Kamkars were included among the Kahars at that census, whereas in 1901 they were shown apart, their total being 2,265, a figure that was exceeded only in Gorakhpur and Ballia.

Binds. The Binds are more numerous than in any other district, aggregating 27,568 persons. Two-thirds of them belong to the Ghazipur and Zamaniah tahsils, but they are found everywhere in their capacities of agricultural and general labourers. They are an aboriginal tribe, closely allied to, if not identical with, the

Lunias. Lunias, of whom there were 19,843, more than half of these belonging to the Ghazipur subdivision. The Lunia is an expert navvy and is employed on earthworks and embankments, often going far afield in search of labour, especially in the case of railway construction. They are indifferent and unskilled cultivators, very rarely appearing as tenants.

The remaining castes with over 10,000 members apiece are Lohars, 19,358; Telis, 18,406; Kayasths, 13,951; Kumhars, 12,568; and Kalwars, 10,400. None of these calls for any detailed mention except perhaps the Kayasths, who own a considerable amount of land in different parts of the district: they belong with few exceptions to the great Sribastab subdivision. The castes already named constitute nearly 89 per cent. of the total Hindu population, and the balance is mainly composed of members of seven castes with over 5,000 representatives in each case, to wit, Mallahs, 9,631, principally in Zamaniah and Saidpur; Dusadhs, 9,387, for the most part in the former tahsil and Muhammadabad; Gadariyas, 8,340; Sonars, 7,167: Nais 7146; Kurmis, 6,908, half of these belonging to Muhammadabad; and Dhobis, 6,791. The Dusadhs are peculiar to the eastern districts and are an aboriginal race of field labourers, ploughmen and swineherds, with an evil reputation for lawlessness and crime. Many of them are employed as village watchmen, and in early days they were enlisted as soldiers: it is said that a large portion of Clive's army which fought at Plassey was drawn from this caste. Of the remaining castes little need be said. Barais or pan-growers, Pasis and Atits (who are more of a religious sect of Faqirs than a regular caste, though they are often found in the capacity of cultivators) occur in numbers exceeding two thousand, as also do Musahars, an aboriginal tribe of labourers and crop-watchers found throughout the Benares division. Then come Faqirs of various descriptions, Doms, Barhais, Baris, Halwais, Khatiks, Bhangis, Koris, Bhats and Malis, each with over a thousand members and in no case calling for any special notice. The minor castes need not be enumerated as none is in any way peculiar to Ghazipur and their names are sufficiently familiar in every part of the provinces.

Other castes.

The Muhammadan population is fairly evenly distributed save in the case of the Saidpur tahsil, in which only 12,131 Musalmans were found as compared with 23,995 in Muhammadabad, 25,803 in Ghazipur and 27,830 in Zamaniah. Of the whole number 86,185, or 96 per cent., were Sunnis, the balance including 2,643 Shias, a somewhat high proportion, 512 followers of various saints and a few Wahabis, while a considerable number,

Musalmans.

mainly women, returned no particular denomination. The composition of the Musalman community is fully as diverse as that of the Hindu population. The number of tribes or castes represented at the last census was 65, and in 707 instances no particular caste was specified. Most of these divisions, however, are comparatively insignificant; 39 possessed fewer than a hundred members apiece, and in twelve other cases the total did not reach one thousand. Moreover most of them have their Hindu counterparts, as is but natural since the number of persons descended from the original Musalman settlers in this district is comparatively small.

Julahas.

The Julahas or weavers are by far the most numerous, and occupy the foremost place in each tahsil except Saidpur. The total was 23,231 or 25·88 per cent. of the Musalman community: but the figure is very much lower than in Azamgarh or Ballia. Most of the Julahas still support themselves by weaving, either in their own villages or in the mills of Calcutta, Cawnpore and Bombay, whither they migrate freely, returning to their homes after short periods of work. In some cases they have betaken themselves to agriculture, but though laborious they have no great skill as husbandmen. The Julahas are the most bigoted of all Musalmans and are a turbulent and lawless race, as was amply illustrated during the conflicts between Hindus and Muhammadans in 1893 and on other occasions. There is very little difference between this caste and the Behnas, or Dhunias, whose special avocation is cotton-carding: they numbered 2,871 souls, one-third of them residing in the Ghazipur tahsil.

Sheikhs.

Of much more importance are the Sheikhs, of whom 14,187 were enumerated, or 15·81 per cent. of the total Musalman population. They are strongest in Ghazipur and Saidpur, occupying the highest place on the list in the latter subdivision. The name Sheikh is of wide application, and while it is properly held by several families of early settlers it has been indiscriminately assumed by numbers of Hindu converts. This arises from the practice, common in former days, of the adoption on the part of the proselyte of the tribe and clan of the *qazi*, *mufti* or other official through whose agency he was admitted into Islam. Thus it comes about that most of the Sheikhs belong to

some subdivision, whatever their origin. By far the commonest are the Siddiqis, the nominal descendants of Abubakr, who numbered 9,655, principally in the Ghazipur and Saidpur tahsils. Next, as usual, come Qurreshis with 1,475, the largest amount being found in Ghazipur, while elsewhere the numbers are approximately equal. Others are the Usmanis, who include the Mianpura family, the Ansaris, mainly in Muhammadabad, Faruqis and Abbasis, while many more of little note are represented.

The Pathans with an aggregate of 13,465, or 15 per cent. of the Muhammadan total, are found mainly in the Zamaniah tahsil, though considerable numbers reside in Ghazipur and Muhammadabad. Many of them trace their origin to Afghan settlers of the days of Aurangzeb, when a powerful colony established itself in Mahaich and another occupied the neighbourhood of Zamaniah. Some of the Pathans hold fair estates, but the majority are engaged either in trade or in service. The Pathan subdivisions are more numerous than those of the Sheikhs. The chief is the Yusufzai, 3,047, particularly in Ghazipur and Muhammadabad; and then follow Lodis, Khataks, Bangash, Kakars and many others. The Pathans of Zamaniah are of various clans, such as the Hasankhel and Lalakhel, though in the majority of cases they are not Pathans at all, but the descendants of converted Rajputs and Bhuinhars, who have assumed the name in preference to one which marks their Hindu origin Pathans.

Of the 5,749 converted Rajputs 2,703 were found in Zamaniah and the bulk of the remainder in Muhammadabad. In many cases there is practically no distinction between the Musalman Rajputs and Bhuinhars, though the latter were enumerated separately to the number of 2,965, all of whom were found in Zamaniah. These are of the Kinwar clan, and have long resided at Bara and other villages of the neighbourhood; while the so-called Rajputs are principally Sikarwars of whom there were 2,545, all but 323 of these belonging to the southern tahsil. Their conversion is said to date from the time of Aurangzeb; while in the case of the other clans, such as the Gaharwars, Bhattis, Chauhans, Panwars and Donwars, the adoption of Islam very possibly took place at an earlier period, perhaps during the rule of the Lodi dynasty or during the reign of Akbar. Rajputs.

Other Musalmans.

After the Rajputs come Naiṣ or Hajjams, 4,215; Kunjras, 3,969; and then Saiyids, 3,029. The last include the descendants of the earliest settlers in the district, and there are still several well known families of this race, such as those of Nonahra, Shadiabad and Bahriabad. Their subdivisions are very numerous, but the chief are the Husaini, Kazimi, Tirmizi, Sabzwari and Rizwi. The remaining castes with over two thousand members are Faqirs and Darzis, and next in order are Qassabs, Dhobis and Churihars, or makers of glass bangles. The Iraqis, Raqis or Ranqis numbered 869 persons, and are found chiefly in the Ghazipur tahsil: they are said to be converted Kalwars and are engaged in trade and money-lending, whereby several of them have attained considerable wealth. The minor castes are of no interest or importance. There were 446 Mughals, mainly of the Chaghtai clan, among whom are a few landholders; but apart from these almost every caste consists of a few converted Hindus, or else is named after its characteristic occupation or profession.

Occutions.

The essentially agricultural character of the population is amply illustrated by the census returns, which show that of the eight main groups into which the people were divided that of agriculture and pasture accounted for 71·75 per cent. of the whole. Though considerably less than the figure for Jaunpur the proportion is remarkably high, and is much above the provincial average. Pasture is unimportant, affording employment to less than one per cent.; and the actual agricultural population is really larger than would appear from the returns, since no account is taken of those engaged in cultivation as a as a subsidiary occupation. Next in order comes the preparation and supply of material substances, aggregating 13·59 per cent., a figure which is below the general average, as is only to be expected in a district which can boast of few towns and hardly any important manufactures. According to the returns 51·62 per cent. of the industrial population were engaged in the provision of articles of food and drink; 18·36 in the manufacture and supply of textile fabrics; 14·23 in work in metals; 6·72 in work in pottery, glass and the like; and 3·41 in wood, cane and similar substances, these proportions clearly showing

that most of the industries are merely those connected with meeting the ordinary requirements of a rural community. The third great order is general labour, constituting 6·92 per cent., and the fourth personal and domestic service with 3·43 per cent. Commerce, transport and storage account for 1·54 per cent., though the actual commercial population is no more than ·6 per cent., the rest being employed on the railways, roads and rivers. The professional classes make up ·85 per cent.: but the term is a very wide one, ranging from lawyers and medical practitioners to jugglers and acrobats. Administration, comprising Government, municipal and other public service, includes 1·01 per cent., and the remaining ·91 per cent. consists of persons with means of subsistence independent of any occupation, the majority being mendicants and inmates of the district jail.

Language.

The common tongue of the people is the Bhojpuri dialect of Bihari, a language that is a direct descendant of the Prakrit of Magadha. This Bhojpuri is commonly spoken in the eastern districts, but there are several more or less distinct dialects with minor characteristics of their own. In the western half of the district the western Bhojpuri is generally spoken, while elsewhere the usual speech is that known as southern Bhojpuri, a form that prevails throughout Ballia. Altogether 96·8 per cent. of the inhabitants talk Bhojpuri in one form or other, and the only other dialect of any importance is Hindostani or Urdu, spoken by 3·05 per cent., for the most part inhabitants of the towns or educated Musalmans. This Urdu is, however, very different from that of Dehli or Lucknow, containing a liberal admixture of Bihari and eastern Hindi. Other recorded languages are English, Bengali and Marwari: but in every case the number of persons speaking these tongues is very insignificant.

Literature.

The only author of note connected with the district is Sheo Narayan, described by Raja Sheo Prasad as a Nerivana Rajput of Chandawan. He resided for many years at Ghazipur during the reign of Muhammad Shah, and was famous as an ascetic and religious writer who produced eleven volumes in Hindi verse, and was the founder of the Sheonarayani sect. A large number of minor authors flourished at Ghazipur and elsewhere during the nineteenth century, but few of their works were

published and none has attained a great reputation: they were mainly poets and religious writers, while a few indulged in grammar and history. Mention should, however, be made of Mir Aman-ullah of Zangipur, who wrote the chronicles of his family and the district in 1693, continuations being added by Mir Muhammad Mahdi of Gangauli in 1738 and by Mir Ghulam Husain of Para in 1835. The only newspaper published in the district is the *Jasus*, a Hindi monthly with a wide circulation, containing miscellaneous news and excerpts: it is printed at Benares but issued at Gahmar in pargana Zamaniah. An Urdu monthly publication entitled the *Educational Magazine* was started at Ghazipur in 1907 by Pande Ram Saran Lal of Mianpura, but its circulation is very small and the subject matter is limited to educational affairs.

Proprietary tenures.

The tenures found in this district resemble those of the United Provinces generally, and in particular those prevailing throughout the Benares division. In 1907 there were altogether 3,543 *mauzas* or villages and these were divided into 13,560 *mahals*, of which 13,444 were permanently settled, the remainder being alluvial plots along the Ganges, most of which belong to the Zamaniah, Ghazipur, Karanda and Saidpur parganas. The number of *mahals* has exhibited an extraordinary increase of late years, for in 1880 it was no more than 3,642, or very little more than the number of villages. Originally it was very much less, since at the permanent settlement all the villages or parts of villages for which a single engagement was taken were grouped together into a single *mahal*, with the result that the increase in the number of co-sharers and subsequent partitions have introduced the greatest complexity. This has led to an extraordinarily minute subdivision of the land in many cases, rendering the revenue administration difficult in the extreme. It has also led to the complete break down of the *lambardari* system, as is also the case in Jaunpur. The *lambardar's* office is purely nominal, for the co-sharers almost invariably pay their revenue direct and his influence is of no use in dealing with cases of arrears. Of the permanently settled *mahals* 1,069 were held by single *zamindars*, the majority being found in the Shadiabad, Saidpur and Ghazipur parganas; 3,923 were joint

zamindari, this form also being most prevalent in Shadiabad and Saidpur, while it is the commonest type in Zamaniah; 7,686 were perfect *pattidari*, no fewer than 5,431 being found in the Muhammadabad pargana alone; 695 were imperfect *pattidari*, and the remaining 71 were *bhaiyachara*, a tenure which is unknown in the Saidpur tahsil. The last is generally known as *bighadam*, since the shares are determined according to the area in actual possession instead of hereditary right expressed in fractional parts of the rupee. Under-proprietary rights are not common in this district although there is a fair number of small plots held in sub-settlement, as well as rent-free holdings enjoyed for more than fifty years, in which continuous possession has engendered proprietary right and small revenue-free areas which have never been assessed by the *zamindars* to whom they were made over in 1795. The total area of revenue-free holdings is 1,834 acres, and this consists mainly of insignificant plots granted for religious purposes or to dependents: the largest area is 777 acres in pargana Zahurabad and the bulk of the remainder is to be found in Ghazipur, Zamaniah and Pachotar. A few peculiarities of tenure occur in the large alluvial *taluqas* of the Zamaniah pargana, and these will be dealt with in the articles on the places in question.

Proprietary castes.

The extent to which subdivision has been carried in this district is illustrated by the fact that the average area held by each proprietor is now little more than six acres; but the exact figure cannot be ascertained, as the existence of so many complex *mahals* necessarily involves double or multiple enumeration of owners in numerous cases. The area, too, varies greatly according to caste, being much smaller in the case of the Rajputs and Brahmans, who represent the old village communities, than with the Banias and other money-lending classes whose possessions have, in most instances, been recently acquired. Among the chief landowning castes the leading place in every pargana except Muhammadabad and Zamaniah is taken by the Rajputs, who at present own 273,956 acres or 31·37 per cent. of the land. Next come the Bhuinhars with 202,152 acres, or 23·15 per cent., the bulk of this lying in the two parganas mentioned above. In several cases the distinction between the two castes is very slightly

defined, and it is therefore impossible to state exactly how far each has retained its former position. In 1880 the two together held 455,303 acres, and the gain has been apparently on the side of the Rajputs. Unfortunately there are no figures to show what proportion of the district was held by these castes, who generally represent the old hereditary *zamindars*, either at the permanent settlement or in 1840; but it is certain that they suffered heavily during the early part of the nineteenth century, and the extent of their losses may to some extent be expressed in the gains of the money-lending classes. Musalmans own 148,610 acres, or 17·02 per cent., and their property, which is remarkably large for a district containing a comparatively small Muhammadan element, is distributed over the whole area, though the greatest amount is to be found in the headquarters tahsil. Brahmans with 95,319 acres, or 10·92 per cent., take the next place and like the Musalmans show a distinct falling off. Then follow Kayasths with 5·16, Banias with 3·83, principally of the Agarwal subdivision, Goshains and Bairagis with 1·89, and Kalwars with 1·67 per cent., their holdings aggregating 14,709 acres, mainly in Shadiabad, Zahurabad and Zamaniah. The remaining five per cent. is owned by a great variety of castes. The largest portion, 12,077 acres, consists of religious endowments mostly in the Ghazipur and Muhammadabad parganas. For the rest Khattris hold 5,852 acres, principally in Pachotar; Telis 4,129, in the same pargana and in Muhammadabad; Christians 3,396, in Ghazipur; Koeris 3,285, most of this lying in the Saidpur tahsil; Ahirs 2,383, in various parts of the district; Bengalis 1,707, in Pachotar; and Mallahs 1,062 acres, in Karanda and Zahurabad. As many as 21 other castes hold smaller areas, but the amount is insignificant save in the case of Kurmis, Marwaris, Bhats and Sonars.

Leading families.

The proprietary body falls into several main divisions, comprising in the first place the descendants of the old Hindu and Musalman settlers who have managed to retain their ancestral lands; secondly, those who have acquired estates by various means as the result of their employment as officials under native or British rule; and, lastly, those whose connection with the district is of recent date, and who have acquired land by purchasing the estates of the old families brought to ruin by their own mismanage-

ment or, as so frequently happened, by the unsympathetic revenue administration that marred the first half of the nineteenth century.

Saiyids of Nonahra.

Some of the most ancient families are descended from the early Musalman colonists, the first of which is attributed to Saiyid Masaud Ghazi, who overthrew Raja Mandhata at Kathot and was the reputed founder of Ghazipur. His descendants are the Saiyids of Nonahra, many of whom have risen to responsible positions under Muhammadan rule as well as under the British Government. The principal representatives at the present time are Saiyid Ali Naqi, a retired deputy collector, and Saiyid Muhammad Mustafa, who still holds a similar post in these provinces. The family property comprises Nonahra and several other villages in the Muhammadabad tahsil, and is owned by a large number of sharers.

Sheikhs of Pahatia.

A very old settlement is that of the Siddiqi Sheikhs of Pahatia, in pargana Shadiabad, descended from one Khwaja Zaid-ud-din. The fortunes of the family were established by Maulvi Rahim-ullah, a pleader in the appellate court at Benares and subsequently a munsif. He had four sons, who were either pleaders or in Government service, and among their descendants the most prominent are Sheikh Rafi-ullah and Sheikh Amin-ullah, who are pleaders and own some landed property, and Shaikh Muhammad Yahya, a barrister and an honorary magistrate. The first of these hold three villages and 29 shares in the Saidpur and Bahriabad parganas, with an area of 1,805 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 2,855. Another branch of the Pahatia Sheikhs is represented by Muhammad Zaki, whose property consists of 26 shares in the Pachotar and Shadiabad parganas, aggregating 1,337 acres assessed at Rs. 2,711. To the same stock belong the Sheikhs of Kataila, among whom Maulvi Muhammad Sharif, a retired pleader, and Maulvi Abdul Wahab, a deputy collector, are the most prominent. One of the Pahatia Sheikhs was Ghulam Raza, who purchased the Ruhi Mandavi *muhalla* in Ghazipur from the descendants of Shah Ruh-ullah, one of the first settlers in the town. From Ghulam Raza sprang many of the most influential Musalmans of Ghazipur, such as Muhammad Sami, a tahsildar, Ghulam Ghaus, who held a similar office, Muhammad Shafi, sometime Government pleader at Agra,

Muhammad Latif, a tahsildar in Ghazipur, and several who adopted the legal profession. Muhammad Barkat-ullah, a retired deputy collector, and his nephew, Maulana Abul Khair, Khan Bahadur, are among the leading members of the Muhammadan community.

Sheikhs of Mianpura.

An Usmani Sheikh named Shah Juned came to Ghazipur soon after its foundation, and his tomb, which still stands in the Saklenabad *muhalla* on the north-west of the town, is held in great veneration to this day by both Musalmans and Hindus, who bring their offerings thither every Thursday. His descendants are very numerous and together form the chief Musalman landowning family in the district. One of them obtained some revenue-free grants from the Mughals; but most of these have been resumed, the exceptions being the village of Budha Muafi in Ballia and the Mianpura *muhalla* in Ghazipur, the present residence of the family. Their landed estates date originally from the time of Shah Badar Alam and Shah Imam Bakhsh, who were *diwans* to the Rajas of Azamgarh, but the bulk of the property was acquired by Shah Mansur Alam, grandson of Imam Bakhsh. This man followed the legal profession, setting an example to many of his descendants and relatives, such as Shah Asad Ali, who had an extensive practice in the High Court at Allahabad; Shah Asad-ullah, a pleader at Azamgarh; Shah Farid Alam, who was a *vakil* at Ghazipur and died in 1879; Shah Ahmad-ullah, a subordinate judge who died in 1902; Shah Abdul Alim, a pleader at Azamgarh, and Shah Abdullah, sometime munsif at Jaunpur. Of those at present living Shah Amjad-ullah, a brother of Ahmad-ullah and Abdul Alim, is a subordinate judge; Shah Zahir Alam, son of Asad Ali, is a deputy collector, his brothers, Shah Juned Alam and Shah Badre Alam, managing their share of the family estates; Shah Ehsan-ullah, the son of Asad-ullah, is an honorary magistrate and vice-chairman of the Ghazipur municipal board; Shah Kabir Alam is a pleader; and Shah Mahmud Alam is similarly employed at Ghazipur. The eldest direct descendant of Shah Mansur Alam is Shah Munir Alam, who has inherited a large portion of the family property and is a *vakil* of the High Court. His father was Shah Wahid Alam, a deputy collector who died at Benares in 1907. His estate

comprises three villages and nine shares in the Ghazipur and Shadiabad parganas of the Ghazipur tahsil, eleven shares in pargana Zahurabad and one village in Zamaniah, the whole amounting to 3,051 acres with a revenue demand of Rs. 5,580. He also owns eight shares in the Azamgarh district. Shah Amjad-ullah holds two small villages and ten shares in this district, in addition to two villages and 24 shares in Azamgarh and one village in Ballia: he pays in all a revenue of Rs. 4,744. Shah Zahir-Alam and his brothers own three villages and twelve shares in this district with a demand of Rs. 3,449. Shah Kabir Alam pays Rs. 3,301 in this district and Azamgarh; Shah Ehsan Ali Rs. 2,414 in Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Ballia; and Shah Mahmud Alam Rs. 634 in this district. Several other members have smaller estates, and in 1882 the total amount of land revenue paid in Ghazipur alone was Rs. 18,478. A distant relative of the same house is Shah Mashir Alam of Ghazipur, who owns seven villages and eleven shares in various parts of the Ghazipur tahsil, with a revenue of Rs. 2,246.

Qazis of Yusufpur.

Another old Musalman family of repute is that of Qazipur Siraj or Yusufpur, which forms part of the town of Muhammadabad. They are descended from three sons of one Khwaja Hamid-ud-din of Shiraz, named Khwaja Siraj, Khwaj Muhammad Hayat and Khwaja Matin. The first was appointed Qazi of the pargana by Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq, and was succeeded by Yusuf, the son of Matin, who founded Yusufpur. This man had six sons and one daughter, who was married to Sheikh Abdulluh of Chaukia. The six sons divided the property, and other land was acquired by the sons of Muhammad Hayat. The office of Qazi continued in the family and was held by Ahmad the son of Yusuf, then by Shahr-ullah, the son of Ahmad; by Abd-ur-Rahim, the brother of Shahr-ullah; then by his descendants in the direct line, Baha-ud-din, Nur-ul-Haq, Fazal-ul-Haq, Ahl Haq and Nazim-ul-Haq, who succeeded his father as Qazi of Muhammadabad, Dehma, Zahurabad, Garha and Sikandarpur. He had two sons, Naim-ul-Haq who became Qazi and died childless, and Azim-ul-Haq who is a retired deputy collector: he owns a small area of land in this district. Other descendants of Qazi Ahl Haq are Imam-

ul-Haq and Mahmud-ul-Haq, who together with their mother Sadr-un-nisa, the widow of Qazi Nasir-ul-Haq, pay a revenue of Rs. 17,522. Nizam-ul-Haq and Hamid-ul-Haq, the sons of Shakur-ul-Haq, own land assessed at Rs. 1,423 in this district and also hold a considerable property in Ballia; while smaller estates are in the separate possession of many other members of the family.

Other Musalmans.

The remaining Musalman families of importance are less ancient, though perhaps an exception may be made in the case of the Sheikhs of Salempur in pargana Muhammadabad. They are now represented by Saiyid Mahmud, Saiyid Husain, Saiyid Mohsin and Muhammad Zahur, and their property comprises three villages and 23 shares in pargana Muhammadabad and six villages in pargana Ghazipur, with a total area of 1,868 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 3,868. An estate of three villages assessed at Rs. 4,746 in the Ghazipur pargana is held by Kulsum Bibi, the present representative of an old Siddiqi family of Ghosi in Azamgarh. Five villages and seven shares, with an area of 2,812 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 2,086, are owned in pargana Zamaniah by Sheikh Muhammad Ismail, the descendant of a Benares pleader. Mirza Zain-ul-abdin of Benares is a descendant of Saadat Ali Khan, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, whose younger son, Ahmad Ali Khan, settled at Benares. He owns portions of two villages in Zamaniah, paying a revenue of Rs. 3,264. The Lalakhel Pathans of Ghazipur are descended from one Baz Khan, who is said to have come to India from Ghazni in the reign of Shahjahan, and to have risen to high rank in the army. One of his descendants, Ahmad Khan, was in the service of the Benares Rajas. The property however came into the family through Ghulam Qasim Khan, whose daughter was the grandmother of Bashir Ahmad Khan, who at present is the manager of the estate. The family, which comprises many sharers most of whom reside at Ghazipur, owns shares in three villages in the Ghazipur pargana, portions of sixteen villages in Zamaniah and two villages in Khanpur, the total area is 6,338 acres and the revenue demand is Rs. 8,799. A considerable estate of recent origin is held by the family of Kadir Bakhsh, who made a fortune as a contractor to the Commissariat department especially

during the first Punjab campaign. During the Mutiny he rendered loyal service, and in reward was given the village of Jamaluddinpur in the Jaunpur district. In 1864 he purchased some land in pargana Karanda, and also engaged in a profitable indigo venture. At his death he left his property to his four sons, Haji Abdul Ghani, Haji Khuda Bakhsh, Haji Maula Bakhsh and Haji Rahmat-ullah, all of whom at various times performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. The first followed his father's profession and was succeeded by his son, Abdul Moghni, who is the leading member of the family. The other brothers have died and their shares are owned by Ilahi Bakhsh and two widows. They together own seven villages in the Ghazipur pargana and portions of 17 in Karanda, with a total area of 2,674 acres paying asrevenue Rs. 3,037.

Rajput estates. Few of the old Rajput estates are of any size, at all events so far as those of individual proprietors are concerned. While there are many *taluqas* and co-parcenary communities held by Rajputs of different clans for several centuries, the larger *zamindars* of this caste are with few exceptions of recent origin. Thus the owners of Rampur in pargana Khanpur, though they claim descent from the old proprietors of the village, ascribe their rise to one Biranj Singh, who was employed as manager of the indigo factory there and in this way acquired wealth. After buying back his ancestral estate he increased his fortune by money-lending, which has since been carried on by his successors. The present owners, Babu Deocharan Singh and his brothers, hold shares in 62 villages of the Saidpur tahsil and in four of Shadiabad, the area being 3,806 acres and the revenue demand Rs. 5,691. Similarly the Panwar family of Barahpur in pargana Saidpur, while tracing their descent to the Rajas of Dharanagar in Central India, state that they once held a large estate in this district, but that the whole was lost in 1738. With the resumption of the Saidpur *jagir* some of the property was restored to Babu Debi Dayal Singh, who took to money-lending and rose to comparative affluence. His lands are now held by his sons, Babu Ram Saran Singh and others, who own eleven shares in villages in the Ghazipur and Pachotar parganas and four shares in Saidpur aggregating 2,403 acres

and paying revenue Rs. 4,558. So, too, Babu Balbhaddar Singh of Gurkha in Khanpur derives his property from a Bais of Dhaukha, in Azamgarh, named Jageswar Singh, who entered the service of the Nizam and afterwards bought land in this district. He owns 18 small villages and seven shares in Khanpur and Saidpur, with an area of Rs. 2,712 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 3,149. In the Shadiabad pargana Babu Ramjas Singh of Kathghara owns shares in 33 villages, comprising 1,392 acres assessed at Rs. 3,081; and Babu Janak Singh of Burhanpur has an estate of 1,357 acres, paying Rs.2,604 and consisting of 22 shares. Babu Durga Singh of Mainpur, the head of the Gautams of Karanda, holds in his own right portions of two villages, with an area of 2,064 acres and a revenue of Rs. 2,527. The Sengar family of Rampur Manjha in Saidpur, now represented by Gangi Kunwar, owns three villages and ten shares in that pargana, assessed at Rs. 2,000. The estate was founded by Jassu Singh, one of the Sengars of Lakhnesar who obtained the patronage of Babu Ausan Singh and gradually purchased several villages. These descended to his grandson, Sheo Prasad Singh, who was employed in Government service; but the property was reduced in consequence of litigation with other members of the family, and his widow holds but a portion of the original estate. Babu Ram Sarup Singh, a resident of the Azamgarh district, owns four villages and 22 shares in pargana Zahurabad and one village and three shares in the Ghazipur tahsil, making in all 3,814 acres with a revenue demand of Rs. 3,712. Of the non-resident Rajputs, however, by far the most important are the Maharaja of Dumraon and the Raja of Vizianagram. The former is the head of the Ujjainis or Panwars of the Shahabad district, where he holds a very large estate in addition to extensive properties acquired by purchase on the part of his predecessors in Ballia and elsewhere. In this district he owns 31 villages and 24 shares in the Muhammadabad tahsil, principally in pargana Zahurabad; one village and 5 shares in Zamaniah; two villages and one share in Pachotar and one village in Khanpur. The whole amounts to 12,312 acres, and is assessed at Rs. 16,472. The Raja of Vizianagram, who frequently resides in Benares, has 37 villages

in Zamaniah and two shares in Pachotar, aggregating 12,123 acres and paying revenue Rs. 10,845. The former consists of the Gaighat *taluqa* acquired in 1867 by his adoptive grandfather, while the others, Pipnar and Kansahri, were taken over in 1866 together with land in Mirzapur, Jaunpur and Benares in liquidation of a debt by Newal Kishor, the grandson of Nek Singh.

Of the Bhuinhar properties the most important is that which represents the *jagir* originally given in 1778 to Babu Ausan Singh, a Gautam Bhuinhar, who had been the Diwan of Raja Balwant Singh of Benares and had quarrelled with Chet Singh on account of the latter's illegitimacy. He was allowed Rs. 50,000 as *jagir* and Rs. 4,000 for the expense of collection, and paid a revenue of Rs. 20,725 for the rest of the pargana. In the rebellion of 1781 Ausan Singh rendered great service to Warren Hastings, who subsequently confirmed the *jagir*. In consequence Saidpur was excluded from the operations of the permanent settlement; but in 1795 the village *zamindars* refused to pay revenue to the *jagirdar*, and a lengthy controversy ensued between the judge of Ghazipur and the collector of Benares. The case was decided in favour of Ausan Singh, who remained in possession till his death in 1800. He was succeeded by his son, Sheo Narayan Singh, who rendered signal assistance in suppressing the Benares riots of 1811, but his consistent policy of exaction, extortion and expulsion of the old *zamindars* in Saidpur led to renewed disputes and innumerable petitions from the people. An enquiry was then made into the origin of the *jagir*, and in 1821 it was decided that the grant had been made for one life only, though the commissioner recommended its maintenance for the life-time of Sheo Narayan Singh. In 1828, however, Lord Amherst ordered that a village settlement should be made with the old proprietors, and that the *jagirdar* should receive one-half of the revenue for life, while subsequently one-fourth was allowed in perpetuity to the *jagirdar's* family. The facts of the case were set forth at great length in the Government Resolution of the 13th March 1828. Sheo Narayan Singh refused to acquiesce in this decision and instituted proceedings in the civil court, a step which occasioned the further resolution of the 29th June 1830 making the

Saidpur estate.

allowance one-fourth of the net revenue in perpetuity. Very shortly afterwards Sheo Narayan Singh died and his son, Har Narayan Singh, accepted the proposals. The settlement was then carried out by Mr. H. Lushington and, in 1832, was concluded for a period of twenty years. In 166 *mahals* the village *zamindars* established their claim and the revenue was fixed at Rs. 1,28,960, while twelve *mahals* with a gross revenue of Rs. 22,840 were settled with the former *jagirdar* at Rs. 17,130. The allowance amounted to Rs. 30,612 in the villages settled with others, apart from the remission of Rs. 5,710 in those held by Har Narayan Singh. The latter died in 1851 and his son, Deo Narayan Singh, succeeded to the property. He was a man of much distinction, who took an active part in suppressing the disturbances at Benares in 1852, for which he was given the title of Rao Bahadur, and subsequently during the Mutiny he gave the most valuable support to the authorities at Benares, furnishing men, supplies, information and advice. It was in large measure due to him that the city remained quiet, and in recognition of his loyalty he was elevated to the rank of Raja, made a Knight Commander of the Star of India and given a further perpetual and hereditable grant of Rs. 25,000 per annum from the revenues of Saidpur. He died in 1870, and a year later the personal title of Raja was conferred on his son, Shimbhu Narayan Singh, who imitated his father in making considerable additions to his property. The estate is now under the management of the Court of Wards on behalf of Dulhin Ram Kunwar, the widow of Babu Sri Narayan Singh, the uncle of Raja Shimbhu Narayan Singh. It consists of 65 villages and 79 shares in the Saidpur tahsil and nine villages and two shares in pargana Ghazipur, with a total area of 21,613 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 36,347.

Descendants of Deokinandan.

Another very large Bhuinhar estate is that held by Thakurain Jodha Kunwar, the widow of Babu Gaurishankar Prasad. She resides at Anapur in the Allahabad district, and her Ghazipur property consists of 27 shares in the Ghazipur pargana, one village and one share in Muhammadabad, and seven villages and eleven shares in Zamaniah, aggregating 20,850 acres assessed at Rs. 24,191. The estate was originally acquired by Deoki-

nandan Singh, a Bhuinhar of Allahabad, who for many years was a revenue farmer and in that capacity acquired an immense number of villages by illegal and iniquitous means, not only in Ghazipur and Ballia but also in Gorakhpur, Allahabad and elsewhere. This practice was adopted with equal success by his son; and though in many cases redress was given to the old *zamindars* by the special commission appointed under Regulation I of 1821, the dispossessed proprietors in Benares fared otherwise. As an instance of the methods by which fraudulent sales were effected we may quote the case of the Darbari *taluqa* in Ballia, where the balance by reason of which the estate was auctioned arose solely from the difference between the values of the two kinds of rupees in which the account was kept. Similarly Betabar in Zamaniah was sold for Rs. 242, the balance being but Rs. 123, while the *zamindars* received no notice of the sale. The Usia *taluqa* in the same pargana was taken in farm in 1810 by Deokinandan, who had acquired a small share on the strength of a mortgage in 1802. The property has never been restored to the Musalman *zamindars*, and it is hardly to be wondered that they murdered the agent of Deokinandan's grandson in 1855 and two years later led the rebellion in the south of the district. The *amil* was in fact the supreme ruler of the country between 1802 and 1805, when the collector of Benares was dismissed for his laxity, the removal of Deokinandan himself being effected in 1807. Janki Prasad died in 1822 leaving two sons, Ram Ratan Singh, who died in 1848, and Ram Parsan Singh, who died without issue in 1854, his share going to his widow, Narayan Kunwar, who died in 1880. Ram Ratan Singh's sons were Har Shankar Prasad and Gauri Shankar Prasad. The former between 1854 and 1863 incurred heavy debts, and then Mr. W. Smythe was appointed manager of the property till 1873. Remedial measures were undertaken by selling 74 estates in Benares, Azamgarh, Allahabad and Fatehpur, though even this failed to obliterate the debt. A quarrel then arose between Narayan Kunwar and Har Shankar Prasad on account of an attempt to strike out from the registers the name of Gauri Shankar Prasad. The latter was a lunatic, and Narayan Kunwar, who had betaken herself to the family

residence at Anapur, was appointed his guardian in 1874, her nephew, Dalthamman Narayan Singh, being made manager. A long course of litigation then ensued with the object of setting aside the sale deeds so far as they related to Gauri Shankar's share. These attempts proved successful, the lunatic's half-share was recovered and Har Shankar Prasad Singh, in consequence, fell into hopeless difficulties. On the death of Narayan Kunwar both estates came under the management of the Court of Wards. A great effort was made to reduce the liabilities of Har Shankar Prasad Singh but without effect, and in 1897 the remaining villages were purchased on behalf of Gauri Shankar Prasad.

Bhuinhars of Kuresar. The Bhuinhars of the Kinwar clan have long been established in the Muhammadabad pargana. They are said to be descended from Dikhit Brahmans of the Carnatic, whence two brothers named Man and Mallan moved to Burhanpur. Their sons migrated to these parts, one settling in Namej of the Shahabad district, one at Narchhor in Azamgarh, while Nagnath was the ancestor of the Kinwars of Parsa, Gondaur, Narayanpur and elsewhere, and his brother Kashinath took service with the Cheru Raja of Birpur and, after the usual fashion of those days, acquired his master's estates. These passed to his descendants and were subsequently divided between three brothers, Bhual Rai, Ghura Rai and Kandhar Rai, of whom the first became Raja of Birpur, the second Babu of Kuresar and Narayanpur, and the third, an ancestor of the Pithaura Kinwars, obtained Karimuddinpur and other villages. From Madho Rai, the descendant in the fourth generation of Kandhar Rai, come the Babus of Kuresar, now represented by many sharers of whom the chief is Babu Babhuti Narayan Singh. His estate consists of 37 shares in the Muhammadabad pargana and one in Zahurabad, with an area of 1,939 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 3,028.

Other Bhuinhars. There are many other Bhuinhar properties, notably in Muhammadabad and Zamaniah. The Maharaja of Benares owns five villages in the Ghazipur tahsil and three in Zamaniah, the area being 3,476 acres and the revenue Rs. 4,546. A considerable estate of recent origin is that founded by the sons of one Ajmer Rai, a Brahman Bhuinhar of Saraia, where his

ancestors had been established for many generations since their migration from Nunaon in Shahabad. Of Ajmer Rai's sons Babu Bholanath Rai was a successful pleader at Ghazipur who added to his ancestral estate by purchasing villages in Ghazipur, Zamaniah and Garha, now owned by his son, Babu Ugra Narayan Rai, and others. Kinnu Rai, the other son, was employed in the Stud department, and for his loyalty in 1857 obtained the title of Rai Bahadur. He too added to the family property and his share is held by his sons, Babu Siddheswar Narayan and others. Together they possess four villages and 20 shares in pargana Ghazipur and twelve shares in Zamaniah, with an area of 4,119 acres and a demand of Rs. 8,023.

Brahman estates.

Many estates of considerable size are owned by Brahmans, both resident and otherwise. The largest is that founded by Sukhbasi Ram, a Saraswati of Sialkot who came to Ghazipur as a pleader. His son, Kanhaiya Lal, was the collector's *sarishtadar*, and subsequently held that post in the office of the Board of Revenue. He invested his ample savings in land, which he bequeathed to his sons Sheonath Singh and Bishnath Singh. The former had five sons, Gobind Narayan Singh, an honorary magistrate, Jagat Narayan Singh, Hira Lal Singh, a munsif, Jawahir Lal Singh and Panna Lal Singh, a deputy collector. They own twelve villages and thirteen shares in the Ghazipur and Pachotar parganas and three villages and two shares in Zamaniah, amounting in all to 6,760 acres assessed at Rs. 14,277. Other lands are owned by the sons of Bishnath Singh and the descendants of Banarsi Das, the younger son of Sukhbasi Ram, who reside in Benares. The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal of Benares, the history of whose family may be found in the volume on that district, owns a number of villages in various parts of Ghazipur, many of which were acquired in 1851 by Munshi Chunni Lal at the sale of the estate of Sheikh Farzand Ali of Bhitri. They comprise 19 villages and one share in Zamaniah, seven villages in Shadiabad, one share in pargana Ghazipur, three villages and thirteen shares in Muhammadabad, seven shares in Saidpur and one in Zahurabad, the whole having an area of 13,217 acres and paying revenue Rs. 13,924. Pandit Sadanand Pande, an honorary magistrate of Ghazipur,

is a Sarwaria Brahman and the son of Shankar Dayal Pande, whose rose to the post of tahsildar and subsequently made a fortune in indigo. He rendered good service in 1857 as tahsildar of Saidpur, and in the course of time acquired a large property which is now held by his son. In addition to land in Ballia, Sadanand Pande owns eleven villages and 49 shares in the Ghazipur tahsil and six villages and 13 shares in Muhammadabad, principally in pargana Zahurabad. The area is 13,069 acres and the revenue demand Rs. 12,537. The indigo factories have been closed with the exception of that at Ghauspur. Another Sarwaria is Markande Prasad Pande of Bhadaila in Saidpur the descendant of Mannu Pande who was manager of Ausan Singh's *jagir*. His sons, Bisheshar Dayal, a tahsildar of Saidpur, Kewal Kishan, who was also a tahsildar, Sri Kishan and Bihari Pande, were for eighteen years lessees of Raja Deo Narayan Singh's estate and between them acquired a considerable amount of land, some of which has subsequently been sold. The property now consists of seven villages and 37 shares in the Saidpur tahsil, principally in the Saidpur pargana: it is 5,039 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 8,799. Pandit Rash Bihari Lal Chaube is a Malwi Brahman whose ancestor, Jin Chaube, made money by trading at Ghazipur. His children bought land to which additions were made by Har Narayan Chaube, the father of the present owner. Rash Bihari Lal, who like his father is an honorary magistrate, manages the family estate. It comprises 14 villages and 44 shares in the various parganas of the Ghazipur tahsil with an area of 8,351 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 8,217: much of the income is devoted to religious purposes. The Dabaria *taluqa* of pargana Mahaich was formerly owned by Gaharwars but was sold in 1832 for arrears to Sheikh Muhammad Usman, who in turn sold it to Bishnath Rao Kalia, a Maratha banker of Benares, from whom it has descended to Sita Ram Nayak Daji Kalia, the present proprietor. The same man owns the valuable estate known as the Dhanapur *taluqa*, also held in former days by the Gaharwars. The latter mortgaged it to Gur Dayal Singh, a Kayasth of Dadauli in the Benares district, who came into possession and then re-mortgaged it to Lachhmi Kant Kalia. Gur Dayal's heirs sued for redemption

and obtained a decree on condition of paying Rs. 24,000. They then agreed to pay this sum by fixed instalments: but instead of paying they sold their rights to Ramsarup, a Goshain of Bhurkura in Shadiabad. This man failed to pay and, on being sued, was sold up, the purchaser being Sita Ram Nayak who is now the sole owner. He holds eight villages and eight shares in Mahaich, with an area of 3,907 acres and a demand of Rs. 6,709. Ram Chandra Bhat, another Benares Brahman, owns 18 shares in the Saidpur and Bahriabad parganas, 1,305 acres in all with a demand of Rs. 2,805. Sheotahal Ojha of Sohwal, in Zamaniah, is the son of Jairam Ojha, who came from his home in Shahabad and settled at Sohwal, where he acquired wealth by cultivation and money-lending. He bought a small share in Sohwal and also acquired Talwal and three shares in pargana Ghazipur, aggregating 1,132 acres with a demand of Rs. 2,119. An old Ghazipur family is that now represented by Pandit Srinath Deo of Deokali, a deputy collector. His ancestor came to Ghazipur some four centuries ago and settled in the Harshankari *muhalla.* One of his descendants, Sheo Dayal Misra, amassed wealth by opium contracts and other trading, with which he started a banking business. He built a large temple and endowed it with the revenues of Sohilapur and Mughlani Chak. His sons, Kishan Sewak and Ram Sewak, of whom the latter built the Misra Bazar *muhalla,* carried on the business, which descended to the former's four sons. The eldest, Raghunandan, had two sons, Balram and Ghansham, and Srinath Deo is the eldest son of Balram Misra. He was adopted by his maternal grandfather Thakur Datt Pande, who was in the service of Darshan Singh, the *nazim* of Sultanpur, and purchased the Deokali *taluqa.* He died in 1872 and left his estate to Srinath Deo and Narayan Deo, the latter being another grandson, whose father was Dukharan Shukul of Mirzapur. Both were minors and the property was managed by a guardian till 1880, when the Court of Wards took over the management. In 1884 it was released; but Narayan Deo ran into debt and his share was sold, while soon after the remainder was again placed under the Court of Wards. It comprises seven shares in pargana Saidpur with an area of 1,943 acres and a revenue of Rs. 2,735,

in addition to a few acres in Ghazipur. Mention may also be made of Babu Ram Chandra Singh of Ghazipur who owns eight small villages in Muhammadabad, assessed at Rs. 2,119.

Bania landholders.

The Bania landholders, though of some importance, are mainly of recent origin and the majority are residents of Benares. The largest is Babu Batuk Prasad, an Agarwala banker of Benares, who owns five villages in Pachotar, four in Khanpur and one share in Shadiabad, with a revenue of Rs. 7,724 and an area of 5,814 acres. This was bought by his father from Wali Muhammad Khan, successor to the estate of Husaini Begam of Jaunpur. Babu Kishan Chand and Brijnath Das are Agarwalas who own a large banking business at Ghazipur. The property, which was acquired by money-lending and is still joint, consists of seven villages in Saidpur, three in Mahaich and one village and nine shares in the Pachotar and Shadiabad parganas. The whole amounts to 4,822 acres and is assessed at Rs. 6,898. Rai Radha Rawan Prasad is also an Agarwala, and is descended from Piru Mal, a trader of Karnal who settled in Allahabad. His son, Ram Rikh, bought land in Ghazipur and other districts: for his services during the Mutiny in furnishing money and supplies he was given the title of Rai and some *muafi* land in Agra. His son is Radha Rawan Prasad, who has a flourishing business at Allahabad with branches at Cawnpore, Kalpi, Banda, Kasganj and Agra. In this district he owns one village and one share in pargana Ghazipur with an area of 1,449 acres and a revenue of Rs. 4,700, as well as several houses in the town of Ghazipur. Other Agarwalas of Benares include Babu Moti Chand, one of the principal bankers of the city, who owns in this district three villages of Zahurabad, with an area of 2,247 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 2,278; Babu Kesho Das, who has one village and three shares in Pachotar and four shares in Mahaich, amounting to 1,868 acres assessed at Rs. 2,457; and Sundar Bibi, the representative of Gobind Das, whose father, Mannu Lal, purchased two shares in Zamaniah, paying revenue Rs. 2,527 on a total area of 2,064 acres. Babus Mukund Lal and Srinath Das, Agarwalas of Ghazipur, own 16 shares in the Ghazipur tahsil, principally in parganas Pachotar and Shadiabad, with an area of

1,930 acres and a revenue of Rs. 2,250. These were acquired by Bindraban, the head of a large firm of bankers and sugar merchants founded by Ram Sewakji. The latter was agent to Babu Sheo Sahai a well known resident of Ghazipur, descended from Murli Sahu, an Agarwala in the service of Rustam Ali, governor of the province. He founded Murli Katra, and his son, Sheo Charan Sahu, was the agent of the commercial Residents of Benares, especially in the matter of the opium trade. He subsequently became diwan of the factory, and his son, Sheo Sahai, rose to an eminent position as a merchant, establishing a very extensive sugar trade with all parts of India. The sugar crisis of 1847 affected him severely, but he soon recovered, and in the Mutiny he gave shelter to all the Azamgarh fugitives in his spacious house on the bank of the Ganges. He was responsible for many buildings in the town of Ghazipur, notably his temple on the river bank and the town hall. He purchased a large amount of land, some of which remains in the hands of his descendants though since his death the family has declined in wealth. Several members are men of influence in Ghazipur, notably his grandson, Chaudhri Jadunath Sen, and Babu Ghansham Das, a deputy collector. Another prominent Agarwala of Ghazipur is Babu Deokinandan Prasad, the head of the important banking house of Jaisukh Ram Nathu Ram. He is an honorary magistrate, and with his brothers holds land assessed at some Rs. 2,200. Babu Bhikham Chand of Mirzapur belongs to the same caste and holds ten shares in pargana Zamaniah, with an area of 1,979 acres and a demand of Rs. 2,371.

Khattri land-holders.

An estate of nine villages and 21 shares in pargana Muhammadabad, with an area of 6,199 acres and a revenue of Rs. 7,600, represents the *taluqa* of Birpur, which was formerly the property of Kinwar Bhuinhars. It was sold for arrears in 1839 and purchased by Mansur Alam, the Government pleader, for Rs. 4,300. The tenants then combined to throw all the land out of cultivation, and no rents could be collected. After seven years of failure Mansur Alam transferred his rights to Aka Nawab, a deputy collector, who had no better success. On his death in 1853 the property passed to his brother, Mirza Abdul Hasan, a tahsildar in Azamgarh, but soon after half was awarded

by arbitration to Rukiya Begam, daughter of Aka Nawab. The latter obtained 14 annas on Abdul Hasan's death, while the remainder passed to Hasna Khanam, the second widow of Aka Nawab: but the property soon became heavily encumbered and was mortgaged for Rs. 25,000 to Jafar Ali Beg of Benares. Subsequently this man quarrelled with his wife, Jina Begam, who obtained a decree against him for dower, with the result that the mortgage-deed was put up for auction and in 1874 was sold to Channu Lal, a Khattri *vakil* of Benares. In the same year Hari Das was admitted to a half-share, while the rest was sold in 1878 to the latter's father, Ganpatji. The property is now entered in the name of Sahodra Kunwar, who has dedicated the whole to a temple of Vishnu, retaining the management herself. The only other Khattri estate deserving mention is that of Babu Bhagwati Prasad of Benares, who has acquired eight shares in pargana Saidpur comprising 1,959 acres with a revenue demand of Rs. 3,116.

Other land-holders.

The Kayasth family of Sripalpur in Ballia were in former days hereditary *kanungos* of Bihia in Shahabad. One of them, named Ajaib Singh, was employed in the Opium department, as also were his sons Sobhnath and Ajodhya Prasad. The father had acquired, in addition to his share in the ancestral property, half the *taluqa* of Pachokar in Zamaniah and a small area in Mahaich, while Sobhnath bought other plots in this district and elsewhere. His son was Mahadeo Datt, who for a time was in Government service. The estate, now held in the name of Musammat Sheorani, comprises seven shares in the Zamaniah tahsil and four in Shadiabad, with an area of 2,436 acres and a demand of Rs. 3,749. Another Kayasth property is that of Babu Sham Das of Benares, who owns one village and nine shares in pargana Zamaniah assessed at Rs. 2,031. Two considerable estates in this district are held by Goshains. One is that of Maudha in Saidpur, where a *math* has been in existence for four or five centuries. The village of Sarian was held revenue-free till 1853, when it was assessed, and the other property, comprising three villages and six shares in Saidpur and Khanpur, with an area of 2,486 acres and a revenue of Rs. 3,675, was acquired by Jashan Jati during the first half of the nineteenth

century. The present incumbent is Mahant Narsingh Jati. The other is that of Hathiaram in Shadiabad, founded by Parasram Jati Pauhari, a devotee from Marwar who came to this part of the country about five hundred years ago. Various grants of land in this district and in Ballia were made to him and his successors, of whom Bhikham Jati obtained Hathiaram. In later years further additions were made by purchase, and Narsingh Jati, the present *mahant*, holds five villages and ten shares in Shadiabad assessed at Rs. 2,812, as well as several plots in Ballia. Among the various Kalwar *zamindars* the chief is Babu Kishan Prasad Sahu of Dumri in Shahabad, who owns twelve shares in pargana Shadiabad with an area of 958 acres and a demand of Rs. 2,479. At Amwara in pargana Bahriabad reside a family of Koeris, now represented by Jaddu Ram, who owns three villages and 24 shares in that pargana and Saidpur: he pays a revenue of Rs. 3,483 on a total area of 2,203 acres. Other lands are held by various members of this family, which is descended from Bechu Ram, who managed the *jagir* of Beni Ram Pandit in Bahriabad. He started a sugar factory and a money-lending business, with the result that he acquired wealth and purchased a large property. This is now divided between Jaddu Ram and his relatives, but the family still unite their capital for commercial operations.

Cultivating tenures.

The cultivating tenures in Ghazipur are identical with those prevailing throughout the permanently settled districts, and they came into existence in the same manner. The custom of treating the private holdings of the village *zamindars* more leniently than the rest created the distinction between *sir* and other land, and was observed from the earliest times. The amount paid to the *amils* as rent was calculated either on a general rate per *bigha* or else was determined by one or other of the prevailing systems of crop division. The general rates in most cases became customary, and it was seldom possible to obtain any enhancement; they were determined by the revenue rates fixed for each pargana, and the tenants whose rents have or can be assumed to have remained constant since the permanent settlement are the tenants at fixed rates who, for practical purposes, are equivalent to proprietors. Frequent attempts were

made by the contractors to enhance the rents, but their endeavours were generally frustrated by combination on the part of the people, while fraudulent devices, such as the addition of unauthorised cesses, the employment of a shorter measure of length and the alternation of cash with crop rents according to the nature of the season were checked, if not stopped altogether, by the reforms introduced by Duncan. The holdings of tenants at fixed rates were definitely recorded in 1840, and since that time have undergone little change. Act X of 1859 introduced the occupancy tenant of twelve years' standing, whose rent was determined at prevailing or fair and equitable rates which were somewhat higher than the old fixed rates by reason of the increased value of produce. These occupancy tenants at first enjoyed similar privileges to those vested in the tenants at fixed rates, but their position was materially altered by Act XVIII of 1873, which made their right non-transferable and at the same time laid down strict rules with regard to inheritance, a measure that occasioned a great depreciation in the value of their holdings and at the same time seriously affected their credit. The same Act introduced a new class in the shape of ex-proprietary holders of *sir* lands; but the number of tenants coming under this head is still small and the area thus classified is almost insignificant.

Present statistics.

The records of tenancy as first compiled, in 1840, are no longer available and the earliest statistics are those of 1880. At that time the total area included in holdings was 626,038 acres, of which 30·9 per cent. was *sir* and *khudkasht* of proprietors, 11·6 was held at fixed rates, 41·9 by occupancy tenants, 15·2 by tenants-at-will and the remaining ·4 per cent. was held by ex-proprietors. Subsequent years have witnessed a considerable modification of these figures, especially in the case of occupancy tenants. By 1906 the total area included in holdings had risen to 665,078 acres, of which 211,253 acres or 31·76 per cent. were cultivated by proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*, a proportion which is remarkably high and is far greater than in any other part of the division. As elsewhere there has been a decided increase of late resulting no doubt from the greater pressure on the land, which induces the proprietary communities to under-

take the tillage of the greatest possible area instead of letting it to tenants. The proportion is actually highest in those parganas which are mainly owned by large communities, the most noticeable instance being Bahriabad in which no less than 55·79 per cent. of the area is thus classified. The figure is likewise above the average in Muhammadabad, Dehma, Zamaniah and Karanda, in each of which the bulk of the land is owned by immense bodies of co-sharers. The large *taluqas* of the Zamaniah pargana held on *bighadam* tenure by very large numbers of resident proprietors consist almost wholly of *sir,* and there are practically no tenants besides *shikmis.* On the other hand the proportion drops to 12·7 per cent. in pargana Ghazipur and is also low in Pachotar, Zahurabad and Saidpur, although in none of these is it less than 21 per cent. Ex-proprietary tenants cultivating their former *sir* hold 5,631 acres or ·85 per cent. of the whole and are very evenly distributed, the highest proportion being in Pachotar: the area has considerably increased since 1880, when it was no more than 2,226 acres. Tenants at fixed rates hold 75,537 acres, or 11·36 per cent., the amount varying to a considerable extent in different parts of the district. In Karanda no less than 24·24 per cent. of the land is cultivated by this class, while Ghazipur with 20, Khanpur with 15, Zamaniah with 14 and Muhammadabad with 13 per cent. are above the average. The tenure is almost unknown in Bahriabad and is comparatively rare in Shadiabad, Dehma and Zahurabad. Occupancy tenants hold 231,460 acres, or 34·8 per cent. of the total area, the highest figure being 43 in Mahaich and the lowest 24 per cent. in Bahriabad. The area has decreased by some 30,000 acres since 1880 and the decline is common to all parts of the district except Muhammadabad and Bahriabad, in each of which there has been a slight increase, the drop being most noticeable in the Zamaniah and Ghazipur tahsils. With the exception of 4,500 acres or ·18 per cent. shown as rent-free the remaining area, comprising 118,317 acres or 17·79 per cent. of the whole, is held by tenants-at-will. Under this head there has naturally been an increase, owing partly to the extinction of occupancy right and partly to the reclamation of fresh land consequent on the extension of tillage. The proportion is much

higher than elsewhere in the Ghazipur tahsil and pargana Zahurabad, in each of which it exceeds 25 per cent., while it is less than 10 per cent. in Karanda and little higher in Muhammadabad, Zamaniah, Bahriabad and Khanpur. For the whole district the proportion is extraordinarily low, and in no other part of the United Provinces except Ballia do privileged tenants hold so much of the total area—a state of affairs which illustrate the benefits of the permanent settlement as well as the tenacious and independent character of the cultivating body.

Grain rents.

The above statistics of tenants' holdings refer only to the land held on cash rents. Ever since the permanent settlement rents have been paid generally in cash, this being one of the principal objects held in view by Duncan, while at the same time the fact that the maintenance of grain rents debarred the cultivators from acquiring privileges at fixed rates formed a strong inducement to effect conversion. The area in which rents are paid in kind now amounts to 18,380 acres, or 2·76 per cent. of the entire cultivation, and with few exceptions it is composed of more or less precarious rice land on the edges of *jhils* and elsewhere in which the produce is always uncertain, though occasionally the newly-formed alluvium on the banks of the Ganges is rented in a similar manner. Grain rents are found in every pargana except Karanda; but the only large areas are in Pachotar, Zamaniah, Saidpur and Shadiabad, which together contain two-thirds of the whole amount, and at the same time possess the largest proportions of rice-bearing land. The reasons for retaining this form of tenure are obvious, for when the yield is good the tenant is content to share the profit with the landlord, since in return the latter must share with the cultivator the loss due to bad seasons; the landholders will not remit cash rents on the plea of an indifferent yield, and tenants find it safer to pay in kind for land which only gives them a good crop in one year out of five. Ordinarily the landlord's share is one half of the produce, though the cultivator takes the whole of the straw; but this is augmented by additional demands variously known as *gaon kharch, neg, pachua* and *serahi*, which range from two to five *sers* per maund and are occasionally somewhat higher.

Cash rents.

Cash rents vary widely with the status of the cultivator as well as with the quality of the land. The average rental at fixed rates is Rs. 3-12-10 per acre throughout the district, the highest figure being Rs. 4-13-5 in the Ghazipur pargana followed by Rs. 4-12-8 in Saidpur, and the lowest Rs. 3-3-10 in Zamaniah and Rs. 3-11-9 in Karanda. These rates show the rents prevailing at the time of the permanent settlement, or shortly afterwards, and the rise in the value of land during the next half century is fairly illustrated by the prevailing rates for occupancy tenants which have risen but little owing to the difficulty of securing enhancements, and now average Rs. 4-1-8 per acre. Here again the highest figure is Rs. 4-15-10 in pargana Ghazipur and the lowest Rs. 3 in Zamaniah, the latter being actually less than the rental for fixed-rate tenants owing no doubt to the fact that the latter hold all the best land not appropriated for *sir*. The rise in rents since 1860 is to some extent shown by the present rates for tenants-at-will which now average Rs. 5-6-7, ranging from Rs. 7-5-3 in pargana Ghazipur, where the suburban lands are of great value, to Rs. 4-5-0 in Zahurabad and a slightly higher figure in Mahaich, Dehma and Zamaniah. In 1880 the average for this class was Rs. 5-0-6 per acre, so that the rise during the intervening period has been very appreciable; but on the other hand it is impossible to establish a fair comparison between the rates of tenants-at-will and those of other classes, inasmuch as the former are generally restricted to the more inferior portions of the village since the older and more stable cultivation has usually engendered occupancy rights.

Sub-tenants.

The true competition rental at the present time is much more clearly shown by the rates paid by subtenants or *shikmis*, who cultivate a considerable proportion of *sir* and of the holdings of tenants at fixed rates, and are also found to a large extent in the occupancy area. They pay on an average no less than Rs. 7-10-5 per acre, the rate being Rs. 8-13-5 in pargana Ghazipur and about the same in Muhammadabad, while it is little lower in Saidpur and Khanpur. Elsewhere it exceeds Rs. 7 except in Dehma, Zahurabad and Mahaich, in the first of which it is no more than Rs. 5-9-1 per acre. The *shikmi* area is remarkably large, amounting to 195,308 acres or 29·36 per cent. of the cultivation,

a figure which is surpassed in no other district except Benares. The proportion is very high in several parganas of the district, in Karanda amounting to no less than 37 per cent of the whole, while in Zamaniah, Dehma and Khanpur about one-third of the cultivation is sublet. The practice appears to be growing in favour very rapidly; for in 1880 the recorded area was no more than 63,577 acres or less than one-third of the present total. The advantages derived by the statutory tenants are obvious, for they not only obtain a certain income from their land without exertion but, at the same time, are enabled to turn their energies in other directions.

Cultivating castes.

According to the returns of 1906-07 the cultivators of the district are principally of the higher castes, for of the total area included in holdings Rajputs held 18·7 per cent., Brahmans 16·4 and Bhuinhars 11·5, while 7·3 per cent. was in the possession of Musalmans, mainly Pathans, Sheikhs and converted Bhuinhars or Rajputs. For the rest Ahirs held 14·3, Koeris 10·2, Chamars 7·2 and Bhars 2.8 per cent., while next in order come Kayasths, Binds, Banias, Lunias, Lohars and many castes of less importance. The proportions vary to a considerable extent in different parts of the district, as will be seen by a reference to the various pargana articles.

Condition of the people.

As in other districts of the United Provinces there can be no doubt that, of late years, the general condition of the people has undergone a marked improvement. The rise in the value of agricultural produce has materially benefited the great cultivating community, while the growing demand for labour has had a similar effect on the labouring classes. Temporary emigration too is a factor of the highest importance, as is illustrated by the immense sums transmitted annually to the district through the medium of the post-office. The existence of a light and unalterable assessment is of immense value to the large body of tenants holding at fixed rates, and occupying a position practically identical with that of proprietors, while the same cause renders the condition of the landowners peculiarly favourable. In former days this was not the case, since the settlement at first was in many instances severe and the proprietary body suffered terribly at the hands of the revenue officials. Of late years the

old families have managed to retain their ground with far more success than in the first half of the nineteenth century, and the recent acquisitions on the part of money-lenders have been relatively unimportant. Probably the only class which has failed to improve has been that of the traders, since the decline of commerce at Ghazipur has not been without its results; but while the headquarter town has declined in prosperity a more than compensating benefit has been conferred on the district by the widespread development of the railway system.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

The district is in the charge of a magistrate and collector, subject to the control of the commissioner of Benares. The ordinary magisterial staff comprises four full-powered deputy collectors and a treasury officer: but this is sometimes exceeded. In addition there are four tahsildars, a bench of six honorary magistrates for the municipality of Ghazipur, and at the present time one honorary magistrate of the third-class with jurisdiction in the police circles of Saidpur and Sadat. Criminal appellate and sessions work is entrusted to the judge of Ghazipur, who is also the civil judge for the district, the inferior civil courts being those of the subordinate judge and the munsifs of Ghazipur Saidpur and Muhammadabad. The jurisdictions of the latter do not coincide with the revenue subdivisions save in the case of Muhammadabad, for the munsif of Ghazipur has charge of the Ghazipur, Pachotar, Karanda and Zamaniah parganas, while the Saidpur circle includes Mahaich and Shadiabad as well as Saidpur, Bahriabad and Khanpur. Other officers stationed at Ghazipur include the superintendent of police, the civil surgeon and one assistant, the district surveyor, the superintendent of post-offices, the postmaster and a superintendent of salt revenue. Besides these there are the officers of the Opium department, including the agent, the factory superintendent and his assistants, and a sub-deputy opium agent for the district. District staff.

Ghazipur did not become a separate charge till 1818 when Mr. Robert Barlow was appointed the first collector, a post which he continued to hold for 10 years. From 1795 to 1818 the tract had been administered by the collector of Benares, while the civil and criminal jurisdiction in the country north of the Ganges was entrusted to the judge and magistrate of Jaunpur and that of the southern parganas to the magistrate and judge of Mirzapur. A similar officer had, it is true, been appointed to Ghazipur in 1789, but the Formation of the district.

post was abolished in 1795 and not revived till 1821. Originally the district was of enormous size, including not only the modern Ballia but also Narwan in Benares, Chaunsa in Shahabad and the parganas of Sagri, Ghosi, Mau and Muhammadabad in Azamgarh. Several changes were made in the first year, Narwan being restored to Benares in exchange for Khanpur, while Chaunsa was transferred to Shahabad, which at the same time gave up the *tappa* of Doaba now in Ballia. The Azamgarh parganas were given to that district on the 18th of September 1832, and from that time no great change occurred till the separation of the Ballia parganas in November 1879, followed in April 1883 by the transfer of *tappa* Dhaka—a tract of 76 villages some 30 square miles in extent—from Zahurabad, while in November 1884 twelve villages lying on the right bank of the Sarju were given back to this district and added to pargana Dehma. A further important alteration took place in March 1892, when pargana Garha was added to Ballia, the village of Narayanpur and three others of pargana Muhammadabad being made over in the following July.

Subdivisions. The remaining area forming the present district is divided into four tahsils and twelve parganas. The Ghazipur tahsil comprises the parganas of Ghazipur, Pachotar and Shadiabad; the Muhammadabad tahsil consists of the Muhammadabad, Dehma and Zahurabad parganas; the Saidpur tahsil of Saidpur, Bahriabad, Khanpur and Karanda; and the Zamaniah tahsil is made up of the two parganas of Zamaniah and Mahaich. The parganas are the old fiscal units and have undergone but little change, at any rate since the permanent settlement. A few alterations were made in 1840 for the sake of greater compactness, involving the transfer of four villages of Dehma and three of Muhammadabad to Zahurabad; four of Muhammadabad to Pachotar; one of Ghazipur to Muhammadabad; two of Saidpur to Ghazipur; and one of Khanpur to Saidpur. Only the pargana of Saidpur can be now described as scattered, since eight of its villages lie within the confines of Bahriabad and 27 are imbedded in Khanpur. There is also in the case of Bahriabad the isolated village of Gadaipur, which is surrounded on all sides by the lands of Azamgarh and is separated from the rest of this district by a quarter

of a mile of intervening territory. The tahsils are the creation of the British Government, and have undergone many changes. The tahsildars were at first styled *amils* and were originally contractors for the revenue, but with the introduction of the permanent settlement became mere collectors, remunerated by an allowance of 10 per cent. on the realised demand. In 1808 this allowance was stopped, and the tahsildars received a fixed salary. A year later their numbers were greatly reduced, and instead of one to each pargana there were but twelve in the whole Benares province. The Ghazipur tahsil included the parganas of Ghazipur, Shadiabad, Pachotar and Karanda, of which the last was transferred to Saidpur in 1894. The Saidpur tahsil comprised Saidpur, Khanpur and Bahriabad, the only change being the addition of Karanda. The Zamaniah tahsil, made up of the Zamaniah and Mahaich parganas, has remained unaltered. The Muhammadabad tahsil originally consisted of Muhammadabad, Dehma and Garha, but in 1876 the headquarters were removed to Korantadih, where they remained till the transfer of Garha to Ballia in 1894, Muhammadabad again becoming the seat of the tahsildar, whose circle had been increased in 1879 by the addition of pargana Zahurabad, formerly a part of tahsil Rasra.

Fiscal history.

The fiscal history of Ghazipur dates from a period long antecedent to its formation as a separate district, and begins properly with the assumption of the general control in the matter of revenue administration by the British Government. The province of Benares was ceded to the Company by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh in 1775, but for many years the management was left to the Raja of Benares and his agents. The policy of the Raja from the expulsion of Fazl Ali, in 1761, had been to eject the old Rajput chieftains and the Musalman pargana *zamindars*, and to appoint *amils* or revenue collectors on annual leases, these *amils* taking engagements direct from the cultivators and contracting with the Raja for a lump payment on account of each pargana or group of parganas: this system, known variously as *kachcha*, *kham*, *khas* or *amani*, being almost universally adopted in Ghazipur. The old *zamindars* were treated with a certain amount of lenience, as they were allowed to remain in possession of their *sir* lands and the *sayar* income of their former estates, while they also enjoyed certain

remissions and the right to miscellaneous dues. In a few instances compensation was given in money. Fazl Ali Khan, the descendant of Rustam Ali, received an allowance of Rs. 7,200 per annum, and this was sanctioned by Warren Hastings. His widow was given a pension of Rs. 600; but after her death the grant was stopped, and the last survivor of the family died not long ago in poverty at Saidpur. Bikramajit Singh of Dumraon, who was expelled from pargana Zamaniah, obtained a grant of Rs. 4,000 annually, which in 1788 was declared a life pension and was continued to his son, Jai Parkash Singh, till the latter's death in 1839. In the days of Balwant Singh the administration of the district was generally good: his great object was to increase the revenue, and he was wise enough to see that this could be effected only by increasing the cultivation. One of his regulations ordained that no rent was to be collected from the beginning of July to the beginning of October, so as to give the tenants every opportunity for sowing a full area and reclaiming waste: and this beneficent rule was attended with excellent results which only disappeared with its neglect by Chet Singh. Under the latter's control the province suffered greatly. New cesses were constantly imposed, and the *amils*, who now enjoyed far greater freedom than before, resorted to every expedient for extorting more and more from the unhappy peasantry. To coerce the recalcitrant they did not hesitate to employ violent means, and every contractor used to maintain a considerable force of armed men. Matters did not improve with the transfer of the province to the Company in 1775, for there was no interference so long as the Raja paid the stipulated demand. When Chet Singh was deposed in 1781 things went from bad to worse. The new Raja was a nonentity and the whole power was vested in the deputy, who joined the *amils* in embezzling the moneys due to the Raja and in harassing the people by every form of extortion. Warren Hastings had made some attempts to improve the condition of affairs in 1781; but be failed to set the affairs of the province on a firm basis, and he is chiefly remembered for having given in this district large *jagirs* to his favourites and dependents. Thus Azim Ali Khan, the nephew of Fazl Ali, was awarded a grant of Rs. 10,000 annually,

together with his ancestral forts, houses and gardens, which continued to his death in 1807, when pensions aggregating Rs. 6,600 were given to seven members of his family, who remained in enjoyment till their deaths. Similarly Beni Ram Pandit was awarded pargana Bahriabad in *jagir*, and Saidpur was handed over to Ausan Singh; but on the other hand the *jagir* of Mahaich, bestowed by Balwant Singh on his son-in-law, Drigbijai Singh, was resumed in 1782 and settled with the Gaharwar *zamindars*. The maladministration of the province was accentuated by the conduct of the earlier Residents, particularly the notorious Francis Fowke, who instituted several new cesses for his own benefit and was generally in league with his treasurer, Kashmiri Mal, on whom he bestowed a large portion of the Ghazipur district, including the entire pargana of Shadiabad. Kashmiri Mal was deposed by Mr. Grant in 1786; but his place was taken by a Musalman named Nawab Sher Jang, and the condition of the province was in no way improved. The country was indeed in a miserable state, and this district was perhaps the greatest sufferer. Zahurabad and Pachotar had been reduced to terrible straits by long continued oppression, while the Ghazipur pargana was little better: and in Shadiabad and Pachotar an immense area had gone out of cultivation. The *jagirs* were comparatively prosperous, and so was Mahaich; but Zamaniah was both distressed and discontented, so much so indeed that in the beginning of 1787 Mr. Treves, the assistant Resident, had to proceed thither in person to quell the disturbances.

Jonathan Duncan.

Such was the state of the district when Mr. Jonathan Duncan was appointed Resident by Lord Cornwallis in July 1787. His first act was to procure the abolition of the office of deputy, held successively by Drigbijai Singh, Jagdeo Singh and Ajaib Singh, and to give the Raja plenary powers. The experiment quickly proved a failure, for the settlement of 1787-88 made by the Raja through the agency of his *amils* was pitched far too high and immediately broke down, the results being evident to the Resident when the latter went on tour through the province in the spring of 1788. Duncan then drew up a scheme of reforms mainly for the benefit of the tenants, the principal conditions being the adoption of a uniform standard of measurement, the

substitution of *kankut* for *batai*, the commutation of rents from kind to cash at a fixed rate, the abolition of all cesses imposed since 1779 and the amalgamation of the remainder with the rental demand, and above all a universal form of lease for each cultivator, with the provision that the rates of rent were not to exceed those prevailing in 1779. To this scheme the Raja preferred great objections; but the Resident refused to give way, and decided the matter by assuming the management of the settlement and of the revenue administration himself. The delay caused by the Raja's obstinacy was in one respect very serious, since it left no time for carrying out the survey originally contemplated, and compelled Duncan to rely for assessment purposes on the estimates submitted by the *qanungos*. The absence of any record as to the state of cultivation at that time constituted a grave defect in the settlement, and one which it was impossible to rectify in future years.

Settlement of 1788-89.

The main feature of Duncan's settlement was that instead of putting up the parganas to auction, as had hitherto been the practice, he determined first to ascertain the revenue payable by each village in a pargana, the aggregate assessment of the component *mahals* being taken as the demand, less 10 per cent. as the *amil's* profit and the half *barhai* or banker's due of 12 annas per cent. This meant that a regular demand determined by the Resident and his agents was henceforth to be substituted for the old system of unchecked extortion. The *amils* were bound to adhere to the rules issued for their instruction, and to confine themselves strictly to the rates of 1779. The innovation was not received with favour by the Raja or the *amils*, the latter viewing with dismay the prospect of being shorn of their illegal gains. Another difficulty was presented by the depressed condition of the country. The estimates furnished by the *qanungos*, who had been abolished by Balwant Singh but restored by Duncan with wider powers than they had wielded in the past, showed that in many parts of this district it would be impossible to collect the revenue of 1779, pargana Pachotar alone exhibiting a deficiency of Rs. 27,364. Where cultivation had spread there was no objection on the part of the *zamindars* to a return to the old demand, but the majority were most unwilling to accept the

enhancement involved by the restitution of the 1779 rates. Duncan nevertheless insisted on the grant of leases in the prescribed form, and in order to overcome the difficulty accepted a proposal on the part of the Raja to grant progressive leases for five years in the backward tracts with the hope of encouraging cultivation. The next obstacle to be surmounted was the selection of the *zamindars*, for the abolition of proprietary right by Balwant Singh and his successor had resulted in the general disappearance of this class; and, further, many of those who were forthcoming refused to engage on the terms proffered. Originally it had been ruled that *zamindars* dispossessed prior to 1775 had no right to settlement, but this order had to be modified so as to allow persons who had been iniquitously ejected to substantiate their rights in the Resident's court. Eventually a set of rules framed for the Ghazipur pargana was adopted generally: and these provided for the selection of farmers in villages in which no *zamindars* could be found or where the old landholders were unwilling to engage; while a provision of the utmost importance was inserted to the effect that land should be sold for default. The meaning of this clause was not realised at the time, since the creation of *zamindari* right had not been understood; but its future effects were of a far-reaching kind, and it is certain that the abuse of the provision which subsequently ensued was never foreseen by Duncan. The actual work of deciding the assessments was carried out by different persons after inspection, Mr. Neave settling Ghazipur, Karanda, Muhammadabad and Zamaniah; Mr. Treves Mahaich, Zahurabad, Pachotar and Shadiabad; while Dehma and Khanpur were entrusted to native *amins*. The revenue thus fixed was, as far as can be ascertained from the records, Rs. 7,70,124, exclusive of the *jagirs* of Saidpur and Bahriabad.*

The permanent settlement.

It has already been mentioned that leases for five years were given in the case of deteriorated tracts, and before the settlement was complete Duncan had come to the opinion that in future a long term for the whole province would be desirable. In October 1789 it was ordered that the settlement of the

*Appendix, table IX.

province was to be made for ten years, beginning with 1789-90; and the difficulty caused by the five-year leases was surmounted by making village settlements with the *zamindars* for the remaining four years, while for the rest they were made in a similar fashion for the full term. The short term was adopted in this district for the parganas of Zamaniah, Zahurabad, Pachotar, Shadiabad and Mahaich, which were either in a backward state or else had caused trouble on account of the absence of recognised proprietors. The principle involved in this settlement was of the highest importance, for it marked the creation of proprietary right: the *amils* were now no longer the farmers of the revenue but had become mere collectors, with an allowance of 10 per cent. as remuneration. The next step was to extend the four-year leases for an additional period of six years, so as to bring the whole province into line: and this was effected in 1792. But in the meantime the question had been raised of extending to Benares the system already adopted in Bihar, with the result that in 1792 the assessment was declared perpetual for the lives of all lease-holders, and eventually it was made permanent for all time with effect from the 27th of March 1795, the terms of this arrangement being set forth in Regulations I, II and XXVII of 1795. By this time several changes had taken place in the original assessment, especially in the deteriorated tracts. In Zamaniah a fresh settlement had to be undertaken in 1794 by Mr. Alexander Duncan, as the former assessment had broken down and three successive *amils* had failed to meet their engagements. The largest enhancement was taken in Shadiabad, which was now in a fair condition, while Ghazipur and Pachotar also exhibited a marked improvement. The total revenue of the district, excluding Bahriabad and Saidpur as before, was fixed at Rs. 8,08,640.*

Results of the settlement.

The great defect in the settlement was the absence of any survey and of any attempt to record or define proprietary right, the status of cultivators or even the boundaries of estates. The most important was the lack of a record-of-rights, for the settlement was on this account inequitable in numerous instances. The estates held by a large body of

* Appendix, table IX.

co-sharers were many, and in such cases engagements were taken from two or three representatives who alone were considered proprietors. Little harm resulted at first, but the frequent cases of sale for default that occurred in subsequent years caused much injustice, since the rights of the great body of sharers were often sacrificed for the faults of the few who had any voice in the control of the village property. In another manner the co-sharers suffered greatly. In the early days of the permanent settlement the *amils* habitually collected the revenue from the owners of fractional shares; but in 1808 the practice was forbidden and the *amils* became tahsildars on fixed salaries, with orders to collect only from the *lambardars* or village representatives, a course which resulted in the obliteration of the rights of innumerable co-sharers. Another point to be noticed in connection with the permanent settlement is that it was made by *mahals* which, in many cases, were not conterminous with *mauzas* or villages but often included groups of the latter, assessed at a lump sum, with one or two proprietors representing the landowners and alone responsible for the demand. When these estates were transferred, whether to co-sharers or outsiders, on account of arrears the greatest confusion ensued, as the subordinate sharers continued in many cases in possession of their ancestral holdings.

The *jagirs*.

The need for remedial measures was emphasised by the frequency of riots and agrarian disputes, especially in the matter of undetermined boundaries; and the increasing volume of litigation was one of the causes which led to the formation of the Ghazipur district. During the first ten years of its separate existense the revenue was considerably enhanced by the resumption of invalid *jagirs* and the assessment of alluvial accretions under Regulation II of 1819. The enactment of Regulation VII of 1822 had little direct effect on this district, but it formed the basis for the assessment of pargana Saidpur by Mr. Lushington between 1828 and 1832. The *jagir*, as confirmed by Mr. Duncan, amounted to Rs. 54,304, while the sum of Rs. 20,755 represented the assessment on the remainder of the Saidpur pargana not included in the grant, though this portion was managed on behalf of Government by the *jagirdar* and was not subjected to a detailed village settlement,

Mr. Lushington's settlement was concluded in 1834 for a period of twenty years but was made perpetual in 1839. The same Regulation VII of 1822 had already been employed for the settlement of an estate of 251 villages, comprising 69,154 acres, in the parganas of Shadiabad, Pachotar, Zahurabad and Bhadaon. They represented villages in which the *zamindars* had refused to engage and which were consequently farmed to Babu Manu Singh for Rs. 42,430, a lease being given to him for life. The real farmer, however, was Babu Rup Singh, *amil* of those and other parganas and the son of the Raja's former deputy, Jagdeo Singh. In 1822 the lease was transferred to Rup Singh's son, Alrakh Singh, who held the estate till his death in 1830. Two years later a survey was undertaken, and in 1835 Mr. G. F. Edmonstone was appointed settlement officer. His task was rendered peculiarly difficult by the enormous number of claims presented by alleged proprietors. Even so it was not found possible to discover *zamindars* in all the villages, and in such cases approved farmers were admitted to engage. The revenue was calculated on the basis of the ascertained rental, and was fixed in perpetuity at Rs. 58,176 with effect from 1836-37. The last portion of the district to come under settlement was pargana Bahriabad, the *jagir* having lapsed with the death of the last holder in 1837. For two years the pargana was farmed, and in 1838 a detailed settlement was made with the village *zamindars* by Mr. E. P. Smith after the completion of the survey. The settlement was based mainly on recorded rents and collections, and the revenue was fixed in perpetuity at Rs. 42,099 with effect from 1838-39.

Revision of 1840.

These settlements had been accompanied with the preparation of a complete record-of-rights, and it now remained to undertake a similar task in the rest of the district under Regulation IX of 1833, the work being especially necessary on account of the heavy and accumulating balances and the number of estates held in farm at that time. Accordingly, in 1839, Mr. C. Raikes was put in charge of the revision, which was intended to effect the demarcation of boundaries and a general survey; the compilation of a record-of-rights for each village; the resumption and assessment of revenue-free lands held on insufficient title; the assessment of unsettled and newly alluviated lands; and the revision of settlement in certain

estates declared open to settlement. The first work to be undertaken was the demarcation of boundaries, which was carried on simultaneously with the professional survey by Lieutenant Maxwell. In 1841 two additional officers were deputed to assist in the revision, Mr. W. Wynyard being entrusted with the parganas of Ghazipur, Khanpur, Mahaich and Zamaniah, and Mr. J. R. Barnes with Zahurabad, Shadiabad and Pachotar, while Mr. Raikes undertook the remainder. The revision was carried out with great rapidity and was completed in 1842. The most difficult and important part of the task was the definition of co-sharers' rights. This could only be done with the consent of the *zamindars*, but refusals were rare and occurred in 81 cases only which were subsequently dealt with in 1847. In the assessment of lands which had been omitted from the permanent settlement or which had been given in farm, the two together amounting to about one-fourth of the whole district, recourse was had to a comparison of the prevailing revenue rates in adjacent and similar land: and this formed the chief guide towards the determination of the demand, while alluvial accretions were settled on their merits. The revision resulted in a considerable addition to the revenue, but the increase was to some extent counterbalanced by reductions found necessary in *mahals* which had fallen into arrears by reason of obvious over-assessment. With the completion of revisional operations the revenue for the district stood at Rs. 10,35,713, this including the demand for Saidpur and Bahriabad and representing an increase, omitting those parganas, of Rs. 32,267 on the demand of 1795.

The revision proved an immense boon, and its value can hardly be overestimated. The definition of co-sharers' rights greatly facilitated the collection of the revenue, and was in part responsible for the fact that since that time no estates have fallen irrecoverably into arrears and that the severer forms of coercion have never been called into action, although probably the rise in prices and the improvement in the general condition of the people have had more influence in bringing about these results. At the same time the records were often hurriedly prepared and displayed many inaccuracies which might have been avoided. These defects were accentuated by the negligence of the *patwaris* in

Revision of 1863.

compiling the annual returns; and the incomplete state of these records was brought prominently to notice by Mr. W. J. R. Carnac in 1862, with the result that in the following year a deputy collector was appointed to test the papers, which were to be prepared and attested by the *zamindars*. The latter were required either to undertake the work of compiling the village records themselves or else to bear the cost. To this the majority of the *zamindars* objected. Their opposition was at length overcome: but the results were not satisfactory. The revision of records was partially carried out; but the work had been done in a perfunctory manner, without adequate provision for its execution or for checking the entries, so that the undertaking was abandoned in 1867 and the money paid by the *zamindars* was refunded.

Revision of 1878-85.

A renewed attempt was made in 1874 to procure a more perfect survey and work was begun in Zamaniah, but operations were stopped in the following year. They were resumed however in 1878 and Mr. W. Irvine was placed in charge of the revision of records, while the cadastral survey was entrusted to Major W. Barron. The first proceeding as before was the demarcation of boundaries, which was completed by 1879-80, and this was followed by the survey finished in 1881-82. On receipt of the maps it was possible to begin the preparation of the village papers, a task which lasted till 1883-84, the settlement being finally closed in April 1885. There was an immense amount of litigation apart from partition work, which was carried on by the ordinary district staff, and this was disposed of for the most part during the hot weather. The difficulty of the revision, arising from the complexity of tenures and the inaccuracy of the old records, rendered the process long and costly, the total expenditure, including Rs. 2,53,348 on account of the survey, being Rs. 5,85,39 or Rs. 392 to the square mile. The revenue showed a slight decrease of Rs. 3,016, the total being Rs. 10,32,697.* Since 1840 there had been certain changes of area, the transfers to Ballia involving a loss of Rs. 16,684, while other deductions included Rs. 12,012 on account of diluvion mainly in Karanda, Rs. 1,114 for land appropriated by Government and Rs. 560 owing to reduction of demand. On the other hand the resumption of *jagirs* and

* Appendix, table IX.

revenue-free plots brought in Rs. 14,958 and the assessment of new alluvium Rs. 9,324, while Rs. 3,076 were derived from other sources; so that the loss was really due to the decrease in the area, since apart from the transfer to Ballia of the Dhaka *tappa* the revenue shows a distinct increase.

The present revenue demand is shown in the appendix.* In 1906-07 it stood at Rs. 10,25,075 gross and Rs. 10,14,048 net, these amounts including the assessments of the temporarily settled *mahals*. These latter are 120 in number, and are dealt with under the ordinary rules. There are 51 in pargana Zamaniah, 34 in Ghazipur, 13 in Saidpur and 10 in Karanda, while the rest are situated in Mahaich, Khanpur and Muhammadabad. The figures do not however include the revenue assessed on the resumed police *jagirs*, which properly forms part of the regular demand though the proceeds are credited to local funds. The *jagirs* were originally rent-free grants of land given as remuneration to the village *chaukidars*, whom the landholders were bound to support under the terms of the permanent settlement. Government reserved to itself the right of resuming these grants and assessing them to revenue under Regulation I of 1793, but the system remained generally in force till 1871, when a cash wage was substituted for the grants, which were in many cases inadequate and had caused endless trouble. The assessment of such lands amounts at the present time to Rs. 14,570 and, in the statement given in the appendix, is added to the regular revenue. The revenue.

The cesses collected in addition to the land revenue comprise the road cess of one per cent., which was first imposed in 1835 in place of the duty hitherto laid on the landholders of maintaining the roads passing through their estates, and the acreage rate, which came into existence under Act XVIII of 1871, afterwards amended by Act III of 1878. The rate is a fixed amount per acre and is liable to periodical revision. In 1906-07 it amounted to Rs. 83,427, which works out at the rate of two annas per acre, this being the rate originally adopted; and the road cess, the proceeds of which were at first credited to the road and ferry fund and are now administered by the district board, makes up Rs. 10,461 gross and Rs. 9,955 net. The *patwari* rate, first imposed in 1873 Cesses.

* Appendix, table X.

and afterwards subjected to numerous modifications, was eventually fixed at three per cent., but was abolished in 1906, to the very considerable relief of the landholders. Quite distinct from these legalised cesses are the various imposts exacted by the *zamindars* from their tenants, which partake of the nature of rent rather than of revenue. There is a nearly universal custom that the landlord receives half the annual produce of mango trees owned by tenants, as well as half the dry or fallen timber; and this right was recorded in the papers of 1840 in conjunction with fishery rights and the collection of dues on the occasion of the weddings of tenants' sons or daughters, known as *shadiana* and *mandwana*, respectively. At the last revision the two former were recorded as manorial dues, while the latter, though considered harmless, were omitted and left a mere matter of custom. In some parts, too, offerings are made by the tenants when a marriage takes place in the *zamindar's* family. Another occasional cess is *parjot*, a ground-rent levied on houses occupied by non-agriculturists, which has been specially sanctioned in the case of Saidpur and Sadat, and also at Zangipur in pargana Ghazipur and at Nonahra in Muhammadabad, on condition of a fixed payment by the *zamindars* for the provision of village sweepers. Bazar dues are frequently collected: but they have been sanctioned by Government only in the case of Fatehpur bazar, near Dildarnagar station.

Incidence.

The total demand on account of revenue and cesses is Rs. 11,33,433, and this gives an incidence of Re. 1-13-4 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-4-4 per acre of the entire area.* The rates at the time of the permanent settlement cannot be ascertained owing to our ignorance of the cultivated area at that period, but that they have steadily grown lighter is shown by the fact that in 1840 the incidence of the revenue, excluding cesses, was Re. 1-12-9 per cultivated acre, and in 1880 it had dropped to Re. 1-10-2, while it is now decidedly less. It is generally believed that the settlement at its inception was severe though the pressure was in some respects unequal, particularly as regards individual estates. These inequalities were to some extent rectified in 1840, though it was of course impossible to correct them in the case

* Appendix, table X.

of under-assessed estates. By that time the revenue had become distinctly light, and the subsequent increase in the cultivated area, together with the rise in rents and in the value of produce, has rendered it still lighter. By 1880 the revenue represented 41·5 per cent. of the estimated assets, the proportion being over 47 in Khanpur and Karanda and elsewhere much lower, dropping to 38 in Saidpur, 33 in Dehma and only 21·86 per cent. in Shadiabad. In 1906-07 the recorded rental, exclusive of *sayar* and miscellaneous income which are very considerable, amounted to Rs. 18,88,757 ; and if proprietary cultivation be rated at the very lenient rents paid by tenants at fixed rates a further sum of Rs. 7,92,785 may be added, the proportion of the total demand, excluding cesses, to the combined amount being 38·2 per cent.

Police.

At the commencement of British rule the only police force was that maintained in the city by the *kotwal* of Ghazipur, an official who exercised limited magisterial powers. The supervision of the city police was entrusted to the judge appointed in 1788, but apparently it was restored to the *kotwal* on the abolition of the city court in 1795. In the rural tracts the *amils* were nominally responsible for the maintenance of law and order, a similar responsibility resting on the *zamindars;* but the system was crude and ineffective, crime was rife, especially along the river, and there was no real control over the revenue officials. A regular police force was formed by the creation of the Benares provincial battalion in 1803: and four years later the tahsildars were relieved of their police duties, the management of the rural *chaukidars* being thenceforward vested in the magistrate. The landowners were still held responsible for the prevention of crime and for reporting offences, as well as for the pay of the *chaukidars*, whether in cash or by a grant of rent-free land. At the same time the rural area was divided up into circles, to each of which a body of regular police under a *darogha* was allotted, the cost being met from the savings on account of the tahsildars' reduced commission. A further re-arrangement was effected in 1817; but the most important change was that carried out after the Mutiny, when the police force became a provincial body, a fixed allocation being made in the case of each district.

Police circles.

The police circles as then determined were fifteen in number, the stations being located at Ghazipur, Muhammadabad, Saidpur, Zamaniah, Korantadih, Karon, Qasimabad, Gahmar, Mardah, Sadat, Birnon, Shadiabad, Karanda, Nandganj and Dhanapur, while there were five outposts—at Narhi, Dildarnagar, Bahadurganj, Khanpur and Jalalabad. Some alteration was necessitated by the formation of the Ballia district, and the subsequent transfer to the latter of pargana Garha led to the removal of Korantadih, Karon and Narhi, necessitating a further redistribution of the area between the circles, a new station being established at Karimuddinpur. Other changes included the abolition of the outposts except Dildarnagar, which was converted into a third-class station. The general re-allocation scheme of 1906 provided for the abandonment of Karanda and the amalgamation of its circle with that of Nandganj, thus leaving fourteen stations with an average area of nearly one hundred square miles and a population of some 65,000 persons to each circle. The arrangement does not correct the inconvenience caused by the lack of coincidence between the revenue subdivisions and the police circles. The Ghazipur tahsil contains the stations of Ghazipur, Shadiabad, Birnon, Mardah and Nandganj; but the Mardah circle extends into the Muhammadabad tahsil and that of Nandganj into Saidpur, while parts of the Pachotar and Ghazipur parganas come under the jurisdiction of the Qasimabad and Muhammadabad *thanas*, respectively. These two with Karimuddinpur comprise the rest of the Muhammadabad tahsil, as well as the villages of Zamaniah to the north of the Ganges, the tract south of that river being divided between Dildarnagar, Zamaniah, Gahmar and Dhanapur. The Saidpur tahsil comprises the circles of Saidpur and Sadat as well as the major portion of Nandganj, this including all pargana Karanda.

Police force.

The distribution of the police force in 1908 is shown in the appendix.* The new scheme provides for an armed police of one sub-inspector, 20 head constables and 103 men for fixed guards, escorts and emergencies. The civil police, including those at stations, guards, reserve and men employed at headquarters, aggregates 33 sub-inspectors, 30 head constables and

* Appendix, table XVII.

237 men. The whole is under the superintendent, subordinate to whom are the reserve, prosecuting and visiting inspectors. The municipal police force at Ghazipur, numbering 84 men of all grades, has been replaced by an equal force of provincial police. There remain the village *chaukidars*, 1,571 in all; the road police, 54 in number, who patrol the metalled roads to Benares, Ballia, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh, and the 39 *chaukidars* maintained for watch and ward in the Act XX towns.

Crime. Tables given in the appendix show the statistical returns of criminal administration since 1897.* From these it will be seen that the criminal work is generally light, much resembling that of Jaunpur. As in Ballia however, but not to the same extent, agrarian disputes are frequent, and these sometimes result in loss of life. Robbery and dacoity are rare, and the few cases which occur annually are seldom the work of organised gangs. Cattle-theft is not uncommon, especially in the lowlands of the Ganges, and at times instances of cattle-poisoning for the sake of the hides have been reported. Generally speaking the bulk of the crime consists in petty thefts and burglaries, as is invariably the case in purely agricultural districts. There are but few habitual criminals, the only classes coming under the description being the criminal sections of the Bhars who, with the Ahirs and Pasis, figure most prominently in the courts: but the criminals of this district as a rule resort to the waterways of Bengal, where many instances of piracy, burglary and other offences have been traced to inhabitants of Ghazipur.

Infanticide. In former days crime appears to have been far more rife than at the present time, and one form for which the district was notorious was infanticide on the part of the Rajput population. Strenuous efforts were made by Duncan to stop the practice, but it continued to be followed more or less extensively for a prolonged period. The special investigation of 1870, followed by Act VIII of that year, led to the proscription of twelve Rajput clans and the application of preventive measures to a large number of villages. These were gradually reduced, but by 1881 as many as 36 villages remained on the list, although the withdrawal of the operations followed not long after. It is now

* Appendix, tables VII and VIII.

believed that the crime is extinct, at all events in its crude form, though it is probably the case that female infants are still liable to suffer from neglect. It is somewhat significant that Rajputs are one of the few castes that show a marked preponderance of males, these at the last census numbering 40,423 as compared with 37,642 females.

Jail. The district jail is located at Ghazipur to the west of the city and north-west of the Opium Factory. The site was at one time occupied by the factory, but was vacated in 1820 soon after the formation of the Ghazipur district. The jail, which also contains the magistrate's lock-up, is of the second-class and is capable of holding some 500 prisoners, though this number has seldom been reached since the separation of Ballia and the construction of a small jail at that place. The superintendent of the jail is the civil surgeon. The manufactures carried on by convict labour are of the usual description and consist principally in brickmaking and weaving, the latter embracing *munj* matting, cotton carpets, webbing and country cloth.

Excise. The collection of dues on the distillation and sale of country liquor was performed on behalf of the Raja of Benares by the *amils* or revenue contractors as a branch of the ordinary land revenue administration till 1789, when the *abkari mahal* was separated and the receipts entered under a different head, though the agency remained the same as before. In 1793 a regular tax was imposed on the manufacture and vend of spirits, the administration being transferred to the Resident, and two years later this tax obtained the sanction of law under Regulation XLVIII of 1795, which applied to both liquor and hemp drugs and also provided for the prevention of smuggling and illicit distillation. Subsequent legislation was consolidated by Regulation X of 1813, dealing with every branch of excise administration and prescribing the erection of distilleries at district headquarters, the area thence supplied being all the land within a radius of eight miles : beyond which limit the outstill system might be introduced or else parganas might be farmed annually to contractors. The latter alternative seems to have been generally adopted in Ghazipur, and no change of importance took place till 1862, when farming was abolished and the whole tract supplied from the distillery

at Ghazipur or from the branch institution maintained for several years at Saidpur and abolished in 1887. Few subsequent changes have taken place, the distillery system being maintained save for short experimental periods such as the introduction of the modified distillery system for a year in 1879 for the Ghazipur and Zamaniah tahsils, and a similar course taken in Saidpur in 1888. Statistics of income and consumption are available from 1877-78 onwards. Prior to that date the figures include those of Ballia and are consequently valueless for the purpose of comparison. The returns, which are given for each year since 1891 in the appendix, show an increasing revenue due to higher duty, which now stands at Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon of proof spirit for the whole distillery area and to greater competition for licenses on the part of the Kalwars. The consumption is fairly constant, the drinking population being confined mainly to the lower classes of Hindus.* For the ten years ending with 1886-87 the average receipts were Rs. 66,886, of which Rs. 39,897 were derived from still-head duty, and the amount consumed was 40,254 gallons. During the next decade the income dropped to an average of Rs. 51,159, of which still-head duty contributed Rs. 33,603, and the consumption fell to 27,232 gallons annually, the decline being doubtless attributable to the series of indifferent seasons which characterised the second half of the period. During the ten years terminating with 1906-07 the receipts averaged Rs. 68,919, still-head duty contributing Rs. 47,926, while the amount consumed was no more than 29,291 gallons. The highest figure on record was Rs. 88,027 in 1904-05 though the consumption of 34,336 gallons in that year may be contrasted with the 49,355 issued in 1883-84. There are now 118 retail shops, the number having been steadily reduced during the past thirty years: for the total at the commencement of the period was 312, though the figure is still high in relation to the population. The incidence of consumption is below the provincial average, though it is considerably above that of Jaunpur, Ballia and Azamgarh.

Ferme-ted liquor

The fermented liquor known as *tari* is largely consumed by the lower classes, and the right of manufacture and sale is leased to contractors by parganas or tahsils. The toddy palm is very

* Appendix, table XI.

abundant, but the *khajur* is comparatively rare and little *sendhi* is to be obtained. The work of tapping the palm trees is usually performed by Bhars and Pasis who are in the service of the contractor, the latter paying a royalty to the owners of the trees. The average receipts from this source for the ten years ending in 1906-07 were Rs. 10,690, a figure which is remarkably high and is exceeded only in Gorakhpur and Farrukhabad, though the returns for Ballia and Azamgarh are approximately the same.

Hemp drugs. There is a large consumption of the various forms of hemp drugs by Hindus of every class, especially those in the higher grades of society. The right of vend is farmed to a single contractor for the whole district, who under the present system takes a lease for three years. The drugs are imported from the Benares warehouse, mainly in the form of *ganja* and *bhang*, though a considerable and growing amount of *charas* has been sold since the imposition of a higher rate of duty on *ganja*. The income has risen steadily of late years: from 1877-78 it averaged Rs. 14,322, for the next decade Rs. 16,380 and for the last ten years ending with 1906-07 it was no less than Rs. 30,628, the last triennial contract being for more than Rs. 45,000. Statistics of the amount sold are not available for the earlier years, but from 1892-93 to 1896-97 inclusive the averages were 41·48 maunds of *ganja*, 11·1 of *charas* and 77·22 of *bhang*; while in the last ten years they were 32·77 of *ganja*, 17·4 of *charas* and 76 maunds of *bhang*. There are 84 retail shops for the sale of drugs and the incidence of consumption is higher than the general average for the provinces, though it is exceeded in several parts of Oudh, the hills and a few districts which contain large towns.

Opium. The receipts from opium on the other hand are very low, though this is probably due in some measure to the fact that Ghazipur is a great opium-producing district; for in such tracts it is invariably the case that the cultivators manage to retain a certain amount of crude opium for their personal use with little risk of detection. In former days the right of vend, together with that of *madak* and *chandu*, was leased to a single contractor, and this system is in force at the present time with the difference that the sale of *madak* and *chandu* is no longer permitted, having been prohibited in 1890. As in Benares, there

is a good deal of smuggling from this district into Bengal and several important seizures have been made of late, the practice calling for constant vigilance on the part of the preventive staff. In 1903 the sale by sub-treasurers at the tahsils was abolished, but this had little effect on the demand although it caused some increase in the license-fees and the selling price. Official vend was re-introduced in several poppy-growing districts in 1906, but Ghazipur was not among the number. The consumption of excise opium has remained almost constant during the last thirty years: and so have the receipts, since there is little competition for licenses. From 1877-78 to 1886-87 the average amount sold was 12·5 maunds and the income Rs. 4,646; during the ensuing decade the consumption was 13·6 maunds and the receipts Rs. 5,406; and for the last ten years ending with 1906-07 the averages were 12·92 maunds and Rs. 4,792, respectively.

Registration. Prior to 1821 registration was undertaken by the judge of Jaunpur save in the Zamaniah tahsil, which for this purpose was included in the Mirzapur judgeship. In that year a judge was appointed to Ghazipur, and he took over the duties of registrar for the district. There was but a single office till 1865, when the tahsildars were made sub-registrars for their respective subdivisions, their place being afterwards taken by departmental officials. The average receipts of the offices in this district during the ten years ending with 1906-07 were Rs. 8,092 and the expenditure for the same period was Rs. 4,343 annually, the former figure being considerably less than that obtained from the three Ballia offices. The heaviest work is done at Ghazipur and the least at Saidpur, though there is not much difference between the four tahsils in this respect. There has been no great increase in registration during recent years. In 1880-81 there were 3,503 documents registered, affecting property to the value of some Rs. 12,25,000, while the returns for 1900-01 show 3,868 documents relating to property valued at Rs. 14,50,000.

Stamps. Stamp duty was first levied on the institution of civil suits under Regulation XXXVIII of 1795, the income being credited to the Jaunpur and Mirzapur treasuries till the formation of

the Ghazipur judgeship. By that time considerable changes had taken place in the law, these being consolidated by Regulation X of 1829, on which the present Stamp and Court-Fees Acts are based. From 1876-77 to 1880-81 the average receipts from stamp revenue were Rs. 1,86,264, of which Rs. 1,45,914 were derived from court-fee stamps: but the figure during this period was above the normal, owing to the immense amount of litigation that arose in connection with the revision of records then in progress. The corresponding figures for the five years ending 1900-01 were Rs. 1,72,485 and Rs. 1,39,618; while during the next five years the average total receipts were Rs. 1,72,711 and the charges Rs. 4,082. Of the former sum 80 per cent. was attributable to the sale of judicial stamps.

Income-tax.

The first introduction of income-tax followed on the enactment of Act XXXII of 1860, which was in force for five years. This was succeeded in 1867 by a license-tax on trades and professions, which gave place to the certificate-tax of 1868 and the income-taxes of 1869 and 1870. The last was levied on all incomes exceeding Rs. 500 at the rate of six pies per rupee and lasted for three years, the number of assessees in 1872-73 being 1,053 and the assessment Rs. 21,548. Next came the license-tax of 1878, which yielded some Rs. 33,500; and this was replaced by the existing income-tax of 1886, the only subsequent change of importance being the exemption of incomes under Rs. 1,000 in 1903-04. Tables given in the appendix show the receipts realised for each year since 1890-91, both in the whole district and in each tahsil.* From these it will be seen that for the ten years ending with 1906-07 the average receipts were Rs. 36,670, the extent of the remission of 1903 being shown by the fact that the average for the first half of the period was Rs. 44,976 annually, whereas in the last four years it was no more than Rs. 25,214. The greater part of the tax is paid by a comparatively small number of wealthy persons assessed at the higher rate, the majority of whom reside in the Ghazipur tahsil; while the rest are evenly distributed throughout the district, the classes contributing the largest amounts being sugar, saltpetre and other manufacturers, pleaders, merchants and shopkeepers.

*Appendix, tables, XIII and XIV.

Post-office.

The history of the post-office in Ghazipur presents no peculiar features. In early days communication was maintained with Benares by the police and there was no public post till the introduction of Act XVII of 1837, which was followed by the organization of a district post ten years later. The imperial and district post-offices were amalgamated in 1866, but the latter continued to exist in a modified form till the final abolition of the district *dak* in 1906. In the meantime the operations of the post-office were largely extended, the receipts rising from Rs. 7,148 in 1861 to Rs. 12,440 ten years later and to Rs. 26,945 in 1881. Since that time the increase has been still more rapid. In 1881 there were but nineteen offices, two of which are now in Ballia, the others being at the several police stations and at Nonahra and Bahadurganj. At the present time, in addition to the head office at Ghazipur, there are thirteen postal sub-offices and twenty-three dependent branch offices, a list of all the offices being given in the appendix. As far as possible the mails are carried by rail, but for places beyond the reach of the railway a staff of runners is maintained. The expansion of the volume of work done by the post-office has not been confined merely to the carriage of letters and parcels, but also embraces the large and growing savings-bank business and that connected with money orders, which have increased in number to an immense extent of late years. For the three years ending with 1907 the average disbursements were Rs. 14,37,350 annually, and money orders were issued to the annual amount of Rs. 5,36,143, figures which illustrate not only the wealth poured into the district by the emigrants but also the manner in which money orders have driven the old *hundi* system out of the field. The post-office is also used to a large and increasing extent for the payment of revenue by money order, the average sum credited to Government in this manner amounting in the last three years to Rs. 1,60,480 per annum or more than one-seventh of the total demand.

Telegraph.

There are combined post and telegraph-offices at Ghazipur, both at the head and city offices. Apart from these telegraphic communication is available only at the railway stations, though these are now numerous owing to the extension of the Bengal

and North-Western system, and are within easy reach of most parts of the district.

Municipality. The town of Ghazipur was first constituted a municipality on the 19th of August 1868 under the provisions of Act XXVI of 1850. Prior to that date its affairs had been managed by a body known as the local agency, which was appointed when the district was first formed, under the presidency of the collector, the available income being derived from rents of Government property and lands and the proceeds of a house-tax. In 1872 the latter was replaced by an octroi-tax on imports which still constitutes the principal source of revenue, the only other tax being one imposed on persons growing potatoes within the municipal area which dates from 1894. Other receipts are rents from houses and lands, and the income from pounds, market dues, licenses for public conveyances and the sale of manure. Details of the principal items of income and expenditure for each year since 1890-91 will be found in the appendix.* The municipal board, which replaced the former municipal committee in 1884, consists of seventeen members, of whom four are nominated and the rest elected, the latter including the chairman who has invariably been the district magistrate.

Act XX towns. The towns of Zamaniah and Saidpur were brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856 on the 29th of February 1860, the boundaries of the latter being revised in October 1902, while in February 1901 the village of Lodipur was united with Zamaniah for the purposes of the Act. On the 13th of February 1873 the combined area of Muhammadpur and Yusufpur was added to the list of towns, and on the 27th of the same month the enactment was applied to Sadat and to the united villages of Bahadurganj and Abdulpur. The operations of the Act were however withdrawn from Sadat in 1908. In each town the income derived from the house-tax is applied to the maintenance of a force of *chaukidars* and a conservancy staff, the surplus being devoted to works of improvement: details of the receipts and disbursements will be found in the several articles on the places concerned. Section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861) is in force at Ghazipur, Saidpur, Zamaniah and Muhammadabad, and for many years the

* Appendix, table XVI.

large village of Gahmar was included in the list. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, have been extended to the Act XX towns and to fourteen large villages in pargana Zamaniah, for which reference may be made to the article on the Zamaniah tahsil.

District board. The management of local affairs outside the municipality is vested in the district board, a body which has been in existence since 1883. It took the place of the district committee, which had been found in 1871 by the amalgamation of the various small committees entrusted with the care of local roads and ferries, the postal and educational arrangements and other matters. The constitution of the district board was altered in 1906 when the local or tahsil boards were abolished, and the members were returned direct from each tahsil. Various other reforms were effected at the same time, generally with the object of giving the board freer control of its finances. The board now consists of seventeen members, three being elected from each tahsil and the rest nominated; these latter include the district officer as chairman and the sub-divisional magistrates. The duties of the board are of the usual varied nature, and the principal items of income and expenditure for each year since 1891 will be found in the appendix.*

Education. One of the most important functions of the district board is the supervision and control of the educational institutions which it supports or aids. The first school to be opened was a free school started at Ghazipur in 1836 and managed by a local committee; the funds were supplied by a Government grant and subscriptions, the former amounting to Rs. 6,576. The school had a fairly successful career for several years, and by 1844 the number of pupils had risen to about 200; but a decline then set in, and in 1849, when the school was abolished, the total had fallen to half that number. The report on vernacular education in 1847 showed that Ghazipur and Ballia contained 389 indigenous schools with 3,139 pupils, but nothing is said as to their nature and efficiency. Ghazipur was not one of the eight experimental districts, and no attempt was made to encourage vernacular education till the establishment of three tahsili schools in 1856

* Appendix, table XV.

at Muhammadabad, Saidpur and Reotipur, followed in the same year by the opening of 45 *halqabandi* schools in the principal villages. There was no need for a school at Ghazipur itself, since the wants of the town were supplied by the mission school which dates from 1853. In 1858 the latter contained 145 pupils, the tahsili schools 156, the *halqabandi* schools 859 and the 92 indigenous schools 560 pupils, making a total of 1,720. In 1860 a fourth tahsili school was established at Shadiabad, and the next year two branch mission schools were started at Ghazipur though they appear to have had but a brief existence. In 1864 female schools were instituted, but their early success was not maintained and the numbers were gradually reduced. By 1868 the district contained four tahsili schools with 341 scholars, 85 *halqabandi* with 2,723 on the rolls, 75 indigenous schools with an attendance of 1,011 and nine girls' shools with 130 pupils. In addition there was the mission school with 348, the Victoria subscription school, started in 1865, with 202, and an anglo-vernacular subscription school at Pithapur with 71 pupils, although this seems to have lasted only for a single year. During the next decade several changes occurred. An oriental high school, styled the Chashma-i Rahmat, was opened at Ghazipur in 1869; the Victoria school was divided into two sections in 1872; anglo-vernacular subscription schools were started at Deokali and Saidpur in 1869 and 1870, respectively; two pargana schools at Gahmar and Nauli were added in 1873; the same year witnessed the establishment of nine municipal free schools at Ghazipur, as well as a mission school for girls; and in 1875 the Shadiabad tahsili school was abolished, its place being taken by one at Ghazipur. In 1878 there were seven tahsili or pargana schools, one having being recently started at Bahriabad with 452 scholars, 108 *halqabandi* schools with 3,314, six municipal schools, three girls' schools with 71 pupils, the mission school with 253 and its branch girls' school with 38, the Victoria school with 236 and the Chashma-i-Rahmat with 225 on the rolls. There was also a number of indigenous schools of little value, while the anglo-vernacular schools had dropped out of existence. By 1888 the district board had taken over the management of the schools, and several changes were made. The number of middle schools, which had

been raised to eleven, was restored to seven, and a dozen *halqabandi* schools were closed with the object of securing funds for the more adequate remuneration of teachers. The mission and Victoria schools at Ghazipur were now classed as high schools and accommodated 438 scholars; while there were 335 in the middle schools excluding the aided Chashma-i-Rahmat, of which the numbers had fallen to 46, and 2,886 in 96 village schools. The last few years have witnessed an extraordinary development, not so much in the number of schools as in the rapidly growing popularity of vernacular education exemplified by the growing attendance.* The list of all the schools in the district in 1908 will be found in the appendix. In addition to the two high schools, with 413 scholars on their rolls, the secondary institutions comprise seven middle vernacular schools, maintained by the district board at Ghazipur, Muhammadabad, Bahadurganj, Zamaniah, Nauli, Kamalpur and Saidpur, with a total of 759 pupils; and five aided middle schools with 157 scholars, four of the institutions being at Ghazipur and the other at Piari in pargana Saidpur. The district board primary schools are 90 in number, 45 being of the upper primary type, and the scholars aggregate 8,828. There is also a girls' school at Birpur with 30 on the rolls, and six municipal schools, of which two are for girls, with an attendance of 632, in addition to eight aided municipal schools with 576 pupils. The other aided schools include 92 for boys and 13 for girls, with 4,813 and 424 pupils, respectively. Then there are the girls' model school at Ghazipur and the *patwari* school, each of which is of special character. The indigenous unaided institutions are 113 in number with 1,093 pupils: they are for the most part very small and of an ephemeral character, maintained in 53 instances for instruction in the *Quran* while 22 are for the study of Arabic and Persian, 21 are Sanskrit *pathshalas*, 16 are Hindi schools and one, at Dildarnagar, is an English school. The total number of institutions is thus 339 and the attendance 17,867, of whom 709 are in 24 girls' schools.

Literacy.

Some idea of the progress of education may be obtained from the statistics of literacy, or ability to read and write, compiled at each successive census from 1881 onwards. These show that

* Appendix, table XVIII.

the number of literate males rose from 4·8 per cent. in the first year to 5·6 in 1891 and to 6·2 per cent. ten years later. The figures for females are still more striking, the proportion rising from ·09 to ·19 and then to ·22 per cent. in twenty years. Ghazipur thus occupies a position superior to that of Jaunpur, and one very similar to that of Ballia and Azamgarh. As is so often the case, the proportion is much higher among the Musalmans than with the Hindus, the respective figures for males being 8·97 and 5·38 per cent. at the last census. The returns show that literacy in the Nagri character is far more common than in the Persian script, the latter being confined almost wholly to the town schools.

Dispensaries. The district board is responsible for the maintenance of the various dispensaries, though the executive control is vested in the civil surgeon. The *sadr* dispensary at Ghazipur is the only one that was started previously to the Mutiny: but the present building was not erected till 1881. Shortly after the Mutiny a branch dispensary was opened at Pirnagar, or Gora Bazar, and remained in existence till 1903. The Saidpur branch was established in 1868, that at Zamaniah in 1886 and that at Muhammadabad in 1899. The female dispensary at Ghazipur, which also is a district board institution, dates from 1889. The popularity and usefulness of these dispensaries is shown by the fact that during the five years ending with 1907 the average attendance at the four public hospitals was 45,576 and at the female dispensary 9,440 persons annually. Besides these there is the usual police hospital at headquarters, and at Saidpur is a railway dispensary maintained by the Bengal and North-Western Company.

Cattle-pounds. In addition to the two pounds at Kotwali and Gora Bazar, within the municipality of Ghazipur, the income from which is enjoyed by the municipal board, there are at the present time seventeen cattle-pounds in the district which are under the control of the district board, and have been managed by that body since their transfer in 1891, prior to which date they were entrusted to the direct care of the district magistrate. These pounds are located at each police station, including Karanda, and also at Bahadurganj and Nonahra in the Muhammadabad tahsil and at

Nagsar in Zamaniah. The income derived therefrom is inconsiderable, and for the ten years ending with 1906-07 has averaged no more than Rs. 1,150 annually.*

Nazul. The chief *nazul* property comprises the intra-municipal lands of the Ghazipur cantonment which were subsequently taken up by the stud and afterwards were leased for the tobacco farm. The total area is 1,839 acres, of which 988 are leased to Messrs. Fox and Aitchison for Rs. 7,000 annually, which is liable to vary with fluvial action. For the rest 22 acres of *bhatta* land is leased to different persons at a yearly rental of Rs. 123; and 794 acres, comprising sandy river-bed and foreshore, tanks, drains and roads, yield no income; while the remaining 35 acres are occupied by shops and houses which are assessed annually, the income in 1907 being Rs. 290. These sums are credited to the municipality, which also receives the rents of some 33 acres of land relinquished by the Bengal and North-Western Railway, yielding Rs. 320. The original proprietors were unwilling to take back these plots owing to their deterioration, and in consequence the municipality undertook the management, expending considerable sums on improvements. The *nazul* plots administered by the district board are unimportant.

In pargana Saidpur a portion of the old road from Saidpur to Sadat, which was abandoned on the construction of the existing highway, has been brought under cultivation, the rents amounting to Rs. 13. In Zamaniah there is a similar portion of abandoned road between Reotipur and Gahmar, amounting in all to about five acres and yielding Rs. 56. A small area of 19 acres, rented at Rs. 34, in the village of Bahadurpur is classed as *nazul*, and represents a lapsed *jagir*. Besides these the board manages the site of an old fort in Fatehpur Atwa in pargana Ghazipur, a minute portion of which is cultivated. The *nazul* under the direct management of the collector comprises the *mauza* of Madan Benares in the town of Zamaniah, and the adjoining hamlet of Khizari Shahid, 161 acres in all. These are entered as Government property owing to the failure to discover any heirs to the orginal proprietors, and the small income there from is credited to the town fund.

* Appendix, table, XV.

CHAPTER V.

History.

The early history of Ghazipur is mainly a matter of speculation; for while the district abounds in ancient remains to an extent approached by few others, little has yet been achieved in the way of scientific exploration. The number of sites that would doubtless repay close examination is immense, and the archæologist could hardly desire a fairer field. A cursory excavation made in 1879 by Mr. Carlleyle near Saidpur exposed successive strata of debris going back to the remotest age, for at the bottom, almost on a level with the river, were discovered several stones celts and fish bones, relics of the earliest stage of civilisation.* Ancient.

One of the oldest and most important sites in the district is the collection of mounds stretching from Saidpur to Aunrihar and thence along the Jaunpur road. In Saidpur itself are two Musalman buildings, either constructed from Hindu or Buddhist materials or else actually representing *chaityas* attached to a Buddhist monastery.† The remains to the west of the town go back at least to the earliest days of Buddhism. In the hamlet of Budhupur, or Zahurganj, which stands in the angle between the main road to Benares and that leading into the town of Saidpur, is a large mound close to the river, and in another immediately north of the road Mr. Carlleyle discovered the remains of the stone age. Above these were the ruins of ancient temples and houses, and a stone was found bearing the word "Krelulendrapura" which was probably the old name of the place, a fact supported by the assertion of some inhabitants that the village was formerly called Krelendrapur. Old punch-marked coins of the Buddhist period and various other articles were unearthed. West of Zahurganj, on the south of the road, is another large mound, thickly covered with broken brick and fragments of stone, in the village of Ramtawakku; and further west again, in Aunrihar, the whole Saidpur.

* C. A. S. R., XXII, p. 101. | † J. A. S. B., XXXIV, p. 80.

surface of the ground is strewn with fragments, large carved stones are scattered about, fine pieces of sculpture being utilised as common building stones and every few yards traces of masonry walls appear. These continue in a north-easterly direction towards the enormous mound of Masawan Dih, which is about a mile north of Zahurganj and nearly two miles from Saidpur. Here is a great terrace, now waste and covered with jungle, about 1,500 feet long from east to west, while the breadth ranges from 1,000 feet at the west to 600 feet at the east end : to the north is a tank called the Kalwari Pokhra with high embankments on either side. The mound, which rises to a height varying from 20 to 50 feet above the surrounding country, obviously represents the site of a large city—perhaps a part of the supposed Krelulendrapura. The terrace has not been fully explored, but it would seem that extensive buildings lie buried here, and the coins that have been found point to an early Buddhist occupation.

Bhitri. It is doubtful whether any of the other remains are of the same period. After the break up of the Mauryan empire in 184 B. C. the district was held by the Sungas of Patna, and the Buddhists were persecuted if not wholly suppressed. The history of Magadha or Bihar is practically a blank from 72 B. C., when the Sungas were overthrown, till the days of the Guptas, of whom the first to attain distinction was Chandra Gupta I, who, about 320 A. D., extended his dominion over the Gangetic valley as far as Allahabad. The kingdom was enlarged and consolidated by his successors, notably Samudra Gupta, and this period was characterised by a strong Hindu reaction. It would seem that many of the old Buddhist towns were deserted for new Hindu settlements; and this appears to be the case at Bhitri, which owed its rise and the erection of the famous pillar and the temple of Vishnu to Skanda Gupta in 466 A. D. The antiquities of Bhitri are described in the article on that place, but the site still calls for fuller exploration. Apart from the pillar the most valuable yield has been a seal giving the genealogy of nine generations of the Gupta kings.* Bhitri must have been one of the royal residences, and the influence of the Guptas on the district was undoubtedly great. To the same period may be assigned the pillar

* J. A. S. B., 1889, pp. 84, 88.

at Lathia, near Zamaniah, and that found at Pahladpur in pargana Mahaich, some six miles west of Zamaniah. The latter, bearing the inscription of one Sisupala, was taken to Benares by Mr. Thomason and set up in front of the Sanskrit College.

The Chinese pilgrims.

The decay of the Gupta empire led to the rise of Harsha of Thanesar, whose power extended over the whole Gangetic plain. It was in his day that Hiuen Tsang, the celebrated Chinese pilgrim, came to this district. Two centuries before Fa Hian had passed through on his way from Patna to Benares, but he mentions no place in Ghazipur. Hiuen Tsang's account states that the country was then known as Chen-chu, or the "Kingdom of the Lord of Battles," which has been variously rendered as Yudhapatipura, Yudharanapura and Garjapatipura. The last was the translation adopted by General Cunningham, who believed that the place intended as the capital was the modern Ghazipur, a view which was contested by Dr. Hoey but accepted more recently by Dr. Fleet.* Hiuen Tsang states that the capital stood near the Ganges, that to the north-west was a stupa erected by Asoka and that the Buddha resided there for seven days. About two hundred *li* to the east was a monastery called that of the "unpierced ears," and this has been identified conjecturally with the ruins at Kathot near Ghauspur. About a hundred *li* to the south-east of this place the pilgrim crossed the Ganges to Mahasala, a Brahman town, possibly Chaunsa, for on the opposite bank was the temple of Narayana Deva, which presumably was located in the modern village of Narayanpur, now in the Ballia district. It would appear from this narrative that Ghazipur, or some place in the neighbourhood, was the seat of a principality, in all probability subject to the paramount power: but beyond this we have nothing but mere guess-work. The death of Harsha led to general disruption and the country was split up into a number of petty states, prominent among whom were the Palas of Bihar.

Aboriginal tribes.

The succeeding centuries are shrouded in an almost impenetrable mist of mere tradition. The present landowning tribes of Hindus invariably assign their advent in the district

*Cunningham: *Ancient Geography*, p. 438; J. A. S. B., 1900, p. 86; J. R. A.S., 1907, pp. 355, 525.

to migration, arising in all probability from the pressure of the Musalman advance in the west of India. The legends of the Rajputs state that their forefathers came from Malwa, the Doab and the north-west at various times, and here displaced the aboriginal tribes who for long periods had remained in undisturbed possession. These aborigines are described as Soiris, Bhars and Cherus, but it is difficult to ascertain their respective spheres of influence or, indeed, to say whether their authority extended beyond the domains of petty chieftains. Tradition assigns to the Soiris all the land south of the Ganges, as well as the country along the Gangi, at the confluence of which river with the former there are the remains of a lofty fort in which pieces of sculpture have been found. The Bhars, who held Jaunpur, Azamgarh and the portion of Benares north of the Ganges, seem to have been in possession of the rest of the Saidpur tahsil and of Shadiabad, Pachotar and Zahurabad. Old sites in this tract are invariably assigned to this race, as is the case throughout Oudh. The Cherus, who have completely disappeared, ruled in Ballia and Muhammadabad, and a local story states that Birpur on the Ganges was the seat of a great Cheru named Raja Tikam Deo. We know nothing more as to the manner in which these tribes were overthrown by the newcomers. The time-honoured tales which occur throughout these provinces are present in Ghazipur, relating how an adventurer of noble birth took service with the aboriginal chief, acquired influence and power and then slew his master and his heirs. Such an account almost inevitably suggests intermarriage with the aboriginal races, and it is probably the case that many of the Bhuinhar and Rajput clans contain a strong admixture of other than Aryan blood.

The Rajput colonists.

The various Rajput colonists arrived at different times, and it is seldom possible to attribute their coming to any definite epoch. Their family histories recognise only generations, and, in the case of oral tradition handed down through many centuries, gaps and omissions must frequently occur. It seems fairly clear, however, that certain tribes in the course of time acquired more or less definitely determined tracts of country, perhaps at first mere clearings in the prevailing forest which, in all likelihood,

covered the face of the district. As the colony grew in numbers and strength it proceeded to enlarge its borders or to send out off-shoots into the neighbouring territory. In this way the Sengars of Lakhnesar spread over the Sarju into Zahurabad; and so did the Pachtoria Dikhits of Pachotar, who probably represent a branch of the clan which first seized Dikhitana in Unao and thence colonised parts of Partabgarh and Jaunpur, extend their sway over a large portion of Shadiabad. The pargana of Mahaich was taken by the Gaharwars, who claim connection with the Rajas of Kantit. The story is probably true, for there is a constant tradition of Gaharwar influence at Benares and that neighbourhood, and there is nothing to disprove the descent of the rulers of this clan from the Hindu sovereigns of Kanauj whose defeat at the hands of the Musalmans certainly occasioned a migration to the east. The traditional founder of the Mahaich colony was one Manik Chand, whose sons, Sidhan Jamdarag and Radha Rai, divided the country between them. Their capital remained at Dhanapur, but they are said to have built eight forts in various parts of the pargana. Another small colony of Gaharwars is to be found in Pachotar. The Gautams trace their origin to the famous house of Argal in Fatehpur, whence came two brothers who subdued the Soiris of Karanda about the fourteenth century. Many of the Gautams and also of the Gaharwars and other clans became Musalmans during the reign of Aurangzeb. The descendants of the converts are styled Pathans; but they still maintain a close connection with their Hindu brethren, attending marriages and other festivities. The Kakans, a sept of whom little is known beyond an alternative tradition of having come either from Aldemau in Sultanpur or from the Bisen home of Majhauli in Gorakhpur, settled in the south of Azamgarh and thence spread into Shadiabad, where they acquired an extensive property including the area known as *tappa* Bassar. The Mahrors, who are doubtful Rajputs and certainly occupy a somewhat lowly position, established themselves in *taluqa* Gaighat of Zamaniah and held the land along the Karamnasa, though they have long ceased to retain their ancestral property. Thence they sent out colonies in every direction, one of the chief being in pargana Pachotar.

The east of Zamaniah was seized by the Sikarwars, who are presumably unconnected with the well known solar race of that name since they trace their descent to a Brahman. Indeed there are both Rajputs and Bhuinhars of this tribe living side by side, the former holding the great *taluqa* of Gahmar and the latter that of Sherpur. From the same stock come the Kamsar Musalmans who hold a large tract on the banks of the Karamnasa, including the village of Usia. In the centre of Zamaniah, round Nauli, are to be found Sukulbansi Rajputs, whose name again would seem to imply a Brahman origin though nothing definite can be ascertained as to their history. Pargana Bahriabad has long been held by the Bais, who state, like every Rajput of that name, that their ancestors came from Baiswara in Oudh, though the assertion is at least as questionable as that made by the Bais of Jaunpur, Fyzabad and Gorakhpur, who are, almost without question, of aboriginal extraction. Khanpur was held partly by an off-shoot of the great Raghubansi clan of Benares and Jaunpur, whose colonisation took place at a very early period, and partly by Surajbansis of doubtful descent who also settled in Zahurabad, which they shared with the Sengars and the Bargaiyans, a race who believe themselves to be Chauhans from Mainpuri. Saidpur was colonised by Donwars, who extended their estates in Ghazipur and other parganas. They are probably Bhuinhars and not Rajputs at all, and their appearance certainly suggests an aboriginal connection. Many other tribes are found in small numbers but they are of little importance, and at no time do they figure in the scanty annals of the district.

Bhuinhars.

The Bhuinhars' traditions are of a very similar nature. The Kinwars, who at an early date occupied Muhummadabad and Dehma, state that their ancestors came from near Dehli or else from the Carnatic, and took service with Tikam Deo, the Cheru chieftain of Birpur, whom they supplanted, seizing his capital and estate. They subsequently were split up into three subdivisions, called after the founders Rajdhar, Mukand Rai and Pithaur Rai. The first held Birpur and for a long time were ruled by a raja. A branch settled in the Bara *taluqa* of Zamaniah, and there became converts to Islam: they have since lost their ancestral estates. The Mukand Rai subdivision held

Kuresar and Narayanpur, and have always been the most powerful of the three clans; and the descendant Pithaur Rai, who never rose to prominence, held the country round Karimuddinpur. Mention has already been made of the Sikarwar Bhuinhars and their Musalman kinsmen. Another clan which has probably an identical origin with that of the Rajputs of the same name are the Donwars, who say that they are sprung from a Pande named Donacharya, whose descendants came from near Fatehpur Sikri and colonised the east of Azamgarh, there taking the appellation of Bhath. Thence came one Jain Bhath, who settled in the alluvial tract of Zamaniah, and was the ancestor of the *zamindars* of Baranpur and many other villages. Part of Muhammadabad was held by Kastwars, who are peculiar in that they claim descent not from immigrants, but from the Brahmans of the country, who had remained in the district from the days of the earlier Hindu civilisation and who were given a grant of land by Raja Mandhata, the chieftain of Kathot, the old fort near Ghauspur, in reward for healing him of his leprosy. There were other Bhuinhar settlements such as those of the Aswarias in *tappa* Chaurasi and the Kausiks in *tappa* Belapur, both in Shadiabad: but they never rose to much importance.

Foundation of Ghazipur.

The story of the Musalman conquest, or rather of the first Musalman settlement of the district, is equally legendary. The same Raja Mandhata was said to have been a descendant of Prithvi Raja of Dehli, who went on a pilgrimage to the celebrated shrine of Jagannath in the hope of obtaining release from his affliction but achieved his object by bathing in the tank at Kathot under the direction of the five Brahmans. He then settled there and built a fort, subsequently gaining possession of a large tract of country. His nephew and heir seized a Musalman girl, whose widowed mother appealed to the Sultan with the result that a band of forty *ghazis*, under one Saiyid Masaud undertook the sovereign's commission to redress the wrong. The little band reached Kathot and, attacking the place unawares, captured the fort and slew the Raja. His nephew then collected his forces but was defeated in two battles, one fought on the banks of the Besu and the other on the site of Ghazipur, where

Masaud founded a city, commemorating in the name his newly acquired title of Malik-us-Sadat Ghazi. He left his possessions to his six sons, who for years maintained their ground against the Hindus and were, in time, reinforced by other settlers such as the Siddiqi Sheikhs of Pahatia and the Ansaris of Yusufpur. The traditional date of the founding of the city is contained in the chronogram "Haq istiqlal," which gives 730 H., corresponding to 1330 A. D. The legend is probably based on fact, but it is difficult to believe that the district had escaped all experience of the Muhammadan power till the reign of Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq. At the same time it may be noted that Ghazipur is undoubtedly a name of Musalman origin, and there is no reason for accepting the common Hindu tradition of its foundation by a mythical Raja Gadh, of whom no historical account survives.

The Musalman conquest.

The early Muhammadan chronicles inform us that in 1194 Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the general of Shahab-ud-din Ghori, overthrew Jai Chand of Kanauj and then proceeded to Benares, after having set up a Gaharwar prince as ruler in Jaunpur. Benares was conquered and a Musalman governor appointed, but it is certain that his authority in this district could have been but nominal at best. Tradition states that Qutb-ud-din passed through the district to the banks of the Ghagra, but such an expedition could only have been of momentary importance. The district was afterwards included in the province of Bihar, but its effective subjugation does not seem to have been undertaken for a long period, so that the Rajput and other immigrants had abundant opportunities for establishing themselves in undisturbed possession. A change probably ensued with the selection of Zafarabad, near Jaunpur, as a seat of government in 1322; and it seems clear that Musalman authority was greatly consolidated during the reigns of Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq and his successor Firoz, each of whom steadily adhered to the policy of planting new colonies of Muhammadans in the more remote tracts—a fact of some importance in estimating the value of the traditional history of the foundation of Ghazipur. When Firoz Shah built Jaunpur he made it the headquarters of a new province which, undoubtedly, included this district, and the

administration was entrusted successively to his sons Zafar and Nasir Khan and then to the latter's nephew, Ala-ud-din.

The Jaunpur kingdom.

In 1393 the eunuch Malik Sarwar, Wazir of the kingdom, was deputed to the charge of Jaunpur with the title of Malik-ush-Sharq, and invested with the full control of all the country from Kanauj to Bihar.* The reason for this appointment is frankly given, being the refractory conduct of the Hindus of those parts whose turbulence had resulted in the practical disappearance of Muhammadan power. Khwaja-i-Jahan, to use his more familiar title, accomplished his task with great success, and by the time of his death in 1399 he was the ruler of a virtually independent state which he bequeathed to his adopted son Qaranful, a nephew of the powerful Khizr Khan. This Qaranful openly proclaimed himself Sultan under the name of Mubarak Shah, and two years later was succeeded by his famous brother, Ibrahim. Unfortunately no annals of the internal history of the Jaunpur kingdom exist; and though there is a tradition in many parts of Oudh that the Sharqi monarchs endeavoured to convert the people by force to Islam, it would seem that their authority rested mainly on the goodwill of their Hindu subjects. The power to which the latter had attained was forcibly illustrated after the recovery of Jaunpur by Bahlol Lodi in 1478, who placed his son Barbak on the eastern throne to keep the rebellious Rajputs in order. This he failed to accomplish, for in 1493 a general rising of the Hindus, who were doubtless in league with the exiled Husain Shah, resulted in the flight of Barbak and the loss of Jaunpur and Oudh, the situation becoming so alarming that Sikandar Lodi was compelled to hasten his steps eastwards to subdue the rebellion. Barbak was reinstated; but again he proved incompetent, so that in 1494 Sikandar had once more to take the field. Reaching Benares he proceeded eastwards, and at a distance of thirteen *kos* from the city—probably in pargana Mahaich—inflicted a severe defeat on Husain and his Hindu allies. Pursuing them for nine days he drove Husain to take refuge with the king of Bengal and then annexed all Bihar, which he placed under an Afghan governor. It was probably at this time that he appointed to

* E. H. I., IV, p. 29.

Ghazipur a noble named Nasir Khan Lohani, this being the first reference to the town.* Nasir Khan held the place for a long period, and under his administration Ghazipur prospered greatly. It is said that a new fort was constructed, replacing that at Hamzapur, and that many new *muhallas* were built which were colonised by numerous Muhammadan settlers, the stream of immigration which then commenced lasting to the end of the sixteenth century. The post was considered important owing to its proximity to Bihar, at that time the most turbulent portion of Hindustan.

Babar. When Sikandar Lodi died in 1517 his son Ibrahim succeeded to the throne of Dehli; but Jaunpur was seized by the latter's brother Jalal Khan, who for a short time remained independent. After his capture the country was nominally subject to Ibrahim: but the real power was vested in the Afghan nobles, especially the Lohanis. The latter set up as Sultan one Bahadur Khan, the son of the late governor of Bihar, Darya Khan Lohani, and this man assumed the style of Muhammad Shah. It appears that Nasir Khan of Ghazipur at first remained loyal to his old master; but he was defeated by Mian Mustafa, who plundered the town, whereupon the governor went over to Muhammad and was presumably reinstated. In 1527, however, Ibrahim was defeated by Babar at Panipat and the Mughal army advanced eastwards to seize Jaunpur, which was entrusted to Prince Kamran and Amir Quli Beg. At the same time Humayun marched against Nasir Khan at Ghazipur, but the latter fled and the town fell into the hands of the prince. His stay was short, for he was recalled by Babar to aid him in fighting the Hindu confederacy of Rajputana and the Afghans under Mahmud, a son of Sikandar Lodi. The Afghans thus recovered the district: but in 1528 Babar himself advanced against them and drove the enemy out of Oudh, while Humayun retook Jaunpur. Subsequently, after the capture of Gwalior, Babar proceeded to Benares and Ghazipur, halting a *kos* below the latter town on his way to Bihar. Two days later he dropped down the river to Chaunsa, where his army pitched their tents on the banks of the Karamnasa.† On this occasion Nasir Khan submitted in person; but

* E. H.-I., V, p. 105. | † *Ibid* IV, p. 283.

the town seems to have been bestowed on his son or relative, Muhammad Khan Lohani, who had joined Babar some time before and was known by the surname of Ghazipuri. From Chaunsa Babar continued his march eastwards, inflicting a severe defeat on the Afghans at the junction of the Ganges and Ghagra.

Humayun. Soon after his return to Agra Babar died and his successor, Humayun, had once again to undertake the conquest of the east, where the Afghans had set up a new Sultan in the person of Jalal-ud-din Lohani, the son of Muhammad. At his court were assembled all the defeated Afghans, chief among whom was Farid Khan Suri, better known as Sher Khan and afterwards as Sher Shah. This man gained possession of Bihar, ousting his master; but the Afghans refused to submit to his authority and reinstated Mahmud Khan Lodi, the son of Sultan Sikandar. In 1530 Humayun was engaged in the seige of Kalinjar and Mahmud attacked Jaunpur, enlisting the aid of Sher Khan, to whom he promised Bihar in the event of his success. The attempt was attended by fortune till the forces of the Mughals and Afghans met near Lucknow where Sher Khan treacherously withdrew his troops, retiring to Chunar and leaving Mahmud to be totally defeated. Humayun then demanded the surrender of the fortress but without avail, and a compromise was effected in 1532. The absence of Humayun in Gujarat and elsewhere enabled Sher Khan to strengthen his power in the east, so that when war broke out again in 1536 he was in a position to meet the Mughals on equal terms. He captured Gaur in Bengal and thence sent an envoy to Humayun, proposing to retain Bengal on condition of giving up Bihar and Jaunpur. The terms were accepted; but Humayun was persuaded by Mahmud to invade Bengal in 1538, with the result that Sher Khan, seeing his opportunity, cut off the line of retreat, expelled the Mughal governor from Jaunpur and gained possession of all that territory and Oudh. In May 1539 Humayun retraced his steps but, on reaching Buxar, found himself confronted by Sher Khan at Chaunsa, where the Karamnasa joins the Ganges. For two months the armies remained confronting one another, and in the interval Humayun threw a bridge of boats across the Ganges.

On the morning of the 26th June Sher Khan made an assault on the Mughal camp with complete success: the enemy were scattered in all directions, the bridge was broken by the throng of fugitives and Humayun himself was nearly drowned in crossing the river.* The following year he suffered a still more severe defeat near Kanauj at the hands of Sher Shah, who had in the meantime assumed the style of Sultan and thus became master of all Hindustan.

The Suris.

Nothing worthy of note occurred in Ghazipur during the reigns of Sher Shah and his successor, Islam Shah, but when the latter died in 1553 the country fell into a state of hopeless confusion. As far as can be ascertained the district was part of the nominal territories of Muhammad Adil Shah and, apparently, was included in the *jagir* of Taj Khan Kirani, who rebelled and was ejected from his estates. When Adil was compelled to march westwards against Ibrahim another claimant to the throne, Muhammad Suri of Bengal, advanced into Bihar and Jaunpur, continuing his march as far as Kalpi, where he was defeated and slain by Adil Shah, who was then returning from his victory over Ibrahim at Agra. In the meantime, however, Humayun had returned, and though he died in 1556 shortly after his recapture of Dehli and Agra, his youthful son Akbar established his position securely by the overthrow of Adil's army at Panipat. Adil himself then turned his attention to Bengal, but there lost his life in a battle with Bahadur, the son and successor of Muhammad Suri, and his son, Sher Khan, assumed the royal title at Chunar in 1560 †. From this it is clear that the Afghans continued to hold sway in the east for the first three years of Akbar's reign; and indeed we are expressly told that the country was not subdued till the expedition conducted in 1559 by Ali Quli Khan, Khan Zaman.‡ This nobleman captured Jaunpur and Benares but had still to reckon with Sher Khan, who at the end of 1561 set out with a large force against Jaunpur, which place he closely invested till he was defeated in a sortie by Khan Zaman, a blow which practically broke down the resistance of the Afghans.

Akbar.

Khan Zaman added Ghazipur to his possessions and founded the town of Zamaniah, the name of which commemorates his

* E. H. I., IV, p. 370; V, pp. 113, 141. | † *Ibid.* IV, p. 508. | ‡ *Ibid.* V, p. 260.

connection with this district. In 1565 he rebelled against Akbar, who proceeded in person to Jaunpur and there effected a reconciliation with the insurgents. The disturbance was widespread; but it does not seem to have extended into Ghazipur, which was held at that time by Qasim Ali Khan. No sooner, however, had Akbar returned to Chunar than Khan Zaman again rebelled and this time seized Ghazipur and Jaunpur. Akbar followed in pursuit and Jafar Khan Turkman attacked the fort of Ghazipur, but the garrison let themselves down from the walls to the river bank and made good their escape to Muhammadabad in Azamgarh.* Thence Khan Zaman fled across the Ghagra and Akbar returned to Jaunpur, where the rebels again submitted and were pardoned. Once more Khan Zaman proved faithless, for when Akbar was at Lahore in 1567 he rebelled and attacked Kanauj ; but on this occasion he and his brother were caught in the Allahabad district and slain. The government of Jaunpur, Benares, Chunar, Ghazipur and Zamaniah was then given to Munim Khan, Khan-i-Khanan, who administered his territories with great success for many years.† At the time of taking over charge Zamaniah was held by an officer of Khan Zaman named Asad-Ullah Khan, who on hearing of the rebel's death offered the place to Sulaiman Kirani of Bengal, but Munim Khan forestalled him and the Afghan army of occupation retired, peace being eventually made between Munim and the Bengal ruler.‡ This peace was maintained till the death of Sulaiman in 1574, when his successor, Daud Shah, attacked Bihar and his chief officer, Mian Lodi, directed his attention to Zamaniah, laying waste all the country round. Munim Khan, who was at the time engaged in clearing the enemy out of Gorakhpur, sent for assistance to Akbar and marched against the Afghans.§ Meanwhile Zamaniah was surrendered by Muhammad Qasim, and Lodi sent a force across the Ganges which was defeated by Mirza Husain Khan before Munim Khan could reach Ghazipur. Lodi then took up a defensive position at the confluence of the Ganges and Karamnasa, and held his own against repeated attacks till he was persuaded by Munim Khan to accept terms and withdraw. Shortly afterwards Akbar arrived

* E. H. I., V, p. 307. | † *Ibid.* p. 323. | ‡ *Ibid.* p. VI, 35. | § *Ibid.* IV, p. 510, VI, p. 40.

by river at the junction of the Ganges and Gumti and thence went to Jaunpur; but at the urgent appeal of Munim Khan, who was then besieging Patna, he again took to his boats, halting on the way at Ghazipur, where he indulged in hunting at Gangadaspur and at Chaunsa. On the termination of the war Akbar appointed Munim Khan to the government of Bengal and then returned to Jaunpur, which was placed directly under the imperial management, the officers in charge being Mirza Mirak Rizwi and Sheikh Ibrahim Sikri. In 1576 Jaunpur was given to Masum Khan Farankhudi, who had received Ghazipur a year earlier, but in 1581 the place was given to Tarsun Muhammad Khan, while Pahar Khan was made *faujdar* of Ghazipur, a post which he held for a long period, although he was on several occasions employed in distant campaigns. He built a tank at Ghazipur, and his tomb is still standing.

Akbar's administration.

It was in Akbar's day that Ghazipur became a recognised seat of government and the capital of a *sarkar* in the province of Allahabad. This *sarkar* contained nineteen *mahals* or parganas, comprising most of the present district and Ballia, as well as Chaunsa, now in Shahabad, and Belhabans in Azamgarh. The *Ain-i-Akbari* affords us a considerable amount of information as to the state of the district at that time, showing the state of cultivation, the revenue and the principal landholders of each pargana. The *mahal* of Ghazipur Haveli then had a cultivated area of 12,325 *bighas*, assessed at 570,350 *dams*. The *zamindars* were Kayasths and Rajputs, no mention being made of the old Saiyid and Sheikh colonists, and the military contingent is put at the paltry figure of ten horse and twenty foot. Pachotar was a Rajput pargana, with 13,679 *bighas* under tillage and a revenue of 698,204 *dams*, while it supplied 50 cavalry and 2,000 infantry. Rajputs also held Bahriabad, which had 6,984 *bighas* of cultivation and paid 355,340 *dams*, the contingent being 200 infantry. Zahurabad contained 13,803 *bighas* of cultivation, paying 657,808 *dams*: it was held by Brahmans, who contributed 20 horsemen and 500 infantry. Dehma was a small Rajput *mahal* with 2,809 *bighas* of tillage and a revenue of 128,815 *dams*, the local levies being but 50 footmen. Muhammadabad Parharbari, as it was

then styled, had 44,775 *bighas* under cultivation and paid 2,260,707 *dams*. The landholders were Brahmans, which is the name always given to Bhuinhars, and the military force consisted of 100 horse and 2,000 foot. The present Muhammadabad pargana also includes the scattered *mahal* of Qariat Pali, which contained but 1,394 *bighas* of cultivated land and was assessed at 75,467 *dams*. Zamaniah is shown under its old name of Madan Benares. It was held by Brahmans, or more probably Bhuinhars, who paid 2,760,000 *dams* on 66,548 *bighas* of cultivation and furnished 50 horse and 5,000 foot. Karanda was then, as now a Rajput estate, the area being 6,261 *bighas*, the revenue 293,515 *dams* and the military force 300 infantry. Saidpur Namdi had a cultivated area of 25,721 *bighas*, an assessment of 1,250,280 *dams*, and the Brahman *zamindars* contributed 20 cavalry and 1,000 infantry. There was also a small *mahal* called Balaich or Baraich, which probably took its name from the village of Baraich on the Gangi: there was till 1840 a *taluqa* so called comprising 17 villages to the west of Ghazipur. It had 2,256 *bighas* of cultivation and paid 112,461 *dams*, but the *zamindars* are not specified.

Jaunpur and Chunar.

Of the remaining parganas Shadiabad, Bhitri and Khanpur belonged to the *sarkar* of Jaunpur. The first had 30,848 *bighas* under tillage and was assessed at 1,700,742 *dams*, while the Rajput owners supplied ten cavalry and 400 infantry. Khanpur, again, was a Rajput *mahal* with 6,629 *bighas* and a revenue of 306,020 *dams*, the contingent being 150 foot. Bhitri was held by Ansari Sheikhs who paid 844,357 *dams* on 17,703 *bighas* under tillage, and the local levies amounted to ten horse and 100 foot soldiers. Pargana Mahaich was part of the Chunar *sarkar*, and was probably held by the Gaharwars, though no landowners are mentioned: the cultivated area was 7,950 *bighas* and the revenue 390,609 *dams*.

The revenue.

The most noticeable points with regard to these figures are the small area cultivated and the heavy though surprisingly even incidence of the revenue demand. The settlement was made directly with the cultivators, and the *zamindars* were those who not only held but actually tilled the land. The area then under the plough was 139,803 acres and is not likely to have been over-

estimated, though it is barely one-fourth of the area cultivated to-day. On the other hand the revenue was no less than Rs. 3,10,117, exclusive of Rs. 3,238 as *suyurghal* or assignments for religious, charitable and other purposes. This gives an incidence of Rs. 2·24 per acre: which is astonishingly severe, if it be remembered that in Akbar's day the purchasing power of the rupee was at least four times as great as at the present time. Moreover, although doubtless the system of collection allowed for considerable elasticity the figures represent actuals, being the average of the receipts for ten years.

Akbar's successors.

Ghazipur was of little importance after the pacification of Bengal, and few references to the place are to be found in the histories. When Pahar Khan died his post was occupied by Mirza Sultan, a prince of the royal family and the son of Mirza Shahrukh. He had risen high in the favour of Jahangir, but afterwards fell into disgrace and was sent to Ghazipur where he died. During the reign of Shahjahan and the earlier years of Aurangzeb the governor was Nawab Sufi Bahadur, who built the mosque at Nauli in pargana Zamaniah. He was succeeded by a Sheikh whose name is corruptly given as Nawab Anik-ullah* Khan, a native of Ghazipur, who remained in charge till after the death of Aurangzeb. It was during the latter's reign that many of the Rajputs and Bhuinhars embraced Islam and several new Musalman colonies were established, the most important being that of the Niazi Pathans, who obtained a grant of land from the *subadar* of Allahabad in return for personal services and first attempted to seize Birpur, but, being resisted by the Bhuinhars, established themselves in Ghauspur and in pargana Mahaich, where Hatim Khan built the fort of Hetimpur, which is still standing.

The Nawab Wazirs.

Ghazipur does not seem to have been affected by the rebellion of Shuja in 1657, nor by the civil wars which followed on the death of Aurangzeb. It was held by Bahadur Shah; but in 1712 it passed out of the hands of Jahandar into the power of Farrukhsiyar, when the latter marched westwards from Bengal to win the battle of Khajuha and the empire. Soon after the death of Farrukhsiyar in 1719 the *sarkars* of Ghazipur, Jaunpur,

* Probably a corruption for Atiq-ullah.

Benares and Chunar were given in *jagir* to a nobleman named Murtaza Khan, by whom they were leased in 1727 to Saadat Khan, the first Nawab Wazir of Oudh, for seven lakhs of rupees. Saadat Khan did not undertake the management himself but made over the territory to his friend and dependent, Rustam Ali Khan, for eight lakhs per annum. This man seems to have been a personage of no ability, being almost wholly in the hands of his subordinates: but he managed to retain possession till 1738. In the preceding year Saadat Khan had left for Dehli, making over his province to his son-in-law, Safdar Jang; and the opportunity thus afforded was seized by Rustam Ali's many enemies, who laid so many charges against the governor that Safdar Jang came to Jaunpur from Fyzabad for the purpose of investigation. At Jaunpur the governor's friends informed the Nawab that the author of the accusations was Mansa Ram, the *zamindar* of Gangapur in Benares, who had entered Rustam Ali's service and had so risen in power and influence that he was now the real administrator of the territories. Mansa Ram, however, managed to allay the suspicions of Rustam Ali, who sent him to treat with the Nawab at Jaunpur with instructions to win his favour by rich presents, and also to offer twelve lakhs for the province instead of eight. The negotiations were partially successful, but Ghazipur was awarded for three lakhs to Sheikh Abdullah. This unexpected result again aroused the suspicions of Rustam, who sent a second messenger to negotiate directly with the Nawab and to supplant Mansa Ram; but the latter then acted on his own behalf and secured the *sarkars* of Jaunpur, Benares and Chunar for himself in the name of his son, Balwant Singh. The lease of Ghazipur was confirmed to Abdullah, who was the son of a *zamindar* named Muhammad Qasim, a Siddiqi Sheikh of Dharwara in pargana Zahurabad. He had been educated at Dehli and had obtained a post in the imperial service, where he displayed such ability that in 1717 he was appointed deputy by Sarbuland Khan, the governor of Bihar. That position he held with great distinction for many years till he incurred the jealousy of Fakhr-ud-daula and was expelled from Patna, whence he fled to the court of Saadat Khan, by whom he was entrusted with the government of Gorakhpur, Bahraich and Khairabad. It was

owing to his influence over Saadat Khan that Safdar Jang appointed Abdullah to his native district, in which he left several monuments of his rule. He built the forts at Jalalabad, in pargana Shadiabad, and at Qasimabad, which he named after his father. He also built the bridge over the Mangai on the road to Qasimabad, while in the city of Ghazipur he erected the palace known as the Chihal Satun, a mosque and an imambara, besides constructing a masonry tank and the extensive garden called the Nawab's Bagh.

Fazl Ali. Abdullah died in 1744 and was buried near his garden, where his handsome tomb remains to this day. He left four sons, of whom the eldest, Fazl Ali, was then absent from Ghazipur, in consequence of which a younger brother, Karam-ullah, was installed as governor. Fazl Ali thereupon applied to Safdar Jang and obtained the district on condition of paying an additional lakh of rupees, while at the same time he received the titles of Saif Jang and Mumtaz-ul-mulk. Karam-ullah did not venture to oppose his brother openly, but he enlisted the aid of the Nawab's deputy, Nawal Rai, who appointed one Shahbaz Khan as agent at Ghazipur to watch the behaviour of Fazl Ali. The latter's rule was undoubtedly characterized by oppression and misgovernment, and in 1747 Fazl Ali was removed and his brother reinstated. The deposed governor repaired to the court of Safdar Jang, who was then at Sirhind supporting the army of Dehli in the campaign against Ahmad Shah Abdali. There Fazl Ali, more by good luck than by good management, played a not unimportant part in the defeat of the Afghans and regained the favour of Safdar Jang, who restored him to Ghazipur on the death of Karam-ullah in 1748, the revenue on this occasion being raised to five lakhs per annum. Two years later, when Safdar Jang was defeated by the Bangash Nawab of Farrukhabad, the latter deputed a force under Muhammad Amin Khan to occupy Ghazipur, whence Fazl Ali fled without resistance; but the Pathans obtained no hold on the district, and in the following year Fazl Ali recovered his territory without opposition. He was again removed from his post in 1754, shortly after the accession of Shuja-ud-daula, owing to his failure to pay the stipulated revenue. The district was given to Muhammad Ali Khan; but the latter proved

unable to keep the Rajputs in order and Fazl Ali was once more restored, Azamgarh being added to his jurisdiction. This increase of power was accompanied with a deterioration in the government, and to such an extent did he oppress the people that eventually, in 1757, the Nawab's deputy, Beni Bahadur, and Raja Balwant Singh were sent to Ghazipur. Fazl Ali attempted armed resistance but was defeated and fled to Patna, the district being then handed over to Balwant Singh on an annual revenue of eight lakhs. The late governor was a somewhat remarkable personality. Immensely corpulent, so that he could never mount a horse and was unable to see his feet for many years before his death, he was inordinately proud and was generally considered a monster of cruelty. On one occasion he remarked that he had seen people expiring from every form of death except drowning, and consequently had a boat full of people scuttled in the Ganges in front of his palace. His pride is illustrated by the story that when four agents were deputed by the Nawab Wazir to collect a balance of Rs. 25,000 due by the governor the latter directed, when the money was brought, that the whole should be distributed among the poor collected at the imambara, whereon the agents departed in despair to tell the Nawab what a magnificent fool was his representative in Ghazipur. Fazl Ali during his tenure of the district acquired an immense estate, generally by means of forced sales, his property aggregating 1,647 villages and portions of 47 others. These deeds were properly treated by Balwant Singh as waste paper, and an attempt to recover the lands in 1788 proved futile, although a pension was awarded to Azim Khan, a nephew of Fazl Ali and grandson of Abdullah.

The Benares Rajas.

Raja Balwant Singh was probably the best ruler that the district has ever known, although his administration was constantly hampered by the strained relations existing between himself and the Nawab Wazir. A consistent feature of his policy was the suppression of the great *zamindars* and their replacement by amils or revenue contractors; but there was no large landholder in this district, at any rate to compare with the Rajas of Dumraon and Haldi, so that the effects of this measure were but little felt. Circumstances compelled Balwant Singh to throw in his lot with Shuja-ud-daula in the campaign against the

English which terminated in the defeat of the Oudh troops in October 1764 at Buxar, close to the borders of this district. At the same time the Nawab Wazir could not conceal his suspicions of his rebellious vassal and, consequently, detached the forces of Balwant Singh from the main body, sending him across the Ganges to hold the pargana of Muhammadabad. The immediate result of the battle was the cession of Ghazipur and the remaining territories of Balwant Singh to the East India Company by the treaty of the 29th of December 1764, and immediately after this occurrence the Raja attempted to gain the favour of the English by furnishing eight lakhs of rupees for the payment of the troops, in return for which he obtained a lease for the Benares province for a year. The treaty, however, was disapproved by the Home authorities, and in its place an agreement was made at Allahabad providing for the maintenance of Balwant Singh in possession of the province and the restoration of the sovereignty to the Nawab Wazir. Nevertheless the latter on more than one occasion attempted to expel the Raja, though without avail; and after Balwant Singh's death, in 1770, the province was bestowed on his son Chet Singh, who continued to govern the country on the lines laid down by his father. His position was confirmed at a conference held in Benares in September 1773 between the Nawab Wazir and Warren Hastings, the Raja then obtaining a sanad for his estates at a perpetual fixed revenue of Rs. 22,48,499. In 1774 Shuja-ud-daula died, and a year later his successor, Asaf-ud-daula, ceded the province of Benares to the Company by the treaty of the 21st May 1775. A Resident was appointed at Benares; but at the same time the administrative power of the Raja remained much the same as before, and little change occurred till the rebellion of Chet Singh in 1781. In the days of Balwant Singh the parganas of Karanda, Zamaniah and Chaunsa were held by Baijnath Singh, a Misra Brahman of Mirzapur; Ghazipur by Nand Ram, a Bania of Patita in the same district; Muhammadabad, together with Dehma and Garha, by another Bania named Bhaiya Ram; Saidpur, probably with Khanpur and Bahriabad, by Lala Nand Kishor; Shadiabad, Pachotar and Zahurabad by Babus Drigbijai Singh and Jagdeo Singh, cousins of the Raja; and Mahaich was the *jagir* of Babu

Drigbijai Singh, the father of Mahip Narayan Singh. Under Chet Singh this *jagir* was continued, but the other names are all different save that Jagdeo Singh retained Shadiabad and Zahurabad. Mir Sharif Ali held Pachotar and several Ballia parganas; Babu Maniar Singh, the nephew of Balwant Singh, held Muhammadabad; Thakurai Bakht Singh, one of the Benares Barhaulias, had Chaunsa, Zamaniah, Karanda and Dehma; Bakhshi Sadan and had Bahriabad; Aga Mahdi held Ghazipur; Babu Pem Singh was in charge of Khanpur; and Babu Ausan Singh had received Saidpur in *jagir*. It is noteworthy that, although the insurrection of Chet Singh did not affect this district directly, there had for some time been evidence of the disaffection of the people towards the British Government. This was especially noticeable among the Bhuinhars of Muhammadabad and Zamaniah, whose disloyalty had been openly displayed for some years before the actual outbreak.

The company.

The deposition of Chet Singh brought about a complete alteration in the government of the province. His successor, Mahip Narayan Singh, was placed from the first in a subordinate position, and the transfer of administrative powers from the Raja to the Resident was completed by the revenue policy of Jonathan Duncan. A police force was established at Ghazipur; and in 1787 its control was vested in the newly appointed judge of that town, although as yet little was done to maintain order and to provide for the dispensation of justice in the rural tracts. For many years life and property were insecure: but the reforms that were gradually effected in the various departments of the administration have been already mentioned in the preceding chapter. Most of these reforms were initiated by the legislation of 1795, though of more importance was the constitution of the Ghazipur district in 1818.

The Mutiny.

From that date nothing of importance occurred till the outbreak of the great rebellion of 1857. At that time the district staff included Mr. A. Ross, the collector, and his assistants, Messrs. J. Bax and L. Probyn. The country was in a disturbed state, owing to the general discontent of the *zamindars* at their ejectment by auction-purchasers; and added to this the country was a great recruiting ground for the most untrustworthy

regiments. The garrison at Ghazipur, however, was the 65th Native Infantry, which had recently returned from Burma and had not been affected by the emissaries of the rebel leaders. In spite of the bad example set in other stations the men remained loyal, and this fact gave the collector time to make preparations. Still there was a large amount of money in the treasury which occasioned some anxiety, although it was considered prudent to send away to Benares a hundred men of the 10th Foot who had come to Ghazipur to protect the station. A great change, however, occurred when the civilians were driven from Azamgarh on the 3rd of June. They were permitted to reach Ghazipur; but their flight was the signal for general confusion, and in three days the state of the country had become one of civil war. Robbery and violence were rife, the auction-purchasers being the chief victims, the police were helpless and dacoities were perpetrated almost within sight of the court-house. The situation was now dangerous, the more so on account of the immense amount of Government property not only in the treasury but at the Opium Factory and the Stud. A scare of an advancing force of insurgents caused the civilian population to take refuge in a steamer, but the troops fortunately remained staunch: indeed they had declared quite openly that they did not intend to move so long as the Dinapore regiments continued loyal. The arrival on the 15th of June of a hundred men of the Madras Fusiliers gave the collector an opportunity of relieving himself of the treasure, which was shipped to Benares, the 65th making no attempt to resist the order and escorting the convoy to the river bank. The Fusiliers were then quartered in the Opium Factory, which was put into a state of defence, and their presence, as well as the sight of the numerous detachments constantly going up the river, strengthened the hands of the authorities. Martial law was proclaimed, and summary punishment was inflicted on straggling bands of robbers by parties of the 65th and irregular horse raised by the magistrate. Some of the latter accompanied Messrs. Venables and Dunne on their expedition to Azamgarh on the 16th of June to bring in the fugitives there in hiding. The mission was successfully accomplished, and when the party returned four days later Venables, Dunne and two others remained behind to take charge of that

district. By that time the country had almost resumed its normal state. A few villages had behaved badly and were punished, an example being made of Chaura in the Ghazipur tahsil, the inhabitants of which had attacked an indigo planter named Matthews who barely escaped with his life, all his property being plundered and burnt. Mr. Bax set out with a few Europeans and some sowars on the 6th of July and effectually destroyed the village. This action had a good effect and the general feeling of uneasiness was steadily subsiding, while the revenue was collected with little difficulty.

The troops are disarmed.

On the 11th of July the Madras Fusiliers were replaced by a company of the 78th Highlanders; but three days later news came of the rebellion of Kunwar Singh in the Shahabad district, followed on the 14th by the much more alarming intelligence of the mutiny at Dinapore. Still the 65th did not rise—a step which was feared because of the effect it must necessarily have on the district, since so many of the men were residents of the neighbourhood. On the 28th of July Major Vincent Eyre reached Buxar, then an important post on account of the Stud, and there he halted with the object of preventing the Dinapore rebels from crossing the river. The next day he came on to Ghazipur, where he landed two guns, taking with him in their stead twenty-five of the Highlanders, whom he subsequently left at Buxar with orders to return to Ghazipur, while he himself proceeded to the relief of Arrah. The accomplishment of this exploit, in which Mr. Bax took a prominent part, had the best results at Ghazipur; and the arrival of a wing of the 37th Foot and a portion of the 5th Madras Fusiliers rendered it possible to disarm the 65th without any resistance on the part of the sepoys. This was effected on the 10th of August, and then for the better defence of the station the factory was entrenched and provisioned so as to serve as a place of refuge in time of need. By this time the civil authorities were able to resume their ordinary duties, in addition to the task of collecting stores and carriage for the steady stream of troops marching westwards. It is illustrative of the comparative immunity of Ghazipur that throughout the rebellion the operations at the Opium Factory were carried on as usual, the only difference being that the chests were despatched

to Calcutta in fleets of country boats instead of steamers, the latter being required for military purposes.

Final operations.

Nothing further occurred till March 1858, when Kunwar Singh fled through Azamgarh and Ballia, the result of this incursion being that those districts were thrown into a state of utter disorder. The infection spread into Ghazipur, especially in the tracts adjoining Shahabad. In the Zamaniah tahsil every building belonging to Government or Europeans was plundered and burnt, and every person who had served either was tortured and murdered. The rebels, on being ejected from their refuge in Jagdispur, turned north again, and in a short time the whole district was up, the Saidpur tahsil being the only post retained intact. Even this was threatened towards the end of June, but the danger was averted by the dispatch of a force from Benares which drove the rebels northwards. The available force in this district and Ballia was two regiments of Madras Cavalry under Colonel Cumberlege, but no effectual check could be made on an elusive foe: the sepoys had their homes in the district, and wherever they went they found followers ready to their hand who disappeared again when their leaders moved away. The police were useless, being thoroughly cowed by the difficulties of their task and the cruelties inflicted on those who were caught by the rebels. Along the Ganges order was maintained by a patrol of steamers, while in the interior several small expeditions were successfully conducted against the chief centres of turbulence, such as that of Colonel Cumberlege and Mr. Probyn to Baragaon in Ballia during the month of May, and that of Mr. Bax to Ballia in July. The final clearance of the northern part of the district was effected by General Douglas, who was in charge of the operations in Bihar, but little could be done till the general advance into Shahabad in October. The task of reorganisation had been difficult enough in the northern tahsils but the activity of the rebels had rendered it hopeless in the tract south of the Ganges, where the tahsil at Zamaniah was the only post held. The overthrow of Amar Singh by Major Havelock was the final blow, and by the end of October peace was thoroughly restored.

Subsequent history.

With the final restoration of order the history of the district comes practically to an end. The Ghazipur cantonment was

abolished in 1862; and in subsequent years nothing has occurred to break the general peace save a reflection of the so-called cow-killing riots of 1893, which occasioned considerable trouble in the adjoining parts of Azamgarh and Ballia. Other events of importance have been those connected with the ordinary administration, notably the severance of the Ballia parganas in 1879 followed by the transfer of Garha in 1894, and others, such as the revision of records, the development of the various branches of provincial and local government and the happily few calamities arising from famine and other causes which have been fully dealt with in the preceding chapters.

GAZETTEER

OF

GHAZIPUR.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

OF

GHAZIPUR.

DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

AUNRIHAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* SAIDPUR.

The village of Aunrihar, which lies in 25° 32′ N. and 83° 11 E., on the main road from Benares to Ghazipur, some 26 miles west from the latter and two miles from Saidpur, was formerly of interest only on account of the archæological remains here and in the neighbourhood, for which reference may be made to the early history of the district. Of late years, however, the place has risen to considerable importance as a railway junction, as it possesses a station on the metre-gauge line from Benares to Mau in Azamgarh, which is here joined by the branches from Jaunpur and Ghazipur. Aunrihar itself is an insignificant place, the population in 1901 being but 916 persons of whom 51 were Musalmans. The area of the village is 276 acres, and it is held in *bighadam* tenure by Rajputs at a revenue of Rs. 351. There is a post-office here, but no school or market. A branch road leads westwards from this point to Khanpur and Chandwak.

BAHADURGANJ, *Pargana* ZAHURABAD, *Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

The thriving market town of Bahadurganj stands in the north of the pargana on the south bank of the Sarju, in 25° 52′ N. and 83° 39′ E., at a distance of 22 miles from Ghazipur and 20 miles from the tahsil headquarters by the unmetalled road leading through Qasimabad to Mau in Azamgarh. A branch from this road goes eastwards to Rasra, crossing the Sarju river by a ferry. The latter is partly metalled, and a branch running northwards through the town forms the main bazar.

The place is said to have been founded in 1742 by Sheikh Abdullah, governor of Ghazipur, who gave his name to the *mauza* of Abdulpur, which forms part of the town and extends to the northern bank of the river. He built a large fort here, but the prosperity of the market was due rather to its favourable situation on a navigable river than to his personal influence.

A number of large traders settled here and a brisk business sprang up between Patna on the east and Azamgarh on the west; and although the river is now seldom used the place still boasts of a thriving trade in grain, sugar and saltpetre, which form the chief exports, and in imported rice, piecegoods, salt and metals. Markets are held daily in Bahadurganj and one takes place twice a week in Banka, to the west, which is attended by the rural population of the neighbourhood and itinerant traders from considerable distances. The manufactures of the place are unimportant, with the possible exception of country cloth. The town contains a post-office, a middle vernacular school and a large primary school. An insignificant fair is held here on the occasion of the Ramnaumi. On the western outskirts of the town are a mosque and *idgah* of some architectural merit but no great antiquity.

The population numbered 5,272 persons in 1853, but afterwards declined. It was 5,007 in 1881 and ten years later had fallen to 4,996, while at the last census, in 1901, it was no more than 4,821, of whom 1,833 were Musalmans, mainly Julahas. The lands of Bahadurganj and Abdulpur are 686 acres in extent and are assessed at Rs. 574 and Rs. 450, respectively, the former being owned by Musalmans and Rajputs and the latter by Banias.

The town has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since the 27th of February 1873. During the five years ending with 1907 the number of houses assessed to the usual house-tax averaged 515 out of a total of 1,122, the income from this source being Rs. 970 annually with an incidence of Re. 1-14-8 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-3 per head of population. The total receipts, including the initial balance, were Rs. 1,128 and the yearly expenditure for the same period was Rs. 988, including Rs. 548 for the maintenance of the *chaukidari* force, Rs. 141 for conservancy and Rs. 207 for minor improvements. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, have been applied to the town.

BAHRIABAD, *Pargana* BAHRIABAD, *Tahsil* SAIDPUR.

The capital of the Bahriabad pargana is made up of the three villages of Farid Chak, Khwajepur and Nadepur, as well

as some insignificant hamlets, standing in 25° 42′ N. and 83° 15′ E., on the unmetalled road from Saidpur to Azamgarh which is here joined by the road from Shadiabad at a distance of 24 miles north-west from Ghazipur and 14 north from the tahsil headquarters. The population of the component *mauzas* in 1891 was 2,927: but at the last census this had dropped to 2,387, of whom 795 were Musalmans. The aggregate area is 1,260 acres and the revenue is Rs. 1,914, the tenure is *bighadam* and the proprietors are Saiyids and Kayasths. The place is quite unimportant, but possesses a post-office, a large upper primary school, two small private schools for instruction in Arabic and Sanskrit, and a small bazar in which markets are held weekly. The name Bahriabad is derived from Malik Bahri, the first Musalman settler in the pargana, whose tomb is still standing.

BAHRIABAD *Pargana, Tahsil* SAIDPUR.

This pargana forms the north-western portion of the tahsil, and is a long strip of country lying between Saidpur and Shadiabad on the east and the Deogaon tahsil of Azamgarh on the west. On the north the Besu separates it from Azamgarh, while on the south the boundary is the Gangi, beyond which lies Saidpur, although the single village of Amwara included in this pargana is on the south or right bank of that river. In the centre of Bahriabad is a block of seven villages belonging to Saidpur, the chief of these being Baragaon. The total area of the pargana is 36,342 acres, or nearly 56·8 square miles.

The northern portion possesses a productive loam soil, growing lighter towards the Besu, and this is the most fertile part of the pargana. Across the centre, passing close to Bahriabad, flows the Udawanti, a small tributary of the Besu with a narrow bed which has little influence on the land in its vicinity. There is a still smaller affluent of the Udawanti which for a short distance forms the boundary of the district, joining that stream at its point of entry into the paragna. South of the Udawanti the soil changes to a tract of inferior clay interspersed with large stretches of *usar*, and in many places highly impregnated with

reh. This extends as far south as the Gangi, and is dotted with numerous *jhils* in which the surface drainage collects, the overflow passing eastwards into Saidpur and eventually reaching the Besu in Shadiabad. Towards the Gangi the country improves somewhat and there are several good villages, but along that river is the usual strip of broken land covered in places with worthless jungle.

In the absence of natural advantages it is not surprising to find that the standard of development is very low. In 1840 the cultivated area was only 16,903 acres, although since that date a great improvement has taken place. The total in 1879 was 21,422 acres, and the present average, deduced from the returns of the five years ending with 1906-07, is 20,765 acres or 57·14 per cent. of the whole, a proportion which is exceeded in all other parganas except Pachotar. The amount fluctuates constantly as so much depends on the nature of the season, most of the clay soil being unworkable without sufficient moisture while excessive rain is apt to cause saturation. The barren area is exceptionally large, amounting to 8,326 acres or 22·91 per cent. of the whole, this including 1,965 acres under water and 860 occupied by sites, buildings, roads and the like. The land actually unfit for tillage is thus 5,501 acres in extent—a far higher proportion than in any other pargana. Much, too, of the culturable waste is practically worthless, for, though 7,250 acres are thus returned, the greater part is so inferior as to be incapable of profitable reclamation: the total includes 1,434 acres of recent fallow and 358 acres of groves, this again being an unusual figure as it is exceeded in all parts of the district except Pachotar.

The *kharif* is the principal harvest, averaging 14,844 acres as against 10,640 in the *rabi;* while 4,731 acres, or 22·57 per cent. of the net cultivation, bear two crops in the year: the proportion is high and has increased to a marked extent of late, although the second crop is often of an indifferent description. The principal staple is rice, six-sevenths of which is of the transplanted variety, the crop averaging 8,016 acres or 54 per cent. of the area sown. Next come the smaller millets, chiefly *sanwan,* with 14 per cent., and then sugarcane with 10·01, *juar* and *arhar* with 8·58, maize with 7·55 and *bajra* and *arhar* with 3·4 per cent., the balance

consisting chiefly in *urd* and *mung* with a little hemp. Of the *rabi* area 5,023 acres are under barley, this crop alone and in combination with wheat or gram aggregating 5,643 acres, or 53·03 per cent. of the harvest. Peas make up 27·63, wheat 8·02, gram 4·85 and poppy 3·43 per cent., no other crops, save perhaps linseed, being of any importance.

The chief cultivating castes of the pargana are Rajputs, mainly of the Bais clan, who are in possession of 27 per cent. of the area included in holdings; Ahirs with 21·6, Chamars with 15, Bhars with 7·3, Brahmans with 5, Koeris with 4·6 and Lunias with 4·2 per cent., next to these coming Musalmans and Goshains. A quite unusual proportion of the land, amounting to no less than 55·79 per cent., is cultivated by proprietors, while on the other hand tenants at fixed rates are almost unknown, holding but 2·97 per cent. Occupancy tenants hold 23·86, tenants-at-will 11·72, and ex-proprietors ·54 per cent., while ·78 is rent-free and 4·34 per cent. is held on grain rents, the last consisting for the most part of precarious rice land. A large area aggregating about 36 per cent. of the total holdings is sublet to *shikmis*, who pay on an average Rs. 7-11-3 per acre. The prevailing rates for fixed rate tenants is Rs. 4-6-9, for those with occupancy rights Rs. 4-13-10 and for tenants-at-will Rs. 5-6-0.

The pargana was conferred as a *jagir* on Beni Ram Pandit, a Maratha Brahman who had rendered valuable service to Warren Hastings, and on this account it was not included in the permanent settlement. The Bais *zamindars* subsequently protested against the exactions of the *jagirdar*, but Duncan took the part of the latter, who was provided with an armed guard. A serious conflict took place in 1789; and on this occasion the Resident persuaded the *jagirdar* to adopt a conciliatory policy, which was attended by the most satisfactory results. Beni Ram was succeeded by his brother Bishambhar, who died in 1810; and then the collector of Benares was placed in charge, though the *jagirdar's* widow successfully resisted any interference in the management. She died in 1827 and the *jagir* was resumed, a settlement being made with the old *zamindars* a year later. The revenue was Rs. 42,099 in 1840 and was raised to Rs. 43,273 at the last revision.*

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

At the present time the pargana contains 124 villages divided into 334 *mahals*, including three which are assessed temporarily. Of the remainder 200 are held in joint *zamindari* tenure, 52 are imperfect and 38 perfect *pattidari*, and 41 are owned by single proprietors. Rajputs hold 51·6 per cent. of the total area, and are for the most part of the Bais clan; Brahmans and Musalmans have 12·1 per cent. each, Koeris 4·4, Goshains 3·5, Bhuinhars 3·3 and Banias 2·3 per cent., while 4·5 per cent. is endowed property. The largest estate is that of the Koeris of Amwara, descended from the *jagirdars'* manager, and the only other large proprietors who own land in the pargana are Sheikh Rafi-ullah of the Pahatia family and Ram Chandra Bhat of Benares.

The population in 1853 was 36,394; but this fell to 31,577 in 1865, although it subsequently rose to 33,374 in 1872, to 37,087 in 1881 and to 38,234 in 1891. A great drop, however, was recorded at the last census, the number of inhabitants being but 30,837 of whom 15,680 were females. Classified according to religions there were 28,870 Hindus, 1,945 Musalmans and 22 others. The pargana possesses no place of any importance except, perhaps, Bahriabad itself, and the only other large villages are Bhimapar and Mirzapur. The railway from Aunrihar to Mau passes along the eastern border, and the stations of Sadat and Mahpur are within easy reach. The unmetalled road from Saidpur to Chiriakot in Azamgarh traverses the centre of the pargana, and from Bahriabad and Piarepur two branches lead to Shadiabad. At Bhimapar the road is joined by one from Khanpur.

BARA, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

The town of Bara stands in 25° 3′ N. and 83° 52′ E., on the high bank of the Ganges and on the road from Benares to Buxar, at a distance of three miles east from Gahmar, 19½ from Zamaniah and 18 miles from the district headquarters. The village lands extend from the Karamnasa and the Shahabad boundary on the east for some three miles along the river and comprise 3,033 acres on either side of the river. They were for centuries held by a community of Kinwar Bhuinhars from Birpur, on the opposite bank, who became Musalmans; but they

have lost their ancestral estate and the village, which is assessed at Rs. 2,137, is now owned by the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal of Benares.

Bara is clearly an ancient site, and its position indicates a connection with the old town of Birpur. There is a large mound in the village and many ruins are to be seen about a mile to the west. The situation of the place on the main road has given Bara a more commercial aspect than that of the other large villages of the pargana; and though its manufactures are confined to the production of country cloth, the markets held twice a week in the bazar are well attended. Bara possesses a post-office, a primary school and an aided school for girls. A small fair takes place at the Ramlila. The population numbered 6,675 in 1853, but fell to 5,401 in 1865, and though it rose to 5,424 in 1872 it again dropped to 5,360 in 1881. Ten years later it had risen to 5,954: but the census of 1901 again witnessed a decline, the number of inhabitants being 5,260, of whom 2,639 were Musalmans. The Village Sanitation Act, 1892, is in force here.

BETABAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

A large agricultural village in the west of the pargana, standing in 25° 29′ N. and 83° 35′ E., on the road from Matsa to Sohwal, at a distance of six miles from Zamaniah and seven from Ghazipur. The road is here joined by one from Pachotar and Lahuar. The place is of no importance but possesses the remains of an old fort to the east of the main site, and also contains a small bazar in which markets are held weekly: there is a lower primary school here. The population rose from 2,784 in 1881 to 2,977 ten years later, but in 1901 it numbered 2,828 souls, of whom 137 were Musalmans. Bhuinhars and Koeris are the prevailing Hindu castes. The village lands are 1,256 acres in extent and are assessed at Rs. 2,040: they are held in *zamindari* tenure by Bhuinhars, a portion being owned by the representatives of the *amil* Deokinandan.

BHITRI, *Pargana and Tahsil* SAIDPUR.

The village of Bhitri at one time gave its name to a pargana, and for a long period after its amalgamation with Saidpur the

tract was known as Saidpur Bhitri. It is now, however, an insignificant place, standing in 25° 34′ N. and 83° 18′ E., and consists of a small bazar on either side of the road from Saidpur to Shadiabad, at a distance of five miles north-east from the former and 20 miles from Ghazipur. The river Gangi flows close to the village on the west and is crossed by a masonry bridge supposed to be at least three centuries old. The population at the last census numbered 1,356 souls of whom 785 were Musalmans, principally Sheikhs, the latter being the proprietors. There is an aided lower primary school here.

The interest of Bhitri lies in its past. It is a place of great antiquity and contains many remains of high archæological value. The name is popularly derived from Bhimutri, the residence of Bhim Sen, while another account ascribes it to the consort of Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq. The village is divided into two portions known as Taraf Sadr and Taraf Hatim, the story going that it was given as a revenue-free grant to two brothers named Hatim Khan and Alam Khan, the latter calling his share after his son Sadr Khan.

Bhitri stands on an almost rectangular mound raised at each corner and half-way along each face, thus presenting the idea of a fort with bastions or towers connected by a low embankment or wall. At the south-west corner is a projecting spur now crowned by a modern *imambara* underneath which are the remains of an ancient structure built of immense bricks. Excavations made in several of the mounds by Mr. C. Horne in 1863 yielded nothing but bricks, broken pottery and rubbish, but the place still awaits fuller and more scientific exploration. Like so many other sites Bhitri has been extensively exploited for building materials, and several fine columns and carved stones were utilised for the bridge over the Gangi. A mosque in the village contains thirty stone pillars, some elaborately carved, and sculptures and stones are to be seen everywhere in the neighbourhood. It is probable that the town was at one time in the hands of the Buddhists, but it is clear that it attained its chief importance during the Gupta era. The most noticeable relic of that epoch is the famous monolith of red sandstone standing within the fort enclosure on a block of rough stone.

It is 28½ feet in height with a bell-shaped capital, like those of some Asoka pillars, about three feet high. The first ten feet are square and the rest circular with a uniform diameter of two feet three inches.* On the pillar is an inscription referring to the reign of Skanda Gupta and his succession to Kumara Gupta. The latter name occurs on several large bricks that were excavated at the foot of the pillar; and in 1885 an oval silver plate bearing an inscription of the second monarch of that name was found in the adjacent ruins, while from time to time several hoards of Gupta coins have been unearthed.†

BIRNON, *Pargana* PACHOTAR, *Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

A village in the south-west of the pargana, situated in 25° 43′ N. and 83° 3,′ E., on the metalled road to Azamgarh, two miles from the junction with the Gorakhpur road. On the former is an inspection bungalow close to the tenth milestone from Ghazipur, and at this point the highway is crossed by an unmetalled road from Shadiabad to Kaghzipur and Qasimabad. Birnon possesses a police-station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a school and a bazar, in which markets are held twice a week: a small fair, attended by about a thousand persons, takes place on the occasion of the Ramlila. The village had a population of 1,638 persons in 1881 and this rose to 1,736 in 1891: but at the last census it had fallen to 1,185, of whom 59 were Musalmans. There is a large community of Dikhit Rajputs, who own the village in conjunction with Brahmans and Goshains. The area is 945 acres, of which about 530 acres are cultivated; the tenure is *pattidari*, and the revenue demand is Rs. 967.

BIRPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

A large village standing in 25° 32′ N. and 83° 52′ E., on the high bank of the Ganges opposite Bara, at a distance of 22 miles from Ghazipur and ten miles south-east from the tahsil headquarters, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road running north to join the metalled highway from Ghazipur to Ballia at Mirzabad. The population numbered 4,203 in 1881

* J. A. S. B., VI, p. 1. J. R. A. S., Bo., X, p. 59; XVI, p. 349.

† J. A. S. B., LVIII, p. 84.

and 4,250 at the next census, but in 1901 had dropped to 3,830, of whom 448 were Musalmans, the prevailing castes being Bhuinhars and Mallahs. The place possesses a post-office, a large upper primary school and a district board school for girls. There is an important ferry over the Ganges, and markets are held in the village twice a week. The village lands are only 179 acres in extent and are owned by Bhuinhars and Khattris, the tenure being *zamindari* and the revenue Rs. 332.

Birpur is a place of undoubted antiquity, and the story goes that it was the capital of a great Cheru Raja named Tikam Deo, who was displaced by Bhuinhars of the Kinwar clan. The latter held a large estate which they subsequently lost, though many of them are now in good circumstances. Beyond this tradition nothing is known of Tikam Deo: but old coins and sculptures have been found here from time to time in the old *kot*.

BOGNA, *Pargana* PACHOTAR, *Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

This is the largest village in the pargana, but is otherwise an unimportant agricultural place with a small weekly market and an aided school. It stands in 25° 46′ N. and 83° 31′ E., at a distance of fourteen miles north from Ghazipur and two miles west from the road to Gorakhpur, with which it is connected by a short unmetalled branch. The village is in the midst of the clay tract, and on the western and southern borders are the large sheets of water known as the Udain *jhil* and the Tal Sehda. The total area of the village is 1,696 acres of which some 915 are cultivated, mainly under rice, and the revenue is Rs. 1,258: the owner is a Brahman, Pandit Sadanand Pande.

DEHMA, *Pargana* DEHMA, *Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

The capital of the Dehma pargana is a small village of unknown origin, standing in 25° 44′ N. and 83° 56′ E., about a mile south of the Sarju and less than two miles from the Tajpur station on the line from Ghazipur to Phephna, at a distance of 27 miles north-east from the district headquarters. Through the village runs a branch road from Tajpur to Rasra. The population is wholly agricultural and at the last census numbered

776 souls: the area is 564 acres, the revenue Rs. 390 and the proprietors are Brahmans, Kayasths, Rajputs and Ahirs. Tajpur boasts of a market and a school, but Dehma possesses nothing of any interest.

DEHMA *Pargana, Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

This is the smallest pargana in the district and lies in the north-east corner of the tahsil, being bounded on the south by pargana Muhammadabad, on the west by Zahurabad and on the north and east by the Ballia district. It is of very irregular outline, and the south-west extremity, comprising the villages of Khizarpur, Dilawalpur, Naion and Tandwa, is cut off from the rest by the intervention of a small block belonging to Zahurabad. The total area is only 9,662 acres, or 15·1 square miles.

The pargana lies wholly in the upland tract and consists of a fairly level plain without any marked depressions, the only breaks in the surface being those caused by the valleys of the Sarju and Mangai which form, for short distances, the northern and southern boundaries respectively. The soil in the centre is generally a good loam varied by rice-bearing clay, but towards the rivers it becomes lighter in character, and the crops produced are not of a high quality.

Like Muhammadabad, the pargana has attained a very high state of development. As early as 1840 the cultivated area was 7,099 acres, and forty years later this had risen to 7,885. The latter figure is somewhat above the present average, which for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 7,735 acres, or 80·05 per cent. of the whole. In another direction, however, there has been a decided increase, the double-cropped area averaging 2,026 acres or 26·19 per cent. of the net cultivation. Out of 671 acres shown as barren 276 are under water and 341 are occupied by village sites, railways, roads and the like, the remainder being quite insignificant. The culturable area is 1,256 acres, or 13 per cent. of the total; but this includes 207 acres of current fallow and 330 acres of grove land, the latter comprising 3·42 per cent. of the entire area—a higher figure than in any other part of the district. Means of irrigation are ample, and on an

average 3,340 acres, or 43·18 per cent. of the land under tillage, receive water. As is generally the case wells form the main source of supply, irrigating 72·18 per cent. of the area watered, but the proportion depending on tanks, *jhils* and other sources is very considerable.

The *rabi* harvest in most years exceeds the *kharif*, the average areas being 5,044 and 4,709 acres, respectively. In the former barley is the principal staple, by itself averaging 1,766 acres, and mixed with wheat or barley 473 acres; while alone and in combination it takes up 44·37 per cent. of the harvest. Wheat is unimportant, amounting to 133 acres or 2·63 per cent., an additional 50 acres being under wheat and gram. The latter by itself makes up 9·69, peas 38·06 and poppy 1·19 per cent., the remainder comprising small areas of *masur*, garden crops and linseed. The most widely grown *kharif* products are *sanwan*, *kakun* and the other small millets, which average 2,164 acres or 45·9 per cent. of the area sown; but these are unimportant as compared with the 1,296 acres, or 27·52 per cent., under rice, three-fifths of which is of the late or transplanted kind. Sugarcane makes up 10·87, *bajra* and *arhar* 7·05, maize 3·69, *juar* and *arhar* 2·63 and the autumn pulses 1·9 per cent.

The cultivating community consists principally of Rajputs and Bhuinhars, who together hold nearly 63 per cent. of the land, followed by Ahirs, Brahmans, Koeris, Kayasths and Musalmans. The total area included in holdings in 1906-07 was 8,223 acres, and of this 41·13 per cent. was in the possession of cultivating proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*, 5·48 was held by tenants at fixed rates, 35·29 by those with right of occupancy, 15·8 by occupancy tenants and ·44 by ex-proprietors, while ·22 per cent. was rent-free and the remaining 1·64 was grain-rented. Cash rents average Rs. 4-4-0 per acre for fixed-rate tenants, Rs. 3-11-0 for those with occupancy rights (the lower amount being due to the fact that this class as a general rule cultivates inferior land) and Rs. 4-7-4 for tenants-at-will. Generally speaking the rates are lower than usual, owing to the absence of natural advantages: and this is further illustrated by the average rental of Rs. 5-9-1 for *shikmis*, who cultivated nearly 35 per cent. of the area, mostly in proprietary holdings.

The revenue demand has varied from time to time since the permanent settlement owing, principally, to changes in the total area: it now stands at Rs. 8,200, the incidence being the lowest in the district.* There are 60 villages, divided at present into 322 *mahals*, of which five are owned by single *zamindars*—belonging for the most part to the Maharaja of Dumraon, the only large proprietor who has any land in the pargana. Of the rest 24 are joint *zamindari* and 293 are perfect *pattidari*. The landholders are principally Rajputs of the Sengar, Chauhan and other clans, who own 45·5 per cent. of the total area; and then come Musalmans with 16, Bhuinhars with 15, Brahmans with 8·1, Kayasths with 7·2, Bhats with 3·5 and Goshains with 2·4 per cent.

The population of the pargana has increased considerably since 1853, when it numbered 11,315 persons, although his figure dropped to 9,643 in 1865. It then rose steadily to 10,315 in 1872, to 13,536 in 1881 and to 14,293 ten years later; but at the last enumeration, in 1901, a decrease was recorded, the number of inhabitants being 13,797, of whom 7,064 were females. The total comprised 12,669 Hindus, 971 Musalmans and 157 of other religions. The people are wholly agricultural: and there is no market of importance in the pargana save perhaps Tajpur, the largest village. Three other places contain more than a thousand persons, but they are quite insignificant. Means of communication are distinctly good, for the railway traverses the pargana from end to end and has a station near Dehma, while that of Karimuddinpur is close to the detached portion. Parallel to the railway runs the unmetalled road from Ghazipur to Baragaon and Ballia, crossed at Lathudih by that from Korantadih to Rasra and connected with the Dehma station by a branch that goes north-eastwards to Garwar and Bansdih. Another branch from Tajpur leads to Karon and Narhi in the Ballia district.

DEWAL, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

A large but unimportant village standing on the banks of the Karamnasa, in 25° 24′ N. and 83° 47′ E., at a distance

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

of 14 miles east from Zamaniah, six miles south from Gahmar and 15 miles from Ghazipur. It is a place of some antiquity; but nothing is known of its history save that it was colonised by Bhuinhars, who still retain some of the land, though part fell into the hands of the *amil* Deokinandan and part is owned by Kalwars. The population was 2,726 in 1881 but has since declined, falling to 2,641 in 1891, while at the last census it was 2,477, including large numbers of Koeris and 184 Musalmans. The village lies off the road, but there is a ferry over the Karamnasa giving access to the road to Buxar on the south bank of the river. Dewal possesses an upper primary school, but no market. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, have been applied to the place.

DHANAPUR, *Pargana* MAHAICH, *Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

Dhanapur is the chief village of the pargana and stands in 25° 27′ N. and 83° 21′ E., on the south side of the unmetalled road from Ghazipur and Chochakpur ferry to Benares, at a distance of 16 miles from both the district and the tahsil headquarters. It is connected with the latter by road running south-eastwards, while another goes south through the village to meet that from Zamaniah to Sakaldiha. The population of Dhanapur was 4,098 in 1881 and ten years later 4,091, while at the last census in 1901 it had fallen to 3,804, of whom 527 were Musalmans: Chamars are the prevailing Hindu caste. The place was once owned by Gaharwar Rajputs, but the present proprietor is a Brahman; the area of the village is 3,184 acres, and the revenue Rs. 3,050. There is a police station here as well as a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school. The market is of considerable importance and is frequented by traders and grain-dealers from Benares, while there are several shops for the sale of sugar, grain, piecegoods, hardware and other articles. There are two large sugar refineries in the place; and another industry is the manufacture of well buckets and other leather goods by the Chamars, who have a local reputation for curing cow and buffalo hides: country cloth, too, is woven by the Julahas.

There is an ancient *kot* or fort to the south-west of the village and a large mound of ruins to the north-east,

at a distance of about half a mile. Both these and the remains at Hingotar are ascribed to the Soiris, one of whose Rajas, named Dhana Deva, founded the place. It has been suggested that he is the same as the Dhana Deva whose coins have been found at Masawan near Saidpur, and who was perhaps the builder of Dhanawar, the old name of Masawan.*

DHARNI, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

There are two villages of Dharni, distinguished as Patti Ranbir Rai and Patti Bhanmal Rai, but the inhabited portion consists of a single site standing in 25° 31′ N. and 83° 36′ E., at a distance of seven miles from Zamaniah, four miles south from Ghazipur and two miles east of the road connecting those places. The village forms a portion of the richest tract of the Gangetic alluvium; and the two *mauzas* have a combined area of 1,957 acres, of which some 1,600 acres are under cultivation. They are held in *pattidari* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 2,638 by Bhuinhars, who represent the earliest settlers and form the prevailing caste. The population numbered 4,568 in 1881 and this rose in the following ten years to 4,760, while in 1901 the total was 4,788, of whom 2,653 belonged to Patti Bhanmal Rai: the number included 321 Musalmans and many Bhuinhars and Koeris. There is a very large upper primary school in the village, a Sanskrit *pathshala*, and a small bazar.

DILDARNAGAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

A large village on the old road from Benares and Zamaniah to Buxar, standing in 25° 26′ N. and 83° 40′ E., at a distance of seven miles east from the tahsil headquarters and twelve miles south from Ghazipur. South of the road runs the main line of the East Indian Railway, the station being about a mile distant from the village and connected with it by a feeder road. From the station a branch line of railway leads northwards to Tari-ghat, rendering Dildarnagar a junction of some importance. Close to the station is the Fatehpur bazar, lying within the limits of Usia.

Between the village and the station is a large mound of ruins called Akhandha, said to have been the seat of Raja Nala,

* C. A. S. R., XXII, 99, 118.

and the large tank to the west is called the Rani Sagar after his famous queen, Damayanti. The mound is about 300 feet long and 250 feet broad, and in the centre are the foundations of two temples. Other remains are discernible, notably those at the north-west corner where stood a large and highly decorated temple. The place is supposed to have been destroyed by Dildar Khan, the founder of Dildarnagar in the reign of Aurangzeb.

The population in 1881 numbered 2,306 souls and this rose in ten years to 2,797, while at the census of 1901 the total was 2,827, including 624 Musalmans and a large community of Koeris. The Pathans still own a portion of the village in *pattidari* tenure; but part is now the property of the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal of Benares. The area is 2,966 acres, of which some 1,940 are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 1,649. The place possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a large upper primary school and three private schools, in one of which English is taught. It is of some commercial importance derived originally from its situation as a halting-place on the road, while it afterwards grew in prosperity with the opening of the railway, attracting a number of export dealers in grain. With the construction of the Tari-ghat branch in 1879 trade received a fresh impetus and a new bazar sprang up near the railway station, which diverted much traffic from the old market in the village. This new bazar is distinct from Fatehpur, which is mentioned in the Usia article. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, are in force in the village.

GAHMAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

Gahmar is a large town, or rather an immense agricultural village, standing in 25° 30′ N. and 83° 49′ E., at a distance of 18 miles from both Ghazipur and Zamaniah, with each of which it is connected by unmetalled roads. One of these is the old road from Benares to Buxar, which here parts into two branches and passes on either side of Gahmar. To the south of the place runs the East Indian Railway, and the feeder road from the town to the station continues from the latter southwards to Sair on the Karamnasa. Gahmar is built on the high bank of the

Ganges and was founded by Rajput settlers of the Sikarwar clan, who still retain the great *taluqa* of the same name. The place is one of the largest in the district, and as early as 1853 had a population of 9,629 souls. This dropped to 8,797 in 1865, but then rose to 9,050 in 1872, to 10,443 in 1881 and to 11,129 ten years later. In 1901 the number of inhabitants was 10,562, of whom 610 were Musalmans. There is a police station here as well as a post-office, a cattle-pound and a very large primary school. Fairs of considerable size take place at the Ramlila and Ramnaumi festivals. The market is of no great importance and the trade is confined to the ordinary requirements of an agricultural community, though there are several large dealers in grain and money-lenders. The industrial population is considerable, and includes a number of weavers. The Village Sanitation Act, 1892, is in force here, but the place has never been brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856.

The area of the *mauza* is 2,955 acres of which some 1,260 are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 1,140: the tenure is *bighadam* and *pattidari*. The whole *taluqa* of Gahmar is 13,036 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 7,775. It includes land on both sides of the Ganges for a length of four miles, and as the whole constitutes a single *mahal* the area cannot increase and there is, consequently, no change of ownership. The *taluqa* is in one respect peculiar, for though the proprietors are Hindus who have held for many generations the scale of interest is not apparently based on ancestral right, nor is it expressed in fractions of the rupee. A shareholder's interest is both measured and expressed by the quota of revenue he pays, so that one who pays Rs. 77-12-0 owns one-hundredth part of the estate, but his share is said to be Rs. 77-12-0. This arose from the fact that the estate from 1790 to 1794 was under direct management and the settlement of 1795 was made with eighteen co-sharers. In 1799 the estate was auctioned for arrears, but no bidders came forward and the *lambardars* were imprisoned. A second decree was obtained from the Mirzapur civil court in 1801, the *taluqa* was attached and troops were sent to Gahmar to support the receiver. In 1808 Abdhut Rai, one of

the eighteen co-sharers, offered to be responsible for the whole revenue if made sole *lambardar*, and he was admitted to engage. He retained possession till his death and his son, Silwant Rai, held till 1829. By that time several of the heirs of the old *lambardars* had obtained decrees against Silwant Rai for possession on paying their share of the balances due, and as it was ruled that the transfer to Abdhut Rai was unauthorised and unjust, the arrangement was cancelled and the property once more taken under management. In 1835 the Collector reported that all attempts to effect an amicable adjustment of shares had failed and that he proposed to resort to farming; but at the revision of records Mr. Wynyard persuaded the excluded *zamindars* to submit their disputes to a *panchayet* of *patwaris*. A partition was then arranged between the 18 principal families who undertook to pay a certain specified amount on receiving a proportionate share in the land, the tenure being styled *dambigha*, in contradistinction to *bighadam*, whereby payment is proportionate to possession. This arrangement was sanctioned in 1845, and no further trouble has ensued. The lands, including the alluvial area, were divided into three classes and each class was subdivided into *parias* or strips, so arranged as to include a fair proportion of rich and poor land in each *mahal* irrespective of the 32 *mauzas* comprising the entire estate. The land in each *mahal* is, of course, further subdivided into subordinate *pattis*, and the extent to which this process has been carried may be imagined from the fact that in 1881 there were 15,562 shares held by 1,684 persons.

GHAUSPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

A large village situated in 25° 37′ N. and 83° 42′ E., on the metalled road from Ghazipur to Ballia, some nine miles from the former and three miles to the west of the tahsil headquarters. The main site stands on the high bank of the Ganges, below which flows the Besu as it passes through the low alluvium to its confluence. The village had in 1881 a population of 3,022, rising to 3,351 in 1891; but at the last census the total had dropped to 2,709, of whom 382 were Musalmans. The village

possesses an upper primary school, a post-office and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The *mauza* has an area of 224 acres, held in *zamindari* tenure by Kastwar Bhuinhars at a revenue of Rs. 704.

These Bhuinhars claim descent from those who cured Raja Mandhata of his leprosy, as narrated in the district history, and who in consequence received a grant of land. The tank in which the Raja bathed is still pointed out on the eastern borders of the village, and to this day is the resort of persons similarly afflicted. The Raja's fort was at Kathot, an adjoining village on the east, and this fort was taken by the first Musalman colonists. Both in Ghauspur and at Kathot are to be found traces of an old Hindu civilisation: large masses of stone and old bricks have been discovered, and in the temple are to be seen several striking pieces of Hindu sculpture. Dr. Oldham assigned to these a Buddhist origin, and identified the place with the "monastery of the unpierced ears" mentioned by the Chinese pilgrims.

GHAZIPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

The city of Ghazipur is situated on the north or left bank of the Ganges in 25° 35′ N. and 83° 35′ E., at a distance of 45 miles north-east from Benares and at a height of some 220 feet above the level of the sea. It is approached by the branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Aunrihar to Phephna and Ballia on which there are stations at Ghazipur city and Ghazipur Ghat, the latter being on the eastern outskirts close to the river bank. Near the city station three metalled roads meet, leading from Benares on the west, from Korantadih and Ballia on the east and from Gorakhpur and Azamgarh on the north. From the junction of the two last a highway traverses the centre of the town to the river bank, where a ferry leads to Tari-ghat station on the opposite side. Unmetalled roads run from the west of the town to Jalalabad and Azamgarh on the north-west, and to Chochakpur ferry and Benares on the south-west.

The earliest enumeration of the inhabitants of which records are still extant was that of 1853, when Ghazipur contained a

population of 38,573 souls. The total dropped to 34,385 in 1865, the decline being doubtless due to the abandonment of the place as a military station, but afterwards rose to 38,853 in 1872, to 43,232 in 1881 and to 44,970 in 1891. The ensuing decade again witnessed a decline, the population in 1901 numbering 39,429 souls of whom 19,762 were females. Classified by religions there were 27,184 Hindus, 11,862 Musalmans, 265 Christians and 118 others, principally Aryas and Sikhs.

The history of Ghazipur since the days of its traditional foundation by Saiyid Masaud, in 1330, has been narrated in chapter V. It seems clear, however, that the spot was occupied at an earlier date, although little reliance need be placed on the Hindu legend that the name was originally Gadhipura, called after a Raja Gadhi, Gaj or Gath, this being probably due to the fact that Hindus generally pronounce the present name as Gajipur. General Cunningham suggested that the old name might be Garjapatipura, a possible Sanskrit equivalent for the Chinese Chen-chu; but in any case an exposed section of the high river bank on which the town is built exhibits numerous fragments of old brick and pottery, while the mound on which the city dispensary formerly stood is without doubt the site of an ancient mud fort.

The city stretches along the river for a distance of about three and a half miles from Khudaipura on the east to Pirnagar on the west, while it extends inland for some seven furlongs. The municipal area comprises the whole or portions of 33 *mauzas*, 2,226 acres in all, and in addition takes in the large rectangular block of 3,198 acres, forming the old cantonment, which adjoins the city on the west and practically constitutes the civil station. The cantonment fronts the river for about two and a quarter miles, from Pirnagar to the old station hospital; so that as a whole the city and suburbs form a narrow belt along the bank of the Ganges. The cantonment consists of land taken from 25 *mauzas* and was first acquired in 1801, when 1,799 acres were appropriated for providing the accommodation required by a cavalry regiment. As compensation revenue was remitted to the amount of Rs. 5,105, and an annual payment of Rs. 909 was made to the excluded proprietors. The

regiment remained at Ghazipur for a very short period, and from 1813 to 1845 the garrison consisted of one European and one native infantry battalion. The area was increased, for when in 1815 the land was divided 1,595 acres were made over to the Stud department and 855 were retained for the cantonment, the whole being assigned to the former on the withdrawal of the troops. In 1858 a European detachment was quartered here but was removed in 1860, when the land was restored to the stud, administrative authority being vested in the district magistrate. On the abolition of the stud in 1873 the area was made over to the collector, and for two years a so-called model farm was conducted under his supervision. In 1876 the area of 1,715 acres was leased to Messrs Begg, Dunlop & Co. for tobacco cultivation at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per annum, while the rest was handed over to the municipality, compensation being paid to the old *zamindars* as before. The lease was renewed in 1882, but was relinquished on the failure of the tobacco farm. The balance consists of the foreshore and alluvial lands, which have been assessed to revenue on annual measurement.

The cantonment is traversed by a number of good roads, the chief being the main road to Benares which passes through the north-east corner, the road to Chochakpur through the centre and two cross roads connecting these, with a circular road in the western half. The barracks which stood in the centre, north of the Chochakpur road, have for the most part been demolished, but part are used as the police lines and one building is the opium weighment godown. North of the Chochakpur road the land is mostly cultivated, but to the south are the Gora bazar, the inspection bungalow, St. Thomas' Church and, at the western extremity, the new cemetery. The old cemetery is to the north of the Benares road, and has not been used since 1835 or thereabouts: it contains no tombs of any interest save, perhaps, those of Mr. C. LaTouche of the Civil Service, who died in 1829, and of Colonel W. Frith, C.B., of the 38th Foot, dated 1831. To the south of and parallel to the Chochakpur road runs a road once lined with bungalows, of which only a few, including the club house, remain. Between these roads, and to the south of the Church stands the Cornwallis monument, a heavy structure with

a domed roof supported on twelve Doric columns. The floor is some twelve feet from the ground, and is of grey marble. In the centre is a cenotaph of white marble, bearing on the south side a medallion bust of Lord Cornwallis, between a Brahman and a Musalman, and on the north are a European and native soldier in attitudes of sorrow. The work was executed by Flaxman, but according to Bishop Heber the style and execution of the monument are utterly at variance with good taste. On the south side, beneath the medallion, is the following inscription:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
CHARLES, MARQUIS CORNWALLIS,
Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter,
General in His Majesty's Army,
Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India,
&c., &c., &c.
His first administration,
commencing in September 1786 and terminating in October 1793,
was not less distinguished by the successful operations of war
and by the forbearance and moderation with which he dictated the terms of peace,
than by the just and liberal principles which marked his internal government.
He regulated the remuneration of the servants of the State
on a scale calculated to ensure the purity of their conduct;
he laid the foundation of a system of Revenue
which, while it limited and defined the claims of Government,
was intended to confirm hereditary rights to the proprietors
and to give security to the cultivators of the soil.
He framed a system of judicature,
which restrained within strict bounds the power of public functionaries,
and extended to the population of India the effective protection of laws
adapted to their usages, and promulgated in their own languages.
Invited in December 1804 to resume the same important station,
he did not hesitate, though in advanced age, to obey the call of his country.
During the short term of his last administration
he was occupied in framing a plan for the pacification of India,
which, having the sanction of his high authority, was carried into effect
by his successor.
He died near this spot, where his remains are deposited,
on the 5th day of October 1805, in the 67th year of his age.
This monument, erected by the British inhabitants of Calcutta,
attests their sense of those virtues
which will live in the remembrance of grateful millions
long after it shall have mouldered in the dust.

There is an Urdu translation of this on the north side. The whole is surmounted by a marquis's coronet on a cushion. Round the monument runs an iron railing, the bars of which are composed of spears and Roman swords, while the pillars of the gates are inverted cannon. The monument stands in a garden maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 340 by the Public Works department. Taken as a whole the Ghazipur cantonment, with the Ganges flowing along its south side and its wide open expanses of grass, is decidedly superior in picturesqueness to many stations of the same size. The racecourse, however, described by Thornton as the best and most frequented in India, has long disappeared.

To the east of the cantonment is the old civil station, comprising several villages such as Pirnagar, where is the post-office, and Nayapara, in which stand the district courts and offices, the judge's and munsif's court, the tahsil, the *patwari* school and to the north the poorhouse and the distillery, the last being near the road leading to the railway station. From the station a branch line runs southwards to the Opium Factory in Amghat on the bank of the river, already described in chapter II: the bungalows and offices of the staff are a little to the north in Muhammad Patti. North of these are the Victoria high school, the district jail and the tank and tomb of Pahar Khan, *faujdar* of Ghazipur, close to the Benares road which here enters the city.

This road forms the main bazar and is about two miles in length, running due east for nearly a mile and flanked on either side by poorhouses and shops. Just beyond Pahar Khan's tank comes the market of Bishesharganj, called after a munsif named Bisheshar Dayal, and then the road runs past the Qila Kohna or old fort to the dispensary, a commodious building on the south side of the street erected in 1881. Opposite this is the mission high school, standing in a garden; and thence the road continues through the Lal, Darwaza *muhalla* and past the *sarai* to the Town Hall a handsome two-storeyed structure of stone built in 1878 at a cost of Rs. 19,560. The upper storey is used as a municipal office, and behind it is a small public garden which owes its origin to the public spirit of the Musalmans of the neighbourhood, who own a handsome mosque adjoining

the spot. Beyond the police station comes Martinganj, said to be called after Mr. Martin, a former collector of Ghazipur, and then the street turns sharply to the left for two hundred yards, bending eastwards again and keeping parallel to the river. In this portion of its course it is crossed by a broad highway of modern construction, which runs through the city from the junction of the Gorakhpur and Ballia roads at Ghazi Mian to Pushta-ghat, opposite Tari-ghat. Beyond this crossing the chief object of interest is the Chihal Satun or hall of forty pillars, this being the palace of Abdullah Khan, who is buried in the garden known as the Nawab-ki-chahar-diwari. The handsome gateway of the palace is still in good condition, but the residence itself is sadly dilapidated: it is owned by some of Abdullah Khan's descendants who live at Patna. Opposite the Chihal Satun a road leaves the main street on the left and runs in a north-easterly direction, past the Jami Masjid, the Nawab's garden, tank and tomb, to join the Korantadih and Ballia road, which forms the northern boundary of the municipality, near the garden of Karim-ullah and the tank of Dharam Chand. The main road continues eastwards through Razaganj and Begampur to the Math Khaki, a Goshain establishment, to the Ghazipur Ghat station on the city boundary.

Taken as a whole the city is a poor place, with mean houses standing on either side of narrow and intricate lanes. The principal residences are situated away from the business quarters along the river bank. The latter has a picturesque appearance and possesses a number of masonry ghats, the chief of those below Amghat being Collector-ghat, Pakka-ghat, Mahsul-ghat, Gola-ghat, Chitnath-ghat, Nakta-ghat, close to which is the Chashma-i-Rahmat school, Khirki-ghat and Pushta-ghat.

The city contains no less than 61 *muhallas*, several of which are called after the component *mauzas*. Such are Rajdepur, Kapurpur, Muhammad Patti, Rauza Shah Juned, Mustafabad, Jamlapur, Nuruddinpur and Jhingur Patti. Others are named after the principal residents or castes, such as Baid Tola, Mahajan Toli, Saidwara, Telipur, Qazi Tola, Mughalpura and Muftipura. Then there are the markets of Trenchganj, Markinganj, Duncanganj and Peterganj, named after English officials; Nawabganj, founded by Fazl Ali Khan; Urdu Bazar, Qazi Mandavi, Mandavi

Akbarabad, Bisheshargan j, Ruhi Mandavi, Katra, Murli Katra, Machharhata, Razaganj, Misra Bazar, Terhi Bazar, Gola ghat and Raiganj. Others again derive their name from prominent buildings such as Chihal Satun, Sarai Pukhta, Sarai Kham, Qila Kohna, Zer Qila, Lal Darwaza, Satti Masjid, Sangat Kalan, Jami Masjid; or else from notable personages, such as Shujawalpur, Niazi, Saidraja, Qazi Muhammad Ghazi, Nigahi Beg, Champia Bagh, Mir Ashraf Ali, Shahipura, Takia Subhan Shah, Khudaipura, Juran Shahid, Goshaindaspura, Zia-ud-din and Mianpura. The remainder are of a miscellaneous description, including Paraspura, Kaghazi, where paper used to be made, Barapura and Barbarahna, said to be called after a banyan tree.

The trade of the city has been dealt with in chapter II, as also have the manufactures which are unimportant, apart from the Opium Factory, the most noticeable being weaving and the distillation of perfumes. There are large numbers of dealers, both wholesale and retail, in foreign and country cloth, cotton, yarn, grain, metals, salt, oil, spices and drugs and other miscellaneous goods.

The town is administered as a municipality, of which some account has been already given. The place in former days was reputed to be unhealthy, and this was assigned as the reason for the removal of the garrison; but though at the present time the system of drainage is crude and imperfect the sanitary conditions are fair, the death-rate is moderately low and serious epidemics are of rare occurrence. The lists of educational institutions will be found in the appendix, and the more important have been dealt with in chapter IV.

GHAZIPUR *Pargana, Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

The Ghazipur pargana comprises a long and narrow stretch of country bounded on the south and south-east by the Ganges, beyond which lies Zamaniah, on the east by Muhammadabad, on the north by Pachotar, on the north-west by Shadiabad, on the west by Saidpur and on the south-west by Karanda. Its outline is extremely irregular, and the total area, which is liable to vary from time to time by reason of the action of the Ganges,

amounts to 62,245 acres, or 97·26 square miles, this being the average of the returns for the five years ending with 1906-07. In 1840 the figure was only 61,240 acres, whereas at the survey in 1879 it had risen to 63,366.

From the confluence of the Gangi, which for most of the distance forms the Karanda boundary with the Ganges, the main stream of the latter flows close to the high bank and there is, consequently, but a narrow strip of alluvial land, while the present set of the stream against the northern bank is tending to wash away the little that exists. Below the city of Ghazipur, however, the lowlands widen out into the *diaras* of Khalispur and Dungarpur, which occupy the space between the Ganges and the Besu, the actual confluence of the two streams being just within that part of pargana Zamaniah which lies to the north of the Ganges. The Besu traverses the pargana from west to east and, from the village of Khalispur onwards, forms the boundary between Ghazipur and Muhammadabad. It has a very tortuous course and its bed is well defined, though in its lower reaches it is apt to overflow its banks in time of flood and to unite with the Ganges in inundating the low alluvium. The latter is scored by old channels of the river, and the present course of the Besu through the lowlands doubtless marks the extreme northerly limit of the larger river in former days. Higher up the river the banks are fairly steep, and in places broken by ravines. Of a similar nature too is the Mangai, which forms the northern boundary.

The pargana exhibits a great diversity of aspect in its various parts. The western portion is a continuation of the clay tract of Saidpur, and consists mainly of rice land interspersed with stretches of *usar* and dotted with many small *jhils*, the overflow from which finds its way along a watercourse known as the Rach, which first assumes a definite channel near Nandganj and falls into the Ganges on the western boundary of the civil station. This clay tract gives place to a fertile loam which stretches northwards and eastwards from the city, and is very highly cultivated. North of the Besu loam is again the prevailing soil, but it deteriorates near the rivers into a light sandy variety.

The pargana is fairly well developed and there has been a marked improvement since 1840 when 36,801 acres were under cultivation, the total rising to 42,116 in 1879, while the average of the last five years has been 40,532 acres, or 65·12 per cent. The apparent decrease is converted into an increase owing to the great extension of the double-cropped area, which now averages 21·08 per cent. of the land under tillage. The barren area is necessarily somewhat large, amounting in all to 8,644 acres, which includes 4,063 under water and 3,391 permanently taken up by sites, railways and roads, the remainder being only 1,190 acres. There remains 13,070 acres, or 21 per cent., shown as culturable, this including 1,485 acres of groves and 2,382 of current fallow, while of the rest much is so poor that it would never repay the cost of cultivation. The pargana is admirably provided with means of irrigation, especially in the matter of wells which supply 86 per cent. of the area watered. The latter averages 20,969 acres, or 51·74 per cent. of the land under the plough, while on occasions this figure has been largely exceeded.

Of the two harvests the *rabi* is generally the more extensive, their relative positions depending on the nature of the season: on an average 23,153 acres are sown with *kharif* and 25,527 with spring crops. Among the latter the chief is barley, which by itself averages 10,993 acres, and in combination with gram and wheat 1,392 and 425 acres, respectively, these together constituting 50·96 per cent. of the total area. Wheat by itself takes up 3·42 and wheat with gram 4 per cent., while gram alone accounts for 4·93, peas for 24·26 and poppy for 7·1 per cent., the last being the highest proportion in the district. Among other crops mention may be made of potatoes, which average some 530 acres, linseed, tobacco and garden crops, these including the cultivation of roses grown for the manufacture of perfumes in the rich lands near the city. Of the autumn staples the chief is rice, averaging 6,715 acres or 29 per cent. of the harvest, four-fifths being of the transplanted variety. Next in order come the small millets, principally *sanwan*, with 20·9, *bajra* and *arhar* with 19·98, sugarcane with 10·68, *juar* and *arhar* with 10·56, garden crops with 3·3 and maize with 1·75 per cent. There is a fair area under autumn pulses, and a

little indigo is still produced, although of late years the amount has shrunk to insignificant proportions.

The cultivation is principally in the hands of the lower castes, Ahirs being in possession of 22·9, Chamars of 20·1, Koeris of 13·2 and Binds of 7·2 per cent. of the area under tillage. For the rest Musalmans hold 8·8, Rajputs 7 and Brahmans 5·6 per cent., and after them come Kayasths, Banias, Bhuinhars, Bhars and many others. The total holdings area in 1906-07 was 44,318; and apart from 1·22 per cent. bearing grain rents 12·71 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors, an unusually low proportion for this district, 19·94 by tenants at fixed rates, 33 by those with occupancy rights, 31·98 by tenants-at-will and ·8 by ex-proprietors, the remaining ·34 per cent. being rent-free. The cash rents average Rs. 4-13-5 per acre for fixed rate and Rs. 4-15-10 for occupancy tenants, while tenants-at-will pay Rs. 7-5-3 and *shikmis*, who cultivate 29 per cent. of the area, pay Rs. 8-13-5, these high rents being due to the abnormal value of land near the city.

The revenue demand has varied but little since the permanent settlement and its present amount is Rs. 90,324, the incidence being exceeded only in Saidpur.* The pargana contains 305 *mauzas*, and these are now divided into 850 *mahals*, of which 34, comprising the alluvial strip along the Ganges, are under a temporary settlement. Of the permanent *mahals* 142 are single and 102 joint *zamindari*, 22 are imperfect and 550 perfect *pattidari*. The owners are principally Musalmans, who hold 37 per cent. of the total area; and then come Rajputs with 19·9, Brahmans with 11, Bhuinhars with 10·9, Christians with 5·5, Kayasths with 4·2, Banias with 1·9 and Kalwars with 1·7 per cent., while 5·06 per cent. is dedicated to temples or otherwise assigned to endowments. Many of the leading *zamindars* of the district own some land in the pargana. Dulhin Ram Kunwar holds 2,136 acres, Babu Gobind Narayan Singh and his co-sharers have 2,852 acres, Babu Siddheswar Nath Rai has 2,958 acres, and considerable amounts belong to the Shah family of Mianpura, Rai Radha Rawan Prasad of Allahabad, Babu Ram Sarup Singh of Azamgarh and Sheotahal Ojha of Sohwal.

*Appendix, tables IX and X.

The pargana contained in 1853 a population of 126,769 souls, but this dropped in 1865 to 112,904 and in 1872 to 105,014. It then rose to 113,608 in 1881, and ten years later to 117,108; but in 1901 a marked decrease was observed, the number of inhabitants being 102,871 of whom 52,134 were females. The total included 84,706 Hindus, 17,773 Musalmans, two-thirds of these belonging to the city, and 392 others, chiefly Christians. Apart from the city there is no town and few places of any size: Zangipur and Khalispur are large villages, and six others, of which Soram and Para are the chief, contain over a thousand persons each. Means of communication are generally excellent. In addition to the railway, on which there are stations at Nandganj, Ankuspur and Ghazipur, there are metalled roads from the district headquarters to Benares, to Ballia and to Gorakhpur and Azamgarh, and several unmetalled roads leading to various parts of the district. Access to the Zamaniah tahsil is obtained by numerous ferries over the Ganges, of which the chief is the steam ferry to Tari-ghat.

GHAZIPUR *Tahsil.*

The headquarters subdivision of the district comprises the three parganas of Ghazipur, Pachotar and Shadiabad, constituting a stretch of country bounded on the east by the Muhammadabad tahsil, on the north by the Azamgarh district and on the west by tahsil Saidpur, which with the Ganges forms also the southern boundary. The total area is apt to vary somewhat from time to time owing to the fluvial action of the river in pargana Ghazipur, and at present amounts to 252,354 acres or 394·3 square miles.

Each of the component parganas forms the subject of a separate article in which may be found a full account of its topography, agriculture and revenue. As a whole the tract presents a considerable diversity of physical characteristics, but the northern and largest portion belongs to the broad belt of heavy clay land, suited for rice cultivation and imperfectly drained by the Bhainsahi in the north and the Mangai in the centre. It is full of *jhils* and depressions through which the surface drainage passes eastwards with difficulty, resulting in

saturation in many places, as is evident from the frequent stretches of sterile *usar*. South of the Mangai, in the country drained by the Besu, such rice land is less common and the level rises, the soil changing into a light loam of great fertility but increasing in lightness towards the high bank of the Ganges, on which stand the city and civil station of Ghazipur. Lastly, there is a narrow stretch of purely alluvial soil below the high bank of the river, in places bearing rich crops without irrigation but elsewhere consisting of little more than pure sand which produces only melons and thatching grass.

The tahsil is on the whole well provided with means of communication. Through Ghazipur runs the railway from Aunrihar to Phephna and Ballia, traversing the extreme south, with stations at Nandganj, Ankuspur, Ghazipur city and Ghazipur Ghat; and through the north-western portion of the tahsil passes the line from Aunrihar to Mau, the stations within its limits being those of Sadat, Jakhanian and Dulapur near Jalalabad. From Ghazipur metalled roads radiate to Benares, Ballia and Gorakhpur, while a branch from the last takes off at Sultanpur near Birnon and leads to Jalalabad and Azamgarh. The chief unmetalled roads are those from Ghazipur to Chochakpur ferry and Benares, and to Shadiabad and Bahriabad with a branch to Jalalabad, and the cross road from Qasimabad to Jalalabad and Shadiabad, the latter being connected with Sadat and Saidpur. The position of the other roads may be seen in the map, while the lists of ferries, post-offices, markets, fairs and schools will be found in the appendix.

The population of the tahsil was given as 316,662 in 1853; but in 1865 it had fallen to 316,662, while in 1872 it was 259,679. It then rose to 302,247 in 1881 and to 319,385 ten years later; but at the last census, in 1901, the drop was far greater than in any other part of the district, the number of inhabitants being only 266,871, of whom 133,708 were females: the average density was 677 to the square mile. Classified by religions there were 240,653 Hindus, 25,803 Musalmans and 415 others, including 275 Christians, 71 Sikhs, 52 Aryas, 10 Jews, 6 Sikhs and one Parsi. The predominant Hindu castes are Ahirs, 43,929; Chamars, 35,570; Rajputs,

25,281; Koeris, 17,454; Brahmans, 16,571; Bhars, 14,096; Binds, 11,300; and Lunias, 11,060. Other castes occurring in numbers exceeding 2,000 are Banias, mainly of the Kandu subdivision, Kahars, Telis, Lohars, Kayasths, Kumhars, Kalwars, Gadariyas, Dhobis, Sonars and Bhuinhars. The Musalmans are chiefly Julahas, 7,098, and Sheikhs, 5,422, others of importance being Pathans, Hajjams, Saiyids, Kunjras and Behnas.

Save for the town of Ghazipur there are few places of any size in the tahsil, or at any rate of any commercial importance, and only Jalalabad, Shadiabad and, perhaps, Zangipur deserve mention. The people are almost wholly agricultural, and no other industry is of any note save sugar-refining, cotton-weaving, the production of saltpetre and the special manufactures of Ghazipur. According to the census returns 69 per cent. of the population directly depended on cultivation, exclusive of 6·6 per cent. coming under the head of general labour and the considerable proportion classified as partially agriculturist.

The tahsil forms a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff for criminal and revenue purposes, the other criminal courts including those of the tahsildar and the municipal bench at Ghazipur. Original civil jurisdiction is vested in the munsif of Ghazipur as regards the parganas of Ghazipur and Pachotar, while Shadiabad belongs to the munsifi of Saidpur. There are police stations at Ghazipur, Nandganj, Shadiabad, Birnon and Mardah: but their circles do not make up the whole area, which includes portions of Qasimabad and Muhammadabad.

GONDAUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

This is one of the large villages in the east of the pargana, where the cultivators generally congregate in a central site at a considerable distance from their fields. It stands in 25° 41′ N. and 83° 55′ E., on the east side of the unmetalled road from Korantadih to Lathudih, some three miles from Karimuddinpur, eleven from Muhammadabad and 23 miles from the district head-quarters. It has no claim to mention beyond the number of its

inhabitants which rose from 2,004 in 1881 to 3,275 in 1891, though at the last census it had dropped to 2,489, of whom 57 were Musalmans. The village lands cover an area of 646 acres and pay a revenue of Rs. 805; they are held in *bighadam* tenure by a mixed community of Bhuinhars, Musalmans, Brahmans, Banias, Ahirs, Kayasths, Kalwars and Barais. There is a small weekly market, and a very large upper primary school in the village.

HINGOTAR, *Pargana* MAHAICH, *Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

The village of Hingotar lies on the unmetalled road from Ghazipur to Dhanapur and Benares, in 25° 27′ N. and 83° 19′ E., at a distance of two and a half miles west from Dhanapur and a mile south from the Ganges bank. Its population, including that of the hamlet of Jagdispur to the south, numbered at the last census 1,948 persons, of whom many were Gaharwar Rajputs, the former owners of the place. The present proprietor is Babu Kishan Chand, an Agarwal Bania of Ghazipur. The area of the village is 1,398 acres, of which about 1,000 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 2,452. There is a large and flourishing school as well as a Sanskrit *pathshala*, and a fair takes place in the village on the occasion of the Ramlila festival.

While otherwise of little importance Hingotar possesses some archæological interest. Close to the village on the south is a small ruined fort surrounded by a ditch, and within it are several ruined buildings of brick and stone. Some sculptured pillars are of early Hindu design, but it would appear that the place was rebuilt and enlarged by Musalmans. The fallen ruins of a mosque unmistakably bear witness to the utilisation of the older Hindu material, and there is a fragmentary Persian inscription on a block of stone which undoubtedly belonged to this structure. The legend is for the most part undecipherable, but it appears to refer to the erection of a mosque by an Ansari Sheikh in the reign of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq. In the village there still stands, though in a sadly dilapidated condition, a small flat-roofed building on an elevated stone platform, with sixteen massive square pillars decorated with rich carving. It has the appearance of great age and seems to belong to the earliest period of Hindu architecture.

JALALABAD, *Pargana* SHADIABAD, *Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

This large village stands close to the Azamgarh border in 25° 49′ N. and 83° 25′ E., on the north side of the metalled road to Azamgarh, at a distance of twenty miles north-west from the district headquarters. From Hardaspur on the metalled road to the west of the village an unmetalled road runs eastwards through the north of Jalalabad to Mardah and Qasimabad, while a second goes south through Dewa, past the Dulapur station on the railway from Aunrihar to Mau, to Firozpur and Ghazipur, the railway station being a mile and a half to the south of the main site. The village is situated in the midst of a rice tract dotted with ponds and *jhils*, the largest being the Malher Tal to the south of the main site and the Manadar *jhil* to the east, the railway running through the latter on an embankment. The village lands are very extensive, aggregating 3,594 acres of which some 1,790 acres are cultivated; the revenue is Rs. 4,519, and the proprietors are Brahmans, Rajputs and Musalmans holding in *zamindari* tenure.

Nothing is known of the early history of the place. The old fort, the ruins of which stand between the village and the metalled road and form a conspicuous feature in the landscape, is said to have been built by Soiris, who were ejected by Rajput colonists. It was reconstructed by Sheikh Abdullah, the Governor of Ghazipur, and portions of his buildings are still standing in the centre. The population of Jalalabad in 1881 numbered 3,983 souls, and this rose in ten years to 4,197 : but in 1901 it had dropped to 3,354, of whom 163 were Musalmans. There is a large community of Lunias who manufacture a certain amount of saltpetre, and other industries of the place are weaving and sugar-refining. The bazar contains a number of shops, and markets are held weekly on Friday. A police outpost was maintained here till 1885, and there is still a post-office and a large upper primary school.

KAMALPUR, *Pargana* MAHAICH, *Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

The village of Kamalpur stands in 25° 23′ N. and 83° 23′ E., on the southern borders of the pargana, at a distance of six miles south-east from Dhanapur and thirteen miles west from Zamaniah.

Through it runs the road from the latter place to Sakaldiha, a branch from which goes south-east to Dhina station on the East Indian Railway. The present village is called new Kamalpur as distinguished from Kamalpur Kohna to the north. The two contained at the last census a population of 1,804 persons of whom 546 were Musalmans, chiefly Julahas. A good deal of weaving is carried on and the Muhammadan character of the place is attested by the presence of a number of mosques, though none is of any architectural interest. The market is important especially with regard to the trade in grain, which is bought and sold by resident traders and agents of dealers in Benares and elsewhere. There is a post office in the village, as well as a middle vernacular school and a very large upper primary school: a well-attended fair takes place during the Ramlila festival. The lands of Kamalpur are only 282 acres in extent and are assessed at Rs. 260. The owners are Banias.

KARANDA, *Pargana* KARANDA, *Tahsil* SAIDPUR.

The village of Karanda stands in 25° 29′ N. and 83° 23′ E., at a distance of ten miles south-west from Ghazipur, with which it is connected by a branch from the unmetalled road leading to Chochakpur ferry and Benares. It is an unimportant place, though the chief in the pargana, possessing a post-office, a cattle pound and an upper primary school, as well as a small private school for teaching Arabic and Persian. The police station was abolished in 1907 and its circle merged in that of Nandganj. The site comprises those of Karanda, Basant Patti and Madanpur, and the population at the last census numbered 2,379 persons of whom 156 were Musalmans. The principal inhabitants are Gautam Rajputs, who are the *zamindars*. Karanda proper has an area of 639 acres, and is held in *bighadam* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 1,404. Markets are held on three days in each week, but the trade is small: there are a few shops, and the weavers of the place turn out a certain amount of country cloth.

KARANDA *Pargana*, *Tahsil* SAIDPUR.

This pargana, which till recently belonged to the Ghazipur tahsil, is a wedge-shaped promontory formed by the great

southerly bend of the Ganges between Saidpur and the district headquarters. The river bounds it on the west, south and east, separating it from the Zamaniah tahsil, while on the north-west the pargana marches for a very short distance with Saidpur and on the north with Ghazipur. The area is liable to vary on account of the action of the Ganges, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 27,630 acres or 41·6 square miles, the loss since 1840 amounting to 380 acres.

In its physical characteristics the pargana exhibits considerable diversity. Along the northern boundary as far as its confluence with the Ganges flows the Gangi, the bed of which is much deeper than in the upper portion of its course, while the banks stand high and are somewhat broken or undulating. From the Gangi as far as the village of Karanda the country resembles the upland tract of Ghazipur, with a loam or clay soil, varied in the north-east by stretches of *karail*. The greater part of the pargana however, comprising nearly three-fourths of the whole, consists of recent alluvium, with a light sandy soil, the prevalence of sand being greater than in any other part of the district. Irrigation is here impossible; but the floods of the river keep the soil moist and also enrich the fields with a fertile deposit in which excellent crops are raised, especially to the east of the road from Chochakpur to Zamaniah. West of that line the level is higher and the sand more pronounced, while from Chochakpur to Paharpur there is a broad strip of barren foreshore adjoining the stream.

The cultivated area is remarkably large. In 1840 it was no less than 22,716 acres; but this had dropped to 21,552 in 1879, while the average for the last five years was 20,931 acres or 75·75 per cent. of the whole. The decrease is more apparent than real, since there has been a great extension of double-cropping which now averages 4,195 acres. As much as 4,997 acres, or 18·09 per cent., are shown as barren, but of this 3,785 acres are covered with water, 849 are occupied by buildings and roads and only 363 are actually unculturable. This term, however, applies to much of the 613 acres of old fallow and so-called culturable waste which, with 708 acres of groves and 381 acres of current fallow, make up the balance. The irrigated area

averages 2,375 acres, or 11·35 per cent. of the cultivation, this being the lowest figure in the district: 90 per cent. is supplied from wells and the remainder from the few small *jhils* and tanks in the upland tract.

Of the two harvests the *rabi* is the more important, averaging 13,200 acres as against 11,436 sown for the *kharif*. The former has, however, increased very rapidly during the past thirty years as the result of extended double-cropping. The chief staples are barley mixed with gram, covering 3,997 acres; barley alone, 2,559; barley in combination with wheat, 2,092; peas, 2,071; and gram, 1,949 acres. There is hardly any pure wheat and very little wheat and barley, the two averaging but 165 acres. Thus barley alone and mixed makes up 50·6, gram alone and mixed 30·6 and peas 15·7 per cent. of the harvest. The remaining crops are quite unimportant, save for 212 acres under poppy and 50 acres of linseed. In the *kharif* the character of the country is well illustrated by the predominance of *bajra*, which alone or mixed with *arhar* covers 6,574 acres, or 57·48 per cent. of the whole. For the rest *juar* and *arhar* take up 19·76, sugarcane 3·1, maize 2·4 and rice, mainly of the early variety, 1·43 per cent. of the area sown. The rest is mainly under the small and inferior millets such as *sanwan*, *kakun* and *kodon*.

The principal cultivating castes of the pargana are Rajputs, mostly of the Gautam clan, who hold 32·3 per cent. of the area under tillage, Ahirs with 26·3 and Brahmans with 20·8 per cent.; and next come Musalmans with 4·4, Chamars with 3·6, Koeris with 3·4 and then Kayasths, Goshains and Binds. In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 22,156 acres, the whole of which was cash-rented. As much as 35·11 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors, and of the rest 24·24 was in the possession of tenants at fixed rates, 29·36 of those with occupancy rights, 9·32 of tenants-at-will and 1·06 of ex-proprietors, the remaining ·91 per cent. being rent-free. Some 37 per cent. of the area is sublet, and the average *shikmi* rental is Rs. 7-11-8 per acre as compared with Rs. 6-9-5 paid by tenants-at-will, Rs. 3-11-4 by occupancy tenants and Rs. 3-11-9 by tenants at fixed rates, whose holdings are generally of a superior description.

There are ten alluvial *mahals* under a temporary settlement, and consequently the revenue of the pargana is liable to vary from time to time. There has been a very great increase during the past twenty years, and the present incidence per acre of cultivation is the highest in the district.* Apart from the temporary *mahals* the 103 villages of the pargana are divided into 229 *mahals*, of which 66 are held in single and 121 in joint *zamindari*, nine in perfect and 33 in imperfect *pattidari* tenure. The Gautams still hold most of the land, Rajputs altogether possessing 53·1 per cent. of the total area. Next in order come Brahmans with 18·5, Musalmans with 8·8, Kayasths with 8·1, Banias with 7·2 and Mallahs with 2·2 per cent. The chief Gautam estates are those of Mainpur and Karanda, and their principal representative is Babu Durga Singh of the former place. Among other large proprietors are the family of Haji Kadir Bakhsh, who own 17 shares comprising 2,475 acres, Dulhin Ram Kunwar of Benares with 841 and Pandit Markande Prasad Pande of Bhadaila with 400 acres.

The population has not increased during the past fifty years. From 31,290 in 1853 the number of inhabitants fell to 28,506 in 1865 and to 26,367 in 1872, though by 1881 it had risen to 30,161, while ten years later it was 31,438. In 1901 a decline was again apparent, the aggregate being 29,263 of whom 15,507 were females. Classified by religions there were 27,363 Hindus, 1,889 Musalmans and eleven others. The chief village is Karanda, but Mainpur, Sabua, Dharammarpur and three other places contain over a thousand inhabitants: but there is no important market, the population being wholly agricultural. Owing to the light and sandy nature of the soil the roads in this pargana are of a very indifferent description and communications are generally poor, as on three sides the tract is washed by the Ganges. An unmetalled road from Ghazipur runs through Mainpur to Benares, crossing the river at the Chochakpur ferry; and from this place small roads lead to Karanda, to Sabua, to the Dharammarpur ferry opposite Zamaniah and to Deochandpur in pargana Saidpur.

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

KARIMUDDINPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

A large village standing in 25° 42′ N. and 83° 52′ E., between the railway and the unmetalled road from Ghazipur to Ballia, at a distance of 22 miles north-east from the former and ten miles from the tahsil headquarters. Close to the site on the north-west is a station on the railway, while the road at Lathudih, an adjoining village on the east, is joined by two branches leading from Narayanpur on the south and Rasra on the north. The propulation of Karimuddinpur rose from 3,973 in 1881 to 4,334 at following census, but in 1901 it had dropped to 4,183 of whom 4,015 were Hindus, mainly Kinwar Bhuinhars, and 168 Musalmans. The village lands are 2,199 acres in extent, some 1,600 acres being under tillage, and are assessed at Rs. 6,166; they are held in *bighadam* tenure by Bhuinhars, Sonars, Brahmans and Kandu Banias. The place contains a police station, located here after the transfer of pargana Garha to Ballia in 1894, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a Court of Wards inspection-house and a large upper primary school. Markets are held here twice a week, and a fair of considerable size takes place on the occasion of the Ramnaumi. The trade of the village is of some local importance, and a large sugar factory is owned by a Kandu Bania. To the south-west of the village, close to the road, is an old mound surmounted by a temple.

KHALISPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

A village in the east of the pargana, standing on the right bank of the Besu in 25° 36′ N. and 83° 38′ E., at a distance of five miles from the city by the metalled road to Muhammadabad which crosses the Besu by a bridge. Through the middle of the village runs the railway, the nearest station being that of Ghazipur Ghat. The place had in 1881 a population of 2,460 souls; but this dropped in 1891 to 2,443 and at the last census a further decline was observed, the total being 2,165, including 23 Musalmans and a large community of Ahirs. The village lands are 1,269 acres in extent and pay a revenue of Rs. 3,801; they are held in *zamindari* tenure by Radha Rawan Prasad, an Agarwal Bania, but part forms a religious endowment. Khalispur has an aided

primary school, and is the scene of a considerable fair known as the Tirmohani in Bhadon.

KHANPUR, *Pargana* KHANPUR, *Tahsil* SAIDPUR.

The capital of the Khanpur pargana is a village of no great size, standing in 25° 33′ N. and 83° 7′ E., on the south side of the road leading from Aunrihar to Chandwak, at a distance of 32 miles from Ghazipur and eight from the tahsil headquarters. The population in 1881 numbered 1,566 souls but has since declined, the total in 1891 being 1,523, while at the last census it had fallen to 1,368 of whom 50 were Musalmans. The latter are Julahas who are engaged in weaving, but apart from this the place has no industries and the bazar is of little importance. There is a lower primary school, but nothing else of interest. The area is 939 acres, of which some 660 are under cultivation; the revenue is Rs. 1,020, and the proprietors are Bais Rajputs holding in *bighadam* tenure. The village was formerly called Khanpur Chamki, and the story goes that Munim Khan, Khan-i-Khanan, governor of Jaunpur in the days of Akbar, once came here on a hunting expedition, bringing with him a dancing-girl named Chamki, on whom he bestowed the land around his tents, calling it Khanpur Chamki.

KHANPUR *Pargana, Tahsil* SAIDPUR.

This small pargana lies in the extreme west of the district, being bounded on the east by Saidpur and on the west by pargana Chandwak of Jaunpur. To the south is the Benares district, separated from it by the river Gumti, although small portions of two villages, Tatarpur and Gaurhat, lie on the south bank of the river. On the north the boundary is formed for a short distance by the Gangi, beyond which lies the Deogaon tahsil of Azamgarh, and for the rest by the detached portion of Saidpur containing Nek Dih, Maudha and 23 other villages. The outline is extremely irregular, and the total area is 23,367 acres or 36·5 square miles.

Along the Gumti there is in some places a narrow strip of alluvial soil; but as a rule the high bank rises steeply from the river to a crest of light and sandy soil, broken by numerous ravines which carry down the drainage from the interior. This soil gradually gives place to a fertile loam which occupies the

centre of the pargana, but towards the north the level sinks gradually and the loam stiffens into a heavy rice-bearing clay, especially in the north-west corner. The drainage of this tract is somewhat imperfect, and collects in an irregular series of narrow *jhils* which discharge their surplus waters eastwards into a small tributary of the Gangi.

Though remotely situated—at all events before the introduction of railways—the pargana has long attained a fair state of development. In 1840 the cultivated area was 15,080 acres or 65 per cent. of the whole, and by 1879 this had increased to 16,442 acres. The present average, calculated from the returns for the five years ending with 1906-07, is 15,979 acres or 68·38 per cent., while 3,607 acres bear a double crop. Of the remainder 3,221 acres, or 13·78 per cent., are recorded as barren, but this includes 1,162 acres under water and 738 permanently occupied by railways, roads, buildings and the like, leaving 1,321 acres of actually barren land. The culturable area is 4,167 acres in extent, but from this should be deducted 390 acres of groves and 583 of current fallow, leaving 3,194 acres of old fallow and unbroken waste. There is doubtless some room for further improvement, but much of the available land is of an inferior description and has a poor soil, in many cases broken by ravines or covered with worthless scrub jungle. The average area actually irrigated is 6,155 acres, or 38·5 per cent. of the net cultivation, and on occasions this is considerably exceeded. Three-fourths of the irrigation is derived from wells and the remainder from tanks, but the latter are generally shallow and are apt to dry up when most in request.

The two harvests are approximately equal in area, their relative position depending on the nature of the season: the *kharif* averages 9,880 and the *rabi* 9,674 acres, the former showing a marked increase since 1879. The chief autumn staple is rice which occupies 30·66 per cent. of the area sown, five-sixths of this being of the late variety. Next follow *juar* and *arhar* with 22·04, *bajra* and *arhar* with 11·8, maize with 11·3 and sugarcane with 7·25 per cent. Maize has grown very rapidly in popularity, and its introduction constitutes a great improvement. The other crops are quite unimportant, and

consist mainly of *urd* and *mung*, hemp, *mandua* and *moth*. At one time indigo was largely grown and a flourishing factory was maintained for years at Baheri, but the crop finally disappeared in 1905. Of the *rabi* crops barley is by far the most widely grown, averaging by itself 5,106, and alone or mixed with gram or wheat 6,066 acres or 62·7 per cent. of the harvest. Wheat covers 7·45, peas 18·34, gram 6·06 and opium 1·84 per cent., while no others deserve mention except perhaps linseed, which is usually sown among barley or gram.

Throughout the pargana Rajputs predominate, this caste cultivating 42·5 per cent. of the area included in holdings, which in 1906-07 amounted to 17,064 acres. Next come Ahirs with 19·3, Brahmans with 14·4, Chamars with 5·8 and Koeris with 3·2 per cent., smaller amounts being held by Binds, Kayasths, Lunias, Bhars and Musalmans. The Rajputs are principally Raghubansis and Bais, though many other clans are represented. Rents are paid mainly in cash, but 956 acres or 5·6 per cent., consisting of precarious rice land, are held on grain rents. For the rest 26·6 per cent. is cultivated by proprietors; 15·23 by fixed-rate tenants, who pay on an average Rs. 3-13-5 per acre; 38·62 by tenants with occupancy rights, their rental averaging Rs. 3-13-10; 12·41 by tenants-at-will, who pay Rs. 5-4-10 and generally cultivate more or less inferior land; and ·49 per cent. by ex-proprietors, the remaining 1·05 per cent. being rent-free. The area sublet amounts to 32 per cent. of the whole, and the rental in the case of *shikmis* averages Rs. 8-4-0 per acre.

The revenue has changed but little since the introduction of the permanent settlement.* Slight variations occur by reason of the four temporarily-settled *mahals*, though these are of little size or importance. There are 93 villages and 362 *mahals* in the pargana, and of the latter 83 are held in single and 259 in joint *zamindari*, 18 in perfect and two in imperfect *pattidari* tenure. The bulk of the area is owned by Rajputs, whose possessions comprise 64·7 per cent. of the whole. After them come Brahmans with 12·5, Banias with 7·1, Goshains with 5·8,

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

Musalmans with 4·6 and Kayasths with 4·4 per cent. The largest estates are those of the Rajputs of Gurkha and Khanpur, amounting to 2,376 and 1,711 acres, respectively. Other important landholders are Babu Batuk Prasad of Benares, who has four villages, the Maharaja of Dumraon with one village, the Lalakhel Pathans of Ghazipur with two shares and the Koeris of Amwara in Bahriabad.

In 1853 Khanpur contained a population of 23,206 persons; but by 1865 this had dropped to 20,016, while in 1872 it was only 19,335. By 1881, however, the figure had risen to 22,828, and at the next census it was 24,232. The last enumeration was that of 1901, when the number of inhabitants was 23,054 of whom 11,348 were females, the total including 22,465 Hindus, 583 Musalmans and six of other religions. There is not a place of any size or importance in the pargana, the only villages containing more than a thousand souls being Khanpur itself, Bilahri and Rampur. The people are purely agricultural and there is no trade deserving of mention. The tract has the advantage of good railway communication, since it is traversed by the lines from Aunrihar to Benares and Jaunpur, although there is no station within its limits. Through Khanpur passes the road from Saidpur to Chandwak, from which one branch goes north-eastwards to Bhimapar and Bahriabad, and another runs south to Rampur and Rajwari station, at the former place crossing that from Aunrihar to Bahura on the Gumti. Close to the south-eastern boundary is the metalled road to Benares carried over the Gumti by a bridge of boats.

KOSI, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

This large and straggling village lies in the southern half of the pargana in 25° 24′ N. and 83° 38′ E., close to the East Indian Railway, at a distance of three miles south-west from Dildarnagar and five miles from Zamaniah. It is a purely agricultural place, and its only claim to mention is the number of its inhabitants. In 1881 the population was 3,024, in 1891 it had risen to 3,156, and at the last census the total was 3,205 of whom 1,030 were Musalmans. There are large numbers of Sikarwar Rajputs; but the ownership of the village passed into

the hands of the notorious *amil* Deokinandan, who managed to acquire so much of this pargana in the early days of British rule. His descendants are the proprietors, the present representative being Thakurain Jodha Kunwar, on whose behalf the estate is managed by the Court of Wards. The village extends almost to the banks of the Karamnasa, including Mircha, Jabarna and other hamlets; the total area is 2,601 acres, of which about 1,880 are under tillage, and the revenue is Rs. 1,996. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, have been applied to the village.

KURESAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

A village on the metalled road from Ghazipur to Ballia, situated in 25° 36′ N. and 83° 49′ E., at a distance of four miles east from Muhammadabad and sixteen miles from the district headquarters. The place is built on the high alluvium overlooking the valley of the Ganges and at the last census contained 2,051 inhabitants, of whom all but 62 were Hindus. The lands of Kuresar or Kundesar are 563 acres in extent, and are assessed at Rs. 645: they are owned by Bhuinhars and Kayasths, the chief proprietor being Babu Bibhuti Narayan Singh. The village possesses a post-office and a large upper primary school. Markets are held here twice weekly, and a bathing fair takes place on the full moon of Kartik.

MAHAICH *Pargana, Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

The pargana of Mahaich forms the western and smaller portion of the Zamaniah tahsil, being separated from the Zamaniah pargana by the Lambuia or Mahuji *nala.* The Chandauli tahsil of Benares forms the southern and western boundaries, while on the north and east flows the river Ganges beyond which are the parganas of Saidpur and Karanda. The area is liable to change owing to fluvial action: in 1840 it was only 54,129 acres; but this had risen by 1879 to 55,939, while the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 57,405 acres, or 89·7 square miles.

Throughout its course in this pargana the current of the Ganges sets against the right bank, so that there is very little alluvial land. The high bank is in most places very clearly defined and is often broken by small ravines, which carry down the drainage from the uplands. Some of these are of considerable length, such as the Barka, which joins the river opposite Chochakpur, and the Chori, which drains the centre of the pargana, though in its upper course the channel is hardly traceable at times and there are several patches of swampy land to the south of Dhanapur. The west and south-west of the pargana are generally fertile, with a good loam soil varied with clay in the depressions and exhibiting a tendency to sand near the Ganges. The eastern half, however, is somewhat different resembling the adjoining pargana of Narwan in Benares, with a poor *karail* soil liable to flooding in wet seasons and in dry years becoming almost unworkable.

As a whole the tract is well developed, and as early as 1840 the area under the plough was 38,038 acres, rising to 41,879 at the survey of 1879. Subsequent years have witnessed a further increase, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 42,687 acres or 74·36 per cent. of the whole. In the matter of double-cropping, too, there has been a marked advance, the present average being 9,839 acres or 23·05 of the net cultivation. The barren area amounts to 7,819 acres, of which 3,854 are under water and 1,569 are permanently occupied by roads, buildings and village sites; while 6,899 acres, or 12·02 per cent., are shown as culturable, this including 1,317 acres of grove land and 1,339 of current fallow. Little room exists for further extension of tillage, as the available waste is generally of an inferior description. Irrigation extends on an average to 13,218 acres or 30·75 per cent. of the area under the plough, though on occasions this figure is considerably exceeded. Wells supply 10,196 acres or 77·14 per cent., the balance being watered from tanks and natural sources.

Of the two principal harvests the *kharif* almost invariably covers the larger area, averaging 27,792 as against 24,702 acres sown with *rabi* crops. The chief autumn staple is rice which occupies 14,142 acres, or 50·88 per cent. of the area sown,

four-fifths of this being under *jarhan* or transplanted rice. A large area amounting in all to 4,460 acres, or 16·05 per cent., is taken up by the small millets, principally *sanwan* and *kodon*, and then follow *bajra* and *arhar* with 15·53, *juar* and *arhar* with 11·76 and sugarcane with 4·4 per cent. Other products include garden crops, hemp and small quantities of maize and pulses. In the *rabi* barley is, as usual, the chief crop, by itself covering 8,099 acres ; while 367 and 1,567 acres are under barley in combination with wheat and gram, respectively, the whole amounting to 40·7 per cent. of the harvest. Peas take up 26·7, gram 9·21, poppy 5·61, and wheat 4·92 per cent., apart from some 500 acres under wheat and gram. About 1,500 acres are under miscellaneous food crops, chiefly the small pea known as *kesari* which is widely grown in the *karail* tract, and 765 acres are sown with linseed, the balance consisting mainly in garden crops and *masur*.

Among the cultivators the higher castes preponderate, Brahmans and Rajputs holding 23·2 and 22·5 per cent., respectively, of the land under tillage. Then follow Ahirs with 14·3, Koeris with 12·5, Chamars with 8·8, Binds with 4·7 and Musalmans with 4·5 per cent. The Rajputs are principally of the Gaharwar clan which, in former days, owned almost the entire pargana. Rents are paid in cash save in the case of 759 acres, or 1·7 per cent., of the area included in holdings which, in 1906-07, amounted to 44,579 acres. Proprietors cultivate 27·08 per cent. as *sir* or *khudkasht*, tenants at fixed rates 9·88 with an average rental of Rs. 4-3-2, occupancy tenants 43·04—the highest proportion in the district—pay Rs. 3-12-6 per acre, tenants-at-will 16·26, paying Rs. 4-7-5, and ex-proprietors hold ·86 per cent., the remainder being rent-free. Nearly 31 per cent. of the land is sublet and the average rate for *shikmis* is Rs. 6-13-10, a low figure which illustrates the general inferiority of the soil.

There are only four temporarily-settled *mahals*, as the alluvial action is generally confined to the opposite bank of the river. The changes in the revenue have consequently been slight since the introduction of the permanent settlement.* The pargana contains 138 villages, which are now divided into

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

524 *mahals* ; and of the latter 26 are held in single and 235 in joint *zamindari*, 178 are perfect and 84 imperfect *pattidari*, while one is *bhaiyachara*. Rajputs still retain 49·4 per cent. of the area, while the rest is divided between Brahmans with 15·9, Banias with 12, Bhuinhars with 8·2, Musalmans with 5·8, Kayasths with 4·3, Kalwars with 2·3 and a few others. Among the large proprietors of the district who own land in the pargana the chief are Sita Ram Nayak Daji Kalia of Benares, who holds the Dhanapur and Dabaria *taluqas* of eight villages and eight shares, the Maharaja of Dumraon with one village and five shares, Babu Kishan Chand of Ghazipur with three villages and Babu Kesho Das of Benares with four shares. Mention of all these has already been made in chapter III.

The population has remained fairly constant for the past 50 years, more so in fact than in any other part of the district. The number of inhabitants fell from 46,067 in 1853 to 44,579 in 1865, but then rose to 46,487 in 1872, to 50,983 in 1881 and to 54,724 ten years later. The decline in 1901 was smaller than elsewhere, the total then being 53,589, of whom 27,400 were females, while of the whole population 49,970 were Hindus and 3,619 Musalmans. There are ten villages with more than a thousand inhabitants; but the only place of importance is Dhanapur, though Hingotar is of considerable size and Kamalpur has a fairly flourishing market connected by a road with the Dhina station on the railway. Means of communication within the pargana are limited to unmetalled roads, the chief being that from Zamaniah to Sakaldiha in the south and that from Ghazipur to Dhanapur, Balua and Benares in the north. The two are connected by roads from Dhanapur, running southwards and south-eastwards. The tract is more accessible from the Chandauli tahsil of Benares than from this district on account of the obstacle provided by the Ganges, the crossing of which has to be effected by ferries.

MAHEND, *Pargana and Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

A large but unimportant agricultural village in the north-east of the tahsil, standing on the south or right bank of the Mangai in 25° 41′ N. and 83° 56′ E., at a distance of four

miles south-east from Tajpur station, twelve miles from the tahsil headquarters and 24 miles from Ghazipur. The population, which comprises cultivators of several neighbouring villages, numbered 2,483 in 1881, but rose ten years later to 3,529, although in 1901 it was only 2,879, all of whom were Hindus. The area of Mahend is 770 acres and the revenue Rs. 517 : it is held in *zamindari* tenure by Musalmans, Rajputs, Banias, Kayasths, Ahirs and Kalwars. The place contains a lower primary school, and a small market is held here weekly.

MAINPUR, *Pargana* KARANDA, *Tahsil* SAIDPUR.

This large agricultural village stands in the north-east corner of the pargana, in 25° 31′ N. and 83° 29′ E., on the south side of the unmetalled road from Ghazipur to Chochakpur at a distance of six miles south-west from the former. The Ganges forms the eastern boundary of the village and, just below this point, is joined by the Gangi. Mainpur is the headquarters of the Gautams of Karanda and is still held by them, their leading representative being Babu Durga Singh. The tenure is *bighadam*, and the village, which has an area of 1,387 acres of which 955 are cultivated, pays a revenue of Rs. 2,504. The population in 1881 numbered 3,154 souls, and this fell to 3,143 in 1891, while at the last census it was 2,981 of whom 110 were Musalmans. The place contains an upper primary school and an aided school for girls.

MARDAH, *Pargana* PACHOTAR, *Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

Mardah is the principal place in the pargana, and is a market village standing in 25° 48′ N. and 83° 34′ E., a short distance to the east of the metalled road to Gorakhpur, on the cross road from Qasimabad to Jalalabad some sixteen miles north from Ghazipur. The population numbered 2,133 persons in 1881, rising in ten years to 2,299 : but it has since declined, the total in 1901 being only 1,750 of whom 131 were Musalmans and a large proportion Rajputs of the Dikhit clan. The owners of the village, however, are Bhuinhars holding in *zamindari* tenure and paying a revenue of Rs. 1,711 : the total area is 1,152 acres, of which 510 are cultivated. Mardah possesses a police

station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school: markets are held twice a week in the bazar, but the trade is purely local. There were formerly sugar and indigo factories here, but these have disappeared. A fair takes place in the village during the Dasahra festival, and is attended by considerable numbers from the neighbourhood.

MUHAMMADABAD, *Pargana and Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

The capital of the pargana is a large and straggling town situated in 25° 37′ N. and 83° 45′ E., at a distance of twelve miles north-east from the district headquarters by the metalled road leading to Korantadih and Ballia. A branch from this road takes off some two miles to the west and goes direct to Ballia by way of Karimuddinpur, and this is connected with the former by a cross road passing through the town. Another cross road traverses Yusufpur and goes past the railway station of that name towards Qasimabad.

Muhammadabad is made up of the combined sites of Muhammadabad Khas or Qasba Bula, Bahoranpah, Chak Rashid Zafarpura, Chak Rahim Ali, Inayat Patti, Qazipur Siraj or Yusufpur, Kothia, Kalyanpur and Rasulpur Jamal. Yusufpur lies to the north, and the others form a group of sites to the south; they are quite distinct, but are united for the purposes of Act XX of 1856. There are two bazars, one in Yusufpur and the other in Zafarpura and in each markets are held twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. A fair takes place in Bahoranpah on the Sheoratri and in Muhammadabad there are two small gatherings, one known as the Piyala in Aghan and the other in Jeth, at the shrine of Ghazi-ud-din. The tahsil buildings are in Muhammadabad. The headquarters were moved to Korantadih in 1876, but were afterwards brought back on the transfer of pargana Garha to Ballia in 1894. There is also a police-station, a munsif's court, a post-office, an inspection bungalow and a cattle-pound. The educational institutions comprise a middle vernacular school, a large lower primary school for boys, three small schools for teaching the Quran and two Hindi schools in Yusufpur. There are five large sugar factories in Yusufpur and one in Zafarpura, belonging to Kalwars and Kandu Banias. The united population

in 1881 numbered 7,135 souls, of whom 2,415 resided in Yusufpur; the total dropped to 7,116 in 1891 but at the last census was 7,270, of whom 3,009 were Musalmans.

There is no authentic record of the foundation of Muhammadabad, but it is evidently a very old Musalman settlement probably dating from the days of the Lodi Sultans. In Akbar's day it was the capital of a pargana, and was then known as Muhammadabad Pariharbari to distinguish it from other places of the same name: the word is sometimes corrupted into Phalharbari or Pharharbari, and to account for this there is a legend that the first occupant was a saint who lived only on fruit and vegetables.

Yusufpur has a history of its own connected with that of a well known family of Ansari Sheikhs descended from one Khwaja Hamid-ud-din, who came from Arabia in the fourteenth century and settled at Shiraz, whence his three sons migrated to Dehli. One of these, Khwaja Siraj, was appointed *qazi* of this part of the country, and came hither with his brother, Muhammad Haiyat; they took possession of a tract of uncultivated land, where they established a village named Qazipur Siraj. The *qazi's* only daughter was married to his nephew, Khwaja Yusuf, who succeeded to the office and estate; and this man had six sons, who divided Qazipur Siraj or Yusufpur between them, and one daughter, who gave her name to Rukkapur, a small village to the east of Muhammadabad. The family prospered; and a still extant *sanad* of 1638 shows that the office of *qazi* was conferred on Shah-ullah, son of Ahmad, and that he was succeeded by his younger brother Abdur Rahim. The latter was followed by his son Baha-ud-din, after whom came Nur-ul-Haq whose son, Ahl-Haq, was appointed *qazi* of the pargana by the British authorities. Najm-ul-Haq, his son, served as *qazi* for the Muhammadabad tahsil and pargana Sikandarpur, and this post was held by his son Naim-ul-Haq, whose brother, Azim-ul-Haq, was a deputy collector. There are numerous members of the family and they hold a fair amount of land in the neighbourhood, including Yusufpur itself, which is 327 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 712, the tenure being *bighadam*.

The area of the remaining *mauzas* of Muhammadabad is 1,165 acres, of which some 840 acres are cultivated, the revenue

demand being Rs. 1,771. The tenure is generally *zamindari*, though the *bighadam* form occurs in Zafarpura and *pattidari* in Rasulpur Jamal. The owners are Musalmans, Banias, Kayasths, Brahmans and Bhuinhars.

The combined area has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since the 13th of February 1873. For the five years ending with 1907-08 the average number of houses assessed to taxation was 871 out of a total of 1,794, the house-tax yielding Rs. 1,273, with an incidence of Re. 1-9-8 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-11 per head of population. The total annual income, including the opening balance and Rs. 221 under the head of miscellaneous receipts, was Rs. 1,772. The yearly expenditure during the same period was Rs. 1,597, the principal items being Rs. 729 for the upkeep of the town police, Rs. 290 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff, Rs. 304 for local improvements and Rs. 153 for miscellaneous charges. The Village Sanitation Act, 1892, has been applied to this town and section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861) is in force.

MUHAMMADABAD *Pargana, Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

This pargana forms the southern and largest portion of the tahsil of the same name, and extends eastwards from the boundaries of Ghazipur and Pachotar to the Ballia border; to the north lie Zahurabad and Dehma, while to the south are Zamaniah and the Shahabad district, the dividing line in the case of the latter being the river Ganges. The latter is here fairly stable in its course and consequently the area is liable to vary but little, the present total being 113,357 acres or 176·65 square miles.

Taken as a whole, the pargana is an extremely fertile tract, and probably the best in the district. Through the centre flows the Mangai, maintaining a south-easterly direction as far as Hata near Muhammadabad and then turning north-east, this course being followed till it reaches the Dehma border near Lathudih, where it again bends south-eastwards into Ballia. This stream drains all the northern portion, and the country to the north of it is for the most part a rich productive loam. To the south of the Mangai the western tract, between that river and the Besu, is of fair quality, but the loam is diversified by lighter soil near

the rivers and by clay in the depressions, while in places *usar* makes its appearance. The country to the south and east of the road from Yusufpur to Karimuddinpur and Ballia is of a different nature, consisting wholly of a fertile alluvial deposit with a large proportion of *karail* soil. In places it is scored by old river beds and abandoned channels, the chief of which is the Ganghar, stretching from Joga to Sonari, and the greater part is liable to inundation when the Ganges is in heavy flood. Such occurrences are generally beneficial in their action, for the soil is so retentive of moisture that magnificent crops can be grown without irrigation. The southern boundary from Ghauspur to Birpur is marked by an old channel of the Ganges which is, in fact, a continuation of the Besu. This falls into the main stream at Birpur, and from that point onwards as far as Korantadih in Ballia there is a strip of much older alluvium about two miles wide: it is stiffened with reefs of *kankar* and is consequently able to withstand the force of the current, the banks at this point being practically permanent.

The standard of development in Muhammadabad is extraordinarily high, and is in fact surpassed in no other portion of the district. In 1840 the area under cultivation was 88,672 acres, while by 1879 this had risen to 93,438. Subsequent years have witnessed a further improvement, though the total area has been reduced by the transfer of five villages to Ballia, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 92,678 acres or 81·76 per cent. of the whole, and on some occasions this has been considerably exceeded. The barren area is extremely small, for, although 9,373 acres are thus recorded, 4,192 are under water and 3,755 are taken up by railways, roads, village sites and the like. The culturable area averages 11,307 acres, or 9·97 per cent.; but from this must be deducted 3,458 acres of groves, which are here unusually numerous, and 2,463 acres of current fallow left untilled under the ordinary rules of rotation. Since in a large portion of the area irrigation is not as a rule required the area watered annually is comparatively small, averaging 23,086 acres or 24·9 per cent. of the land under the plough. Of this amount some 75 per cent. is supplied from wells and the remainder from tanks and other sources, though these are somewhat uncertain and

the extent to which they are utilised varies widely with the nature of the season.

The pargana differs from the rest of the tahsil in that the *rabi* harvest far exceeds the *kharif* in area, averaging 67,808 acres as compared with 49,786 sown for the latter. The area bearing two crops in the year is remarkably large and extends on an average to 25,095 acres, or 26 per cent. of the net cultivation. In these characteristics the pargana rather resembles Zamaniah than the rest of the district, and a further point of difference is to be found in the nature of the produce. The chief *rabi* crop is wheat in combination with gram, which averages 15,714 acres or 23·18 per cent. of the harvest; there is very little pure wheat, however, this averaging but 1·7 per cent., but some 1,930 are sown mixed with barley, which by itself and in combination occupies 17,394 acres or 25·65 per cent. Peas make up 31·3, gram 9·16, poppy 2·11 and *masur*, which is extensively grown as a second crop, 3·3 per cent. The balance consists principally in linseed, garden crops, including potatoes and tobacco, and the small pea called *kesari*, which is sown broadcast on the rice fields as in Zamaniah. Of the *kharif* staples the chief are the small millets, principally *sanwan* and *kakun*, though *kodon* and *mandua* are grown to a considerable extent, these together averaging 16,584 acres or 33·3 per cent. of the area sown. Next follow rice with 10,026 acres or 20·14 per cent., four-fifths being of the late variety; *bajra* and *arhar* with 16·8, *juar* and *arhar* with 14·77, sugarcane with 7·24 and maize with 5·86 per cent. There are also small areas under *urd* and *mung*, garden crops and indigo, though the last has almost wholly disappeared since 1904.

The chief cultivating castes are the Bhuinhars, who are in possession of 34·2 per cent. of the land included in holdings, Ahirs with 13·3, Brahmans with 10·3, Koeris with 8, Musalmans of various descriptions with 7·7, Chamars with 7·1, Kayasths with 3·7, Rajputs with 3·6 and Bhars with 2·7 per cent. The holdings area in 1906-07 was 96,581 acres, all of which was cash-rented with the exception of 171 acres. Proprietors cultivate as much as 41·1 per cent., tenants at fixed rates 13·17, occupancy tenants 32·64, tenants-at-will 11·93 and ex-proprietors ·61, the

remaining ·38 per cent. being rent-free. The rental for fixed-rate tenants averages Rs. 3-14-8 per acre, that of occupancy holdings Rs. 4-7-0, that of tenants-at-will Rs. 6-0-11 and that of *shikmis* or subtenants Rs. 8-13-10. The last is the highest rate in the district and exemplifies the general fertility of the tract, the more so as 27 per cent. of the area is sublet.

The revenue demand of the permanent settlement and at subsequent revisions, as well as the present incidence, is shown in the appendix.* There is but one temporary *mahal*, and the changes that have occurred from time to time are due mainly to territorial transfers. The pargana contains 695 villages, and these are divided into no fewer than 5,773 *mahals* of which 5,431 are held in perfect *pattidari* tenure, the maintenance of the land records being complicated in the extreme. Of the rest 79 are single and 252 joint *zamindari*, five are imperfect *pattidari* and six are *bhaiyachara*. The proprietary body differs from that in other parts of the district in that 57·9 per cent. of the total area is held by Bhuinhars, while Rajputs have but 2·7 per cent. The others are principally Musalmans with 14·4, Brahmans with 8·07, Kayasths with 6·4 and Banias with 2·1 per cent., while 5 per cent. is endowed property, comprising nine villages and 21 shares in the old *taluqa* of Birpur. Other large estates are those of the Bhuinhars of Kuresar, the Sheikhs of Salempur and the eight villages belonging to Babu Ram Chandra Singh of Ghazipur, while smaller areas are owned by Munshi Madho Lal, the Maharaja of Dumraon and others, for whom reference may be made to chapter III.

The population of the pargana has fluctuated from time to time in common with that of the district as a whole. From 151,918 in 1853 it dropped to 130,482 in 1865 and to 126,113 in 1872, but then rose rapidly to 146,938 in 1881 and to 157,577 ten years later. The last census of 1901, however, again witnessed a great decline, the number of inhabitants being only 143,374 of whom 74,902 were females. Classified by religions there were 127,217 Hindus, 16,149 Musalmans and 8 others. In addition to the town of Muhammadabad there are several places of considerable size, the chief being Karimuddinpur, Birpur, Ghauspur, Mahend, Kuresar, Parsa and Nonahra, each of which contains

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

over two thousand souls, while twelve others have more than a thousand inhabitants. Means of communication are generally good, although a considerable area in the eastern half is almost devoid of roads. The railway from Ghazipur to Phephna traverses the pargana in a north-easterly direction, with stations at Shahbaz Quli, Yusufpur, Dhonda Dih and Karimuddinpur. The metalled road from Ghazipur to Korantadih and Ballia passes through the south and gives off several branches, of which that from Muhammadabad to Hata is metalled. A road from Ghauspur runs parallel to the railway, and is crossed at Yusufpur by that from the tahsil headquarters to Qasimabad, while from Parsa a branch runs north to Rasra and at Lathudih it is crossed by the road from Rasra to Korantadih. Other off-shoots of the main road are those from Mirzabad in the east to Birpur on the Ganges and Narayanpur in Ballia.

MUHAMMADABAD *Tahsil.*

This tahsil forms the north-eastern subdivision of the district and extends eastwards from the borders of Ghazipur to the Ballia boundary, which skirts it on the north and east, while to the south lies Zamaniah and the Shahabad district, the dividing line in the latter case being the river Ganges. Here the stream flows between old and well defined banks, so that the changes in area are very slight. The total at the present time is 202,887 acres, or 317·01 square miles.

The tract comprises the three parganas of Muhammadabad, Zahurabad and Dehma, each of which forms the subject of a separate article dealing with its topography, agriculture and revenue. The northern portion of the area is a continuation of the low clay tract of the Ghazipur tahsil, and is an expanse of stiff rice land studded with *jhils* and depressions, and in places full of *usar*. The drainage is generally defective, the surface water finding its way with difficulty into the Sarju. South of this comes a fair but narrow tract of loam and clay watered by the Mangai, which makes its way through the centre of the tahsil; while all the south and south-east is a rich black alluvial soil subject to inundation from the Ganges, and in normal seasons of great fertility.

The population of the tahsil at early enumeration cannot be determined with exactitude, owing to the numerous interchanges of territory between this district and Ballia which have subsequently taken place. The aggregate for the three component parganas as they stood in 1853 was 255,352, while in 1865 it was but 204,494 and in 1872 it had fallen further to 203,807. Subsequently it rose 234,976 in 1881 and to 251,823 ten years later; but the census of 1901 again witnessed a decline, the number of inhabitants being 226,760 of whom 116,892 were females. The average density was thus 715 to the square mile, which is far the highest rate in the district. Classified according to religions there were 202,523 Hindus, 23,995 Musalmans and 242 others, these including 229 Sikhs, 8 Christians and five Aryas. The best represented Hindu castes are Ahirs, 32,071; Chamars, 25,008; Bhuinhars, principally of the Kinwar clan, 20,295; Brahmans, 15,478; Koeris, 15,263; Bhars, 15,210; and Rajputs, 11,776. The last reside mainly in the north and are drawn from many different clans, Surajbansis, Bais and Chauhans taking the lead. Other castes found in strength are Kahars, Banias, Telis, Lohars, Binds, Kayasths and Lunias, the total exceeding 4,000 persons in each case, while next come Dusadhs, Kurmis, Kalwars, Kumhars, Sonars, Mallahs and Nais. Among the Musalmans the Julahas predominate with 7,252 persons, followed by Pathans, Sheikhs, converted Rajputs, Saiyids and Kunjras.

The tahsil is almost wholly agricultural in character. About 65 per cent. of the population is directly dependent on cultivation, while the trade is mainly in agricultural produce. The chief industry is sugar-refining which is carried on throughout the tract, the most important centres being Muhammadabad, Bishunpura and Gangauli. The only towns are Muhammadabad and Bahadurganj; but there are many large villages, especially in the southern portion, such as Birpur, Nonahra, Karimuddinpur and Gondaur, which possess markets of small local importance. A list of all these markets, and others showing the fairs, schools and post-offices of the tahsil, will be found in the appendix.

Means of communication are very fair. Through the centre runs the railway from Aunrihar and Ghazipur to Phephna and

Ballia, with stations at Shahbaz Quli, Yusufpur or Muhammadabad, Dhonda Dih, Karimuddinpur and Tajpur. The line, too, from Mau to Ballia runs close to the northern boundary, and is within easy reach of pargana Zahurabad. Metalled roads are limited to that from Ghazipur to Korantadih and Ballia: it passes through Muhammadabad, whence a short metalled branch goes to Hata. The latter place is on the direct but unmetalled road to Karimuddinpur and Ballia, which closely follows the line of railway. From Parsa on this road a branch goes northwards to Rasra; and at Lathudih the road crosses that from Rasra to Narayanpur, a village on the Ganges which formerly belonged to pargana Muhammadabad but is now in Garha of the Ballia district. An important road is that from Muhammadabad to Qasimabad, with a branch to Zahurabad and Rasra. From Qasimabad roads radiate to Ghazipur, Shadiabad, Jalalabad, Bahadurganj and Rasra, the place being one of the principal road junctions in the district. The alignment of all these roads, and of the others that have not been mentioned, can be seen in the map. The Ganges is crossed by a ferry at Birpur, and the Sarju by ferries at Bahadurganj and Sidhagar-ghat.

The tahsil forms a subdivision for criminal and revenue purposes in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. The tahsildar is stationed at Muhammadabad, where also is the court of the munsif whose jurisdiction is conterminous with the limits of the tahsil. In the matter of police administration the bulk of the area is divided between the circles of Muhammadabad, Qasimabad and Karimuddinpur; but the two first extend beyond the tahsil boundaries, while on the other hand a part of the Zahurabad pargana is included in the *thana* of Mardah.

NAGSAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

The village of Nagsar is chiefly of importance as possessing a station on the Tari-ghat branch of the East Indian Railway. There are two *mauzas* of the name, known for distinction as Patti Mir Rai to the west and Patti Nawazu Rai on the east; they are situated in 25° 30′ N. and 83° 40′ E., at a distance

of seven miles south-east from the district headquarters and eight miles north-east from Zamaniah, whence an unmetalled road leads through Lahuar to the Nagsar station, continuing northwards to Sohwal. The population of the two sites numbered 2,004 in 1891 and at the last census had risen to 2,053, of whom 1,516 resided in Nawazu Rai; the total included 168 Musalmans and a large number of Bhuinhars. The latter first colonised the village; but the present proprietors are Pathans, chief among them being Muhammad Bashir Ahmad Khan: the area is 1,506 acres, and the revenue demand is Rs. 2,993.

Adjoining Nawazu Rai on the north-east is the village of Udharanpur, standing on the banks of a long and narrow *jhil* which probably represents an old channel of the Ganges. It is an ancient site with extensive mounds of ruins, and it has been suggested that the name is a corruption of Yudharanapura, a possible equivalent of the Chen-chu mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang.* The ruins, which extend southwards to the village of Taunga, have not yet been explored.

NANDGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

This village stands on the extreme western borders of the pargana, in 25° 32′ N. and 83° 25′ E., and consists of a bazar with a few shops along the metalled road to Benares, some twelve miles west from Ghazipur. Parallel to the road runs the railway, with a station to the north of the bazar. The place also contains a police-station, a post-office and a cattle-pound. Markets are held weekly, but the trade is unimportant: the population of the place at the last census was only 412, including 103 Musalmans. The latter in conjunction with Rajputs are the owners of the village, which has an area of 152 acres and is assessed at Rs. 56. Adjoining Nandganj, or Sriganj as it is sometimes called, is Soram, a village of considerable size with a school and a large sugar factory.

NAULI, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

This overgrown agricultural village, also known as Nawal, stands in the centre of the pargana, in 25° 29′ N. and 83° 43′ E.,

* C. A. S. R., XXII, 94.

at a distance of some ten miles north-east from Zamaniah and nine miles south-east from the district headquarters on an unmetalled road from Bhadaura to Reotipur, which is here joined by a similar road going eastwards to Karahia on the old highway from Benares to Buxar. The place possesses a middle vernacular school, a very large primary school and an aided girls' school. There is a bazar of some local importance in which markets are held twice a week. The population numbered 5,255 persons in 1865, but had fallen to 5,055 in 1881 and, though it rose to 5,310 in 1891, the last census witnessed a further decline, the total being 4,824 of whom 787 were Musalmans. Nauli is the headquarters of the Sukulbansi Rajputs, of whose early history nothing is known save that they colonised a considerable tract of country in this vicinity. They no longer, however, retain their ancestral estates, for the village, which has an area of 3,933 acres and is assessed at Rs. 5,073, is held in *zamindari* tenure by Agarwala Banias. Nauli has been brought under the operations of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892.

NONAHRA, *Pargana and Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

A small town on the western border of the tahsil, standing in 25° 39′ N. and 83° 40′ E., at a distance of seven miles north-west from Muhammadabad and eight miles from the district headquarters. It is off the road, but that from Khalispur to Qasimabad passes some two miles to the west and the Shahbaz Quli station is an equal distance to the south. The population in 1881 numbered 2,309, rising ten years later to 2,436: but at the last census, in 1901, it was no more than 2,193 of whom 803 were Musalmans. The latter include a large community of Saiyids, many of whom have risen to high positions in Government service. They are the owners of the village which has an area of 415 acres, three-fourths of this being under cultivation, and is assessed at Rs. 854. There are five large sugar factories, belonging to Kalwars, Kandus and Telis, and a number of looms. The bazar is of some local importance, but there are no regular market days. Nonahra possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound, a lower primary school and a private Hindi school; it also deserves mention on account of a house-tax collected by the *zamindars*

which was sanctioned by Government in 1883 on the condition that the owners pay the sum of Rs. 72 per annum for the conservancy of the site.

PACHOKAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

A village standing in 25° 27′ N. and 83° 38′ E., adjoining Dildarnagar on the north-west and five miles north-east from Zamaniah, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road continuing northwards through the village to Gohda and Sohwal. It is noteworthy only for its size and the number of its inhabitants. The area, which includes several hamlets such as Alamganj, Khumpur and Bharaulia, is 3,029 acres, of which about 2,340 are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 4,170. It is held in *pattidari* tenure by Bhuinhars and Agarwal Banias, the former being the original settlers. The population, which was 3,207 in 1881 and 3,175 ten years afterwards, had fallen by 1901 to 2,986, of whom 104 were Musalmans. The village contains an upper primary school, but nothing else of any interest. The Village Sanitation Act, 1892, is in force here.

PACHOTAR *Pargana, Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

This is the north-eastern pargana of the Ghazipur tahsil, and lies between Shadiabad on the west and Zahurabad and Muhammadabad on the east; to the south is pargana Ghazipur, separated by the Mangai, while on the north the Bhainsahi forms the boundary between this district and the Muhammadabad tahsil of Azamgarh. It is a fairly compact block of country with a total area of 76,533 acres, or 119·6 square miles.

In its general aspect the pargana is a lowlying plain with a heavy clay soil which grows lighter near the rivers, both of which have well defined and fairly deep beds. The interior, however, suffers from defective drainage, as is evident from the abundance of barren *usar* and the large amount of rice land, in many cases liable to saturation and impregnated with *reh*. The surface water collects in a number of *jhils* and lakes, one series of which extends across the whole breadth of the pargana and includes the Udain and Sehda Tals, near Bogna, and the many ramifications of the Singhera *jhil* at Shahabuddinpur. A second though

smaller chain of swamps occurs further south, running eastwards from the Kolaich Tal near Birnon to the borders of Muhammadabad.

The cultivated area has always been the smallest in the district. From 37,594 acres in 1840 it rose to 44,396 in 1879, but has since declined, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 42,896 acres, or 56·05 per cent. of the whole. There has, however, been no real retrogression, since 9,466 acres, or 22·07 of the land under the plough, bear two crops in the year, a substantial increase being observable under this head. Of the barren area, which amounts to 9,647 acres or 12·6 per cent. of the entire pargana, 4,629 acres are under water and 1,540 are taken up by roads, buildings and the like, but the balance does not properly represent the amount of unculturable waste, for much of the so-called culturable area is of no greater value. The latter covers 23,990 acres, and after deducting 720 acres of groves and 3,039 acres of current fallow, there remains a very large amount of old fallow or unbroken waste of so little value that it could never repay the expense of tillage. The abundance of water is of great advantage, for the irrigated area is large, averaging 24,705 acres or 57·59 per cent. of the cultivation; and when necessary this figure can be surpassed with ease. The water-level is high and wells can be constructed without difficulty: they supply 62·27 per cent. of the area watered, the rest being derived from the tanks and natural reservoirs, some of which are of good depth and not likely to run dry in ordinary years.

The *kharif* is invariably the more important harvest, averaging 29,698 acres as compared with 22,657 sown for the *rabi*. The main staple is rice, which occupies 17,959 acres or 60·47 of the area sown, more than five-sixths being of the late or transplanted variety. The other crops are of little importance with the exception of sugarcane, which averages 10·84 per cent. and is on the increase. The smaller millets, especially *sanwan*, comprise the bulk of the remainder, taking up over 19 per cent., and then come *bajra* and *arhar* in combination with 6·23, *urd* and *mung* with 1·5 and *juar* with 1·1 per cent. Maize is practically unknown in this pargana. There was at one time a fair amount

of indigo, but of late years this has almost wholly disappeared. In the *rabi* barley largely preponderates, by itself covering 9,888 and, mixed with wheat and gram, 1,105 and 363 acres, respectively, the whole amounting to 50·6 per cent. of the harvest. The rest consists mainly in peas, which average 36·5; and then follow wheat with 6·4, poppy with 4·07, linseed with 1·3 and gram with 1·1 per cent. The last is an unusually low figure and is, indeed, exceeded in every other part of the district.

Among the cultivators Rajputs predominate. They are mainly of the Dikhit clan and are in possession of 36·7 per cent. of the area included in holdings, which in 1906-07 amounted to 47,269 acres. Next come Ahirs with 12·8, Brahmans with 12·1, Chamars with 8·5, Koeris with 5·6, Musalmans with 4·3, Lunias with 4·2 and Bhars with 3·3 per cent. Grain rents are far more common here than in other parts of the district owing to the extensive area of rice land: they prevail in 4,210 acres, or 8·91 per cent. of the holdings. Of the rest 21·39 is cultivated by proprietors; 8·06 by tenants at fixed rates, who pay on an average Rs. 4-5-9 per acre; 32·99 by tenants with right of occupancy, the rental in their case averaging Rs. 4-9-0; 26·95 by tenants-at-will at an average rate of Rs. 5-5-9; and 1·31 per cent. by ex-proprietors, the remaining ·38 per cent. being rent-free. About 21 per cent. is sublet, and the *shikmi* rental averages Rs. 7-2-0 per acre.

The revenue demand at the permanent settlement and at succeeding revisions, as well as its present incidence, will be found in the appendix.* The rate per acre is almost the lightest in the district, as is only to be expected in a tract thus situated. There are 240 villages divided at present into 580 *mahals*, of which 71 are owned by single proprietors, 335 are joint *zamindari*, 76 are perfect and 86 imperfect *pattidari*, while 14 are of the *bhaiyachara* type. The owners are mainly Rajputs, who hold 32·2 per cent. of the total area, Brahmans with 18·5, Musalmans with 17·3, Bhuinhars with 8·2, Banias with 7·3, Khattris with 5·3, Kayasths with 3·1, and Telis, Goshains, Bengalis and others. The largest individual proprietors are Pandit Sadanand Pande, who owns 5,584 acres; Babu Batuk Prasad of Benares with five

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

villages; Babu Mukund Lal of Ghazipur with 14 shares; Kulsum Bibi of Azamgarh with three villages and many others who are mentioned in chapter III.

The population of the pargana has fluctuated greatly since the first census in 1853, when it numbered 75,076 souls. The figure dropped to 59,551 in 1865 and to 55,919 in 1872, but then rose to 70,140 in 1881 and to 77,576 ten years later. The enumeration of 1901, however, showed a very marked decline, the number of inhabitants then being 62,017 of whom 30,708 were females, who in this pargana are in considerable defect. The total included 59,185 Hindus, 2,821 Musalmans and eleven of other religions. The tract is purely agricultural and there is no town. The largest village is Bogna, although Mardah is the principal market, and besides these Gainpur, Birnon, Malethi and five other villages contain over a thousand persons apiece. Generally the tract is the most backward and unprogressive in the district, but it is fairly well provided with means of communication. The railway from Aunrihar to Mau passes close to the western border, and the Dulapur station is easily accessible since it is on the metalled road to Azamgarh. The latter takes off from the road from Ghazipur to Gorakhpur at Sultanpur near Birnon, whence the Gorakhpur road continues northwards through the centre of the pargana. It is crossed at Bhalsand by the unmetalled road from Shadiabad to Kaghzipur and at Mardah by that from Qasimabad to Jalalabad: a short branch also connects Bogna with the main road.

PARSA, *Pargana and Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

The village of Parsa stands in 25° 39′ N. and 83° 48′ E., at a distance of five miles north-east from Muhammadabad and 17 miles from Ghazipur, on the north side of the unmetalled road leading to Karimuddinpur and Ballia. Close to the village on the west a branch road takes off and goes northwards to Rasra, and to the north-east is the Dhonda Dih railway station. The population of the place was 2,477 in 1881 and 2,574 ten years later, while in 1901 it had dropped to 2,431, of whom 141 were Musalmans and a large number were Bhuinhars. The latter have retained a portion of their proprietary rights in the village,

holding in *bighadam* tenure with Kayasths, Telis, Tambolis, Brahmans and Musalmans: the area is 979 acres and the revenue Rs. 1,525. There is a very large upper primary school in Parsa; and a market of some importance is held twice a week at Raghubirganj in the adjoining village of Bishunpura, where is a number of large sugar factories.

QASIMABAD, *Pargana* ZAHURABAD, *Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

Qasimabad or Sonbarsa is a village in the centre of the pargana, standing in 25° 47′ N. and 83° 40′ E., at the junction of several unmetalled roads converging from Mau and Bahadurganj on the north, Rasra on the north-east, Mardah and Jalalabad on the west, Khalispur on the south-west and Muhammadabad on the south, the distance from Ghazipur being fifteen and from the tahsil headquarters some thirteen miles. The present name is derived from Sheikh Muhammad Qasim, a petty *zamindar* of Dharwara, an adjoining village. His son was Sheikh Abdullah, who rose to be governor of Ghazipur in the eighteenth century. He built a fort, which he named Qasimabad in honour of his father, and surrounded the entire village with a fortified wall of which the ruins are still standing. The fort stands on an elevated mound to the west of the main site and had round bastions at the angles only one of which is remaining, while the moat is now dry. Whatever importance the place once possessed has long vanished. There are a few traders and shopkeepers residing in the village, but the bazar cannot compete with that of Bahadurganj. The population, including that of Sukha and Bishunpura, amounted at the last census to 1,400 persons of whom 361 were Musalmans. The latter, together with Rajputs, are the proprietors, the chief owner being Shah Munir Alam; the total area is 582 acres and the revenue Rs. 854. Qasimabad still deserves mention as possessing a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and a large upper primary school. There is one large sugar factory in the village, owned by a Teli.

REOTIPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

The important village of Reotipur stands in 25° 32′ N. and 83° 43′ E., on the unmetalled road from Ghazipur to Gahmar

and Buxar, at a distance of eight miles east-south-east from the district headquarters and twelve miles north-east from Zamaniah. From the east of the village, which is built on a fairly raised site overlooking the Ganges, a branch road runs southwards to Nauli and Bhadaura station on the East Indian Railway. As early as 1853 the place had a population of 10,055 souls, though this dropped to 9,398 in 1865, and to 9,323 in 1872. By 1881, however, it had risen to 10,297, and ten years later it was 10,961, while at the last census of 1901 Reotipur contained 10,821 inhabitants, including 572 Musalmans, 75 Christians and a very large body of Bhuinhars. A good deal of weaving is done by the Julahas, but otherwise the place is purely agricultural: markets are held twice a week, but the bazar is merely of local importance. There is a post-office here, and the primary school is the largest in the district. The Village Sanitation Act, 1892, is in force here.

Reotipur, with Sherpur on the opposite bank of the river, forms a great *taluqa* held for many generations by Bhuinhars of the Sikarwar clan. As the land on both sides belongs to the same *mahal*, comprising 35 villages with a river front of seven miles, ownership is not affected by any changes in the course of the stream and the total area cannot alter. The entire area is 29,843 acres and the revenue is Rs. 25,000. The river divides the *mahal* into two portions, the villages on the north bank including Sherpur, Jalalpur, Narayanpur and Sadhopur or Rampur. The whole is of alluvial formation and extremely fertile, the land in the villages to the south of the Ganges possessing a rich black vegetable soil, though in the actual bed cultivation is confined to blocks fertilised by recent deposits of mould. The first owner of the estate was one Puran Mal whose descendants divided the property into 19 *pattis*, four of which are named after his sons, while the others are called after the descendants of Sahajmal Rai, the eldest son. These *pattis* are subdivided into 104 *thoks*, while the proprietors are further divided into two parties known as Taraf Reotipur and Taraf Sherpur. In 1881 there were no fewer than 22,430 names in the village *khewats* though the actual sharers numbered only 3,982, of whom 2,409 belonged to Taraf Reotipur. The

difficulties arising from so large a number of owners were experienced at an early date, and in 1805 a survey of the *mahal* was made and the revenue distributed on the basis of actual possession in each *patti*, this distribution initiating the distinction between the two *tarafs*. Unfortunately much trouble arose from the imperfections in the record prepared in 1840 when most of the alluvial waste was entered as common land, although it was well known that a latent right was vested in particular sharers or groups of sharers with regard to every portion of the *mahal*. Consequently the proprietors disregarded the settlement record and fell back on that of 1805. Efforts made in 1849 to rectify the errors proved ineffectual, and eventually the annual *jamabandis*, long condemned as useless, were abandoned from 1863 till the last revision. The courts were constantly troubled with claims based on the very imperfect record, while no value was attached to the old papers of 1805 which were drawn up without official sanction. Nevertheless in practice the owners depended entirely on the private measurements of 1805; and this fact had to be taken into consideration at the new survey of 1880, for it was evident that the value of the new record would be in proportion to the exactness with which it reproduced the details of the rough record of 1805. The first step, therefore, was to demarcate the boundaries in the alluvial lands according to the old papers—a matter of immense difficulty, especially as almost every decision was contested, though the ultimate value of the maps has proved incalculable. The tenure throughout the *mahal* is *bighadam*, based solely on possession except in the case of the Reotipur fort, village site and the jungle, aggregating some 153 acres, these being the joint property of every co-sharer in the entire estate. Elsewhere all the land was definitely assigned to its proper *taraf*, *patti* and *thok*, with the result that 12,752 acres were found to belong to Taraf Reotipur. The revenue was then distributed according to *mauzas*, and in each *mauza* the amount thus determined was distributed at an all-round rate on the total area, so that every *bigha* pays the same rate whether cultivated, fallow or under water. The joint responsibility of the *mahal* is expressly maintained, but the amount due by Taraf Reotipur, subject to this condition, is

Rs. 10,067. The actual village of Reotipur is 2,982 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 3,172. These operations on account of their intricacy and the length of time involved were entrusted to a special officer, Qazi Azim-ul-Haq, formerly tahsildar of Zamaniah.

The history of Reotipur as given by the Sikarwars is of some interest. In 1707 Puran Mal and his brothers fought on the side of Azam Shah at Jajan and, on the defeat of that prince, migrated to this district, settling at Mania in the Zamaniah pargana, while one brother took up his abode at Tahwa, another went to Ramwal and became a Musalman, and a third came to Sohwal, his descendants acquiring that village and Gaura. Puran Mal had three wives: from the first come the Musalman Sikarwars of Usia and seven other villages; and from the second the owners of Basuka, a large village adjoining Nauli on the east. At that time Sherpur Reotipur, then called Qariat Reotipur, was held in equal shares by Kastwars and Nais, and the latter being ill-treated by the former sold their share to Puran Mal, who came to Reotipur and there murdered all the Kastwar males by an act of the foulest treachery. The Brahman priests of the Kastwars were won over by grants of lands in Reotipur, which still remain in their possession. Before his death Puran Mal divided his property among his sons by his third wife, giving a double share to the eldest and a single portion of eleven *mauzas* in each case to each of the others; but subsequently the heirs of Sahajmal took forcible possession of the greater part of the estate, leaving only an insignificant portion in the hands of the others. In 1789 the *taluqa* was settled with eleven representatives, who continued to pay the revenue till 1800; but then arrears accrued and half the estate was auctioned, the purchaser being Udwant Rai, who managed to get his name recorded as the sole bidder although the money had been borrowed from a Kalwar of Sohwal on the joint names of all the principal men. The latter then attempted to kill Udwant Rai, who fled to Mirzapur: but in 1805 he returned to Sherpur, after undertaking to restore the property. The survey then took place, but Udwant Rai, being reluctant to keep his promise, mortgaged his half-share to Babu Sheo Narayan Singh

on condition of getting back half if the Babu proved successful in obtaining possession. The attempt failed; for though many shareholders were ruined by the litigation and left the district the others decided to abandon cultivation altogether, with the result that the Babu and Udwant Rai were compelled to pay the revenue out of their own pocket, so that the latter was soon glad to execute a deed renouncing the rights obtained at the auction sale. Even then he did not remain quiet, but persuaded the *zamindars* of Sadhopur not to pay their revenue, assuring them that the others would never allow the property to be sold again. The share was, however, put up for sale in 1815, and was purchased by Babu Kali Charan Banerji of Benares in collusion with Qalandar Rai, the son of Udwant Rai; but the latter, deprived of any share in the estate after the sale, induced the co-sharers to subscribe towards the expenses of a suit to cancel the sale, which was declared null and void in 1819.

SADAT, *Pargana and Tahsil* SAIDPUR.

The small town of Sadat lies in the northern corner of the pargana, in 25° 40′ and 83° 19′ E., at a distance of 19 miles north-west from Ghazipur and eleven from Saidpur, with both of which it is connected by unmetalled roads. Through the middle of the site runs the railway from Aunrihar to Mau: but the station of Sadat is a mile and a half to the north-east, in the village of Daulatnagar. The demolition of houses caused by the construction of the railway, added to a marked deterioration of the rice tract by which the town is surrounded, has caused a great diminution in the population, which in 1881 numbered 3,951 souls and fell to 3,550 at the following census, while in 1901 it was but 2,715 of whom 613 were Musalmans. The railway has, however, benefited the trade of the place and there is a flourishing market, the traffic being in grain, sugar, salt, piecegoods, yarn, metals and other articles. The weavers still turn out large quantities of country cloth, but the sugar-refining industry is now unimportant. Sadat contains a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, an upper primary school and two small Quran schools.

The name implies a Saiyid origin, but the place does not figure in history. It is at present owned in *bighadam* tenure by Saiyids, Kalwars and Banias, the total area being 668 acres and the revenue Rs. 1,305. The inhabited portion was administered under Act XX of 1856 since the 27th of February 1873 till 1908, when the measure was withdrawn. During the five years ending with 1907 there were 299 houses assessed to taxation out of a total of 728 and the average annual proceeds of the house-tax was Rs. 595, which fell with an incidence of Rs. 2-0-5 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-7 per head of population. The total receipts, including the initial balance, averaged Rs. 698, and the yearly expenditure for the same period was Rs. 623, the principal items being Rs. 429 for the upkeep of the town *chaukidars*, Rs. 71 for the maintenance of a staff of sweepers and Rs. 53 for minor local improvements. At the present time a cess, amounting to some Rs. 300, is collected by the *zamindars* in the form of a ground-rent on traders' houses and dues levied on weavers: this received the sanction of Government in 1883 under section 66, Act XIX of 1873. The Village Sanitation Act, 1892, is also in force here.

SAIDPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* SAIDPUR.

The headquarters town of the western tahsil stands on the left or north bank of the Ganges in 25° 32′ N. and 83° 14′ E., at a distance of 24 miles west from Ghazipur by the metalled road to Benares which passes to the north of the main site, a metalled branch from it running through the centre of the town. From the latter a road leads northwards through the main bazar to the railway station and there bifurcates, one branch going to Sadat and the other to Bhitri and Shadiabad. From the western extremity of the town a road leads to Bhimapar and Bahriabad, thence continuing to Chiriakot in Azamgarh.

The Ganges bank is here formed of *kankar* and has resisted the force of the current for ages. Saidpur is obviously a place of great antiquity; but it is not yet possible to identify it definitely with any known city of ancient days, although it has been suggested as the site of the Chen-chu mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang. Both in the town and the vicinity numerous remains of

Buddhist and early Hindu times have been discovered, as already mentioned in chapter V. It is clear, however, that Saidpur dates back to a period anterior to the Musalman conquest, and in all probability it owes its origin to the Guptas. In the town, to the west of the southern extremity of the main bazar, are two Musalman *dargahs*, of which the first is a small domed building resting on square pillars of presumably Buddhist design. The other is a larger and more remarkable structure some 26′ by 23′, with 34 columns each 7′ in height supporting a massive roof of stone.* These owe their preservation to their appropriation for Muhammadan purposes, one being the tomb of Sheikh Saman who died in 1595, as stated in a Persian inscription, while the other contains the tomb of one Makhdum Shah. The former is still commemorated by a large fair held in his honour during the month of Chait. Elsewhere in the town are to be seen bits of old sculpture and stones borrowed from earlier buildings, which were freely utilised for the construction of the many Musalman tombs in the neighbourhood. The location of a Muhammadan settlement is ascribed to one Saiyid Shah Namad, after whom the place was styled Saidpur Namdi though nothing further is known of this personage.

The population of Saidpur numbered 5,275 in 1853 but afterwards declined; the total was 5,075 in 1881 and 4,730 ten years later, while in 1901 the town contained but 4,260 inhabitants of whom 965 were Musalmans. The town comprises, in addition to Saidpur Khas, the *mauzas* of Araziganj, Makhdum Chak, Tarwania, Badhupur, Madaripur and Zoharganj. Saidpur proper has an area of 801 acres and is assessed at Rs. 1,582, the proprietors being Bhuinhars, Rajputs and Kayasths, of whom Dulhin Ram Kunwar owns the largest share. The town has a considerable trade, both by rail and by river, though the latter is far less important than in former days. There is a certain amount of weaving carried on and a large saltpetre industry, five refineries turning out some 12,500 maunds annually. In addition to the tahsil headquarters, which are located on the river bank, Saidpur possesses a police station, a post-office, a munsif's court, a registration office, a dispensary and a cattle-pound. The

* J. A. S. B., XXXIV, p. 80.

educational institutions comprise a middle vernacular school, a normal school, a lower primary school for boys and an aided school for girls, as well as two insignificant private schools.

Since the 29th of February 1860 the town has been administered under Act XX of 1856. For the five years ending with 1907 the average number of houses assessed to taxation was 675 out of a total of 1,051; the former figure has varied greatly, ranging from 900 in the first to 576 in the last year. The proceeds of the tax averaged Rs. 1,405, the incidence being Rs. 2-4-2 per assessed house and Re. 0-5-7 per head of population, figures which in either case are higher than in any other town in the district. The total income, including the initial balance, averaged Rs. 1,645, and the annual expenditure for the same period was Rs. 1,405, the principal items being Rs. 584 for the the upkeep of the *chaukidari* force, Rs. 289 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 400 on account of minor local improvements and miscellaneous charges. Apart from the regular house-tax a ground-rent on dwellings occupied by non-agriculturists is levied by the *zamindars* of the eight *pattis* into which the area is divided: it amounts to about Rs. 200 in all, and the imposition of the cess received the sanction of Government in 1883. The town of Saidpur is subject to the operations of section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861), and has also been brought under the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892.

SAIDPUR *Pargana, Tahsil* SAIDPUR.

The pargana, which takes its name from the town of Saidpur, is a large and straggling tract extending from the Ganges on the south, beyond which lie Mahaich and the Benares district, to the borders of Shadiabad on the north. To the east lie the Ghazipur and Karanda parganas and to the west Khanpur and Bahriabad; but there are also two detached portions of considerable size, one imbedded in the centre of Bahriabad and comprising Baragaon and six other villages, while the second is to the north-west of Khanpur and is bounded on the north and west by the districts of Azamgarh and Jaunpur, respectively. The total area is liable to vary from time to time owing

to the action of the Ganges, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 101,319 acres, or 158·3 square miles, whereas in 1840 it was only 99,783 acres.

The alluvial area is, however, comparatively small, and is confined to the extreme south and south-east, for elsewhere the Ganges flows close to the high bank and little change occurs. Beyond the immediate influence of the river the soil is a good fertile loam which extends inland as far as the valley of the Gangi. The latter is the chief drainage line of the pargana, traversing the centre from west to east with a very tortuous course: its bed is well defined, and there is a narrow strip of broken ground on either bank. It has no tributaries of any importance, save perhaps the drainage channel which originates in a chain of *jhils* in Khanpur and, in this pargana, becomes a definite watercourse flowing eastwards into the Gangi at Dahra, on the road from Saidpur to Bahriabad. North of the Gangi the level drops and the soil stiffens into a heavy clay, much of which is suited only for rice cultivation. There are numerous small *jhils*, and an irregular drainage line known as the Parna crosses the pargana and then becomes a clearly marked stream which marks the Shadiabad boundary for several miles, eventually falling into the Besu. In places the clay is strongly impregnated with *reh*, and such land is useful only for the production of saltpetre: but there are no large stretches of *usar*. The worst portion of the pargana is the *karail* tract immediately to the south of Sadat, since this is dependent wholly on the rains and is apt to suffer severely in years of drought. Of the two detached blocks that in Bahriabad has a loam and clay soil, the latter prevailing on the western borders of Baragaon; and the other is mainly rice land, continuing in an almost unbroken expanse as far as the Gangi, which here separates this district from Azamgarh.

Possessing a large amount of barren or worthless land, the pargana has not attained a very high stage of development. The cultivated area in 1840 was 55,575 acres, and though this had risen to 66,696 in 1879 there has been a somewhat marked decline in later years, the present average being 62,726 acres or 61·91 per cent. On the other hand there has been a rapid increase in the

area bearing two crops in the year, this averaging 13,435 acres, which on some occasions has been largely exceeded. Of the barren land, in all 17,884 acres or 17·65 per cent. of the whole, 7,310 acres are under water and 4,022 are permanently taken up by buildings, roads and railways, leaving the relatively high figure of 6,552 acres of actually unculturable waste. The so-called culturable area is 20,710 acres, but this includes 1,626 acres of groves and 3,689 acres of current fallow: the balance is principally old fallow, though much of this is too poor and precarious to repay the cost of tillage. Means of irrigation are fairly abundant in most parts, for on an average 30,844 acres, or 49·17 per cent., of the cultivation are watered. Of this amount some 82 per cent. is supplied from wells, the rest being derived from tanks and *jhils* which are very uncertain and are apt to fail in dry years.

The nature of the country is fairly illustrated by the crop statement. The two harvests are approximately equal in extent, and their relative position depends on the character of the season. The *kharif* generally covers the wider area, averaging 38,836 as compared with 37,214 acres sown for the *rabi*. In the former the principal staple is rice, occupying 13,048 acres or 33·6 per cent. of the harvest, four-fifths being of the late or transplanted variety. Of the large millets *juar*, generally mixed with *arhar*, takes up 16·21 and *bajra* with *arhar* 14·61 per cent., while *sanwan* and *kangni* are very extensively grown on the poorer soils, averaging nearly 17 per cent., and small areas are under *mandua* and *kodon*. For the rest sugarcane occupies 9·1 and maize 5·79 per cent., the remainder including *urd* and *mung*, garden crops and a little hemp: indigo was once of importance but has almost disappeared, the area dropping from 274 acres in 1902-03 to only 17 acres five years later. In the *rabi* the foremost place is taken by barley, which alone covers 17,678 acres, and in combination with gram and wheat 1,439 and 584 acres, respectively, the whole amounting to 52·93 per cent., of the area sown. Wheat averages 2,305 acres or 6·19 per cent. which is a high proportion for this district; but the principal crops are peas with 24·62, gram with 7·8 and poppy with 5·29 per cent. There is a comparatively large amount of linseed, though the

area varies widely from year to year, and a good deal of garden cultivation in the neighbourhood of the towns.

The cultivating community contains a large proportion of the lower castes and is, in this respect, superior to that of many parganas. In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 68,413 acres, and of this Ahirs were in possession of 20·9 per cent., Rajputs of 16·5, Brahmans of 12·9, Koeris of 10·5, Chamars of 9·2, Musalmans of 6·6, Bhars of 5·2 and Bhuinhars of 3·7 per cent. Proprietors cultivated 25·82 per cent. as *sir* or *khudkasht*, while of the rest, excluding 3·33 per cent. under grain rents, 10·43 was held by tenants at fixed rates, 40·88 by those with right of occupancy, 17·36 by tenants-at-will and 1·08 by ex-proprietors, 1·1 per cent. being rent-fee. The average cash rental is Rs. 4-12-8 for fixed-rate tenants, whose holdings are generally of a superior description; Rs. 4-10-11 for occupancy lands, which are of a much more varied character; Rs. 5-6-2 for tenants-at-will, who are seldom in possession of any but inferior fields; and Rs. 8-2-6 for *shikmis*, or subtenants, who cultivate nearly 30 per cent. of the area.

The fiscal history of the pargana has already been narrated in chapter IV and in the account of the *jagir* given to Babu Ausan Singh, while the present demand and its incidence are shown in the appendix.* The total is apt to vary from time to time owing to the existence of 13 alluvial *mahals* under a temporary settlement. Apart from these the 485 villages are divided into 1,435 *mahals*, of which 195 are owned by single proprietors, 1,053 are joint *zamindari*, 55 are perfect *pattidari* and 132 are held in the imperfect variety of the same tenure. The proprietary castes are chiefly Rajputs, with 29·6 per cent. of the total area, Bhuinhars with 25·6, Musalmans with 16·4, Brahmans with 12·4, Goshains with 3·5, Kayasths and Banias with 3 per cent. apiece, and Khattris, Koeris and others with smaller amounts. Many of the larger landholders have property in this pargana. The chief is Dulhin Ram Kunwar, the representative of Babu Ausan Singh, with 18,636 acres assessed at Rs. 30,308. Pandit Markande Prasad Pande has 4,488 acres; Munshi Madho Lal has 2,014; and Saddu Ram Koeri of

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

Amwara has 2,178 acres. Others are the Goshains of Maudha, Pandit Srinath Deo of Ghazipur with seven shares, the Rajputs of Rampur Manjha and Barahpur, and Babu Kishan Chand of Ghazipur.

The population of the pargana appears to have been exaggerated in 1853, when it numbered 113,105 souls: for in 1865 it had dropped to 90,826, although by 1872 it had risen to 95,170 and continued to increase, the figure being 109,805 in 1881 and 112,711 ten years later. In 1901 a very marked decline was recorded, as the number of inhabitants was only 99,166 of whom 50,528 were females, the total including 91,363 Hindus, 7,714 Musalmans and 89 of other religions. In addition to the towns of Saidpur and Sadat there are twelve villages containing over a thousand souls, the chief of which are Nari Pachdeora, Deokali and Deochandpur, while Bhitri is a place of great archæological interest.

Means of communication are good in the south and west, but a large area in the north-east is devoid of roads save for an inferior track connecting Bhitri with Shadiabad. Along the western border runs the railway from Benares to Mau, with stations at Aunrihar, Mahpur and Sadat, from the first of which one branch goes west to Jaunpur and another leads through Saidpur and Taraon to Ghazipur. Parallel to the latter runs the metalled road from Benares to Ghazipur, entering the pargana at the bridge of boats at Rajwari-ghat. Unmetalled roads connect Saidpur with Bhitri, Sadat, Bahriabad, Chandwak and Rampur Gauri, and others unite Sadat with Shadiabad and Deochandpur with Taraon and Chochakpur.

SAIDPUR *Tahsil.*

This tahsil constitutes the western subdivision of the district, comprising the parganas of Saidpur, Bahriabad, Khanpur and Karanda. Its southern boundary is formed by the Ganges, which separates it from the Zamaniah tahsil and that of Chandauli in Benares: to the east lies Ghazipur, to the west the Kirakat tahsil of Jaunpur and to the north-west and north the Azamgarh district. The total area, which is liable to change on account of fluvial action, at present stands at 188,658 acres,

or 294·78 square miles, the tahsil being thus the smallest in the district.

The drainage channels of the country, apart from the Ganges, consist of the Udawanti, a tributary of the Besu, in the north, the Gangi in the centre and the Gumti in the extreme south-west. From the high banks of the Ganges and Gumti the land slopes inland to a broad plain of stiff clay soil, varied by loam on the higher levels and degenerating into *usar* in many places where the natural means of drainage are deficient. These tracts have been described at length in the various pargana articles, where, too, will be found accounts of the agriculture and revenue.

Like the other tahsils Saidpur forms a subdivision for criminal and revenue purposes, in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. The tahsildar and his assistant reside at Saidpur, which also is the seat of a munsif whose charge embraces the whole tahsil except Karanda, which in the matter of civil jurisdiction still belongs to Ghazipur. There are police stations at Saidpur and Sadat, but all Karanda and a part of pargana Saidpur is included in the circle of Nandganj.

Means of communication are excellent in some parts and defective in others. At Aunrihar, near Saidpur, four lines of the metre-gauge system of the Bengal and North-Western Railway converge, leading from Benares on the south, Jaunpur on the west, Mau on the north-east and Ghazipur and Ballia on the east. There are stations at Mahpur and Sadat on the Mau branch, though the latter is just outside the tahsil boundary, and at Saidpur and Taraon on the line to Ghazipur. Parallel to the latter runs the road from Benares to Ghazipur, the only metalled highway in the tahsil. Unmetalled roads radiate from Saidpur to Chandwak and Jaunpur, to Bahriabad and Chiriakot, to Sadat, to Shadiabad and to Karanda. The extreme west of the tahsil, however, and also the north-east corner are practically devoid of roads, though in no case is the railway very far distant. There are several other roads in addition to those mentioned, and their position may be seen in the map. The Ganges and Gumti have to be crossed by ferries, of which a list is given in the appendix. There, too, will be found lists of the schools, markets, fairs and post-offices of the tahsil.

The population of the subdivision in 1853 was returned at 203,995 souls, but in 1865 it had fallen to 170,925. The total then rose to 174,246 in 1872 to 199,881 in 1881, and to 206,615 ten years later. This marked the turning point, for in 1901 the number of inhabitants was only 182,320, of whom 93,063 were females, while the average density was 618 to the square mile, or little higher than in Zamaniah. Classified according to religions there were 170,061 Hindus, 12,131 Musalmans—an extremely low proportion—and 128 others, made up of 103 Sikhs, 20 Christians and five Aryas. The prevailing Hindu castes are Ahirs, 38,566; Chamars, 26,613; Rajputs, 19,251, principally of the Gautam, Bais, Raghubansi and Surajbansi clans; Brahmans, 13,824; and Koeris, 10,568. Others occurring in numbers exceeding two thousand are Bhars, Kahars, Binds, Lohars, Lunias, Telis, Banias, Kumhars, Bhuinhars, Mallahs and Kayasths. The Musalmans are for the most part Sheikhs, Julahas, converted Rajputs, Hajjams and Pathans.

Besides the towns of Saidpur and Sadat the tahsil contains few villages of any size or importance except, perhaps, Bahriabad, and none of any commercial significance. According to the census returns nearly 72 per cent. of the inhabitants were directly dependent on agriculture, apart from the 7 per cent. coming under the head of general labour and the large number of those who betake themselves to cultivation in addition to some other form of employment. The industrial population is unusually small, and the only manufactures deserving mention are weaving, sugar-refining and the production of saltpetre, which is carried on in many villages in the north, while there are four large saltpetre refineries at Saidpur itself.

SHADIABAD, *Pargana* SHADIABAD, *Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

The capital of the Shadiabad pargana stands in 25° 40′ N. and 83° 23′ E., on the right bank of the Besu, at a distance of 14 miles north-west from Ghazipur. From it unmetalled roads lead to Bahriabad on the north-west, to Sadat on the west, to Saidpur on the south-west and to Firozpur on the east, whence branches go to Birnon and Ghazipur. The site forms part of the three villages of Qasba Koeri, Qasba Dayal and Masaudpur,

the last containing the greater portion, Qasba Koeri possessing little more than a few Banias' shops. The combined population in 1881 was 1,389 and this rose in ten years to 1,847, though in 1901 it had fallen to 1,515 of whom 765 were Musalmans. The place possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and a lower primary school, as well as several small private schools. The market is of purely local importance, and weaving is the only industry. Masaudpur and Qasba Dayal, with an aggregate area of 180 acres, are held in *pattidari* tenure by Musalmans at a revenue of Rs. 290, and Qasba Koeri, covering 138 acres and assessed at Rs. 435, is the property of Rai Batuk Prasad, a Khattri of Benares.

The name is said to have been originally Sadiabad and to be derived from Sadi, the servant of Malik Mardan, who, with his brother Malik Babri, first conquered the pargana. The tombs of Mardan and Sadi are still standing and are objects of veneration to the villagers. The former is a curious structure probably of Hindu origin, but transformed into a Musalman *dargah* by the addition of five domes.

SHADIABAD *Pargana, Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

This large pargana occupies the north-western portion of the tahsil and is bounded on the east by Pachotar, on the south-east by Ghazipur, on the south and south-west by Saidpur, on the west by Bahriabad and on the north by the Azamgarh district. It has a total area of 113,576 acres, or 193·09 square miles.

The pargana is better drained and consequently more fertile than its neighbours on the west and east. Along the northern boundary for a short distance flows the Bhainsahi, and south of this comes a tract of clay soil resembling that of Pachotar and dotted with numerous *jhils*, the chief of these being the Manadar lake to the east of Jalalabad. The soil then gradually grows lighter, improving into a good loam which constitutes the bulk of the pargana. The drainage is carried off by the Mangai, which flows in a tortuous course but maintains a south-easterly direction as far as the eastern border, on reaching which it separates Pachotar from Ghazipur. Further

to the south, with an almost parallel course, flows the Besu, which receives on its right bank the Udawanti a short distance above the town of Shadiabad. Some five miles below the latter place another affluent joins the stream on the same bank after bending northwards from the Saidpur boundary, whence it carries into the Besu the drainage of a large area in that pargana. South of the Besu the soil again stiffens into clay, and the country is dotted with small *jhils* and patches of *usar*.

The cultivated area in 1840 amounted to 59,808 acres, but since that date has rapidly increased and in 1879, was no less than 69,976 acres. Subsequently the pargana shared in the general decline but of late has recovered, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 67,839 acres, or 59·72 per cent. of the whole, while 14,606 acres bear a double crop, the recent increase in this direction being especially noticeable. The so-called culturable area is very large, as much as 31,902 acres being thus described, though this includes 1,665 under groves and 3,359 of current fallow. It may be doubted, however, whether much of the remainder would repay cultivation, for such land is usually of a worthless description and is often highly impregnated with *reh*. The area returned as barren averages 9,647 acres, or 12·6 per cent. of the whole, but of this 4,629 acres are under water and 1,540 are permanently occupied by railways, roads, buildings and the like. Means of irrigation are abundant, and on an average 42,102 acres, or 62 per cent., of the cultivation obtains water, this proportion being exceeded in no other pargana of the district. As usual wells constitute the chief source of supply, but 21·2 per cent. of the irrigation is obtained from tanks, *jhils* and other natural sources.

The areas occupied by the two main harvests are approximately equal and their relative position depends upon the character of the season, the *rabi* averaging 41,293 and the *kharif* 41,139 acres. In the latter the chief staple is rice, which covers 19,606 or 47·66 per cent. of the harvest, somewhat over two-thirds being of the late variety. Next in order come the small millets, *sanwan*, *kakun* and *mandua*, with 17·5, sugarcane with 11·28, *bajra* and *arhar* with 10·8 and *juar* with 4·9 per cent. The rest consists of *urd* and *mung*, a little maize and

hemp, together with a fair area under garden crops. There was once a large amount of indigo produced in the pargana, but since 1905 this has practically vanished. In the *rabi* barley takes the foremost place. Sown by itself it averages 20,410 acres, while some 1,240 acres are under barley in combination with wheat and gram, the whole amounting to 52·42 per cent. of the area sown. Peas make up 28·89, wheat 6·21, poppy 6·16 and gram 3·65 per cent., the only other crops deserving mention being linseed and tobacco. The amount of opium cultivation is very large, and is surpassed only in pargana Ghazipur.

In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 73,122 acres, and of this 29 per cent. was in the possession of Rajputs of the Kakan, Dikhit, Bachgoti, Bisen and other clans. Next came Ahirs with 20·7, Brahmans with 13·8, Chamars with 7·6, Lunias with 5·3, Musalmans with 4·7, Koeris with 4·2 and Bhars with 2·9 per cent. All this area with the exception of 1,885 acres, or 2·58 per cent., consisting of precarious rice land, is held on cash rents. Proprietors cultivate 30·4 per cent. as *sir* or *khudkasht;* tenants at fixed rates, paying Rs. 4-5-11 per acre, hold 42·6; occupancy tenants 35·55, with an average rental of Rs. 4-14-2; tenants-at-will 24·96, their rent averaging Rs. 5-8-1; and ex-proprietors 1·19, the remaining 1·06 per cent. being rent-free. Somewhat over 30 per cent. of the land is sublet, and the average *shikmi* rental is Rs. 7-7-11 per acre.

The pargana contains 531 villages, and these are now divided into 1,363 *mahals*. Of the latter 236 are single and 761 joint *zamindari*, 256 are perfect and 91 imperfect *pattidari*, while 19 are held in *bhaiyachara* tenure. Of the proprietary castes Rajputs come first with 45·9 per cent. of the total area, and these are followed by Brahmans with 17, Musalmans with 15·1, Goshains with 6·1, Kalwars with 4·4, Kayasths with 3·9, Bhuinhars with 3·2 and Banias with 1·6 per cent. Many of the chief landowners have estates in the pargana, notably Pandit Rash Bihari Lal Chaube of Ghazipur with 6,910, and Pandit Sadanand Pande with 4,145 acres. Munshi Madho Lal owns 7 villages, the Mahant of Hathiaram has five villages and ten shares, and others are the Rajputs of Kathghara and Barhanpur, as well as several more to whom reference has been made in

chapter III. The revenue demand of the pargana as assessed at the permanent settlement and as modified at subsequent revisions, together with the present incidence, will be found in the appendix.*

The population of the pargana numbered 114,817 souls in 1853, and this fell to 100,274 in 1865 and to 98,746 in 1872. The next census witnessed a complete recovery, for in 1881 the total amounted to 118,499 and ten years later it was 124,701. In 1901 Shadiabad shared in the general decline, the number of inhabitants being 101,983 of whom 50,866 were females, this pargana sharing with Pachotar the peculiarity of having a preponderance of males. Of the whole population 96,762 were Hindus, 5,209 Musalmans and 12 of other religions. The only place of any size in the pargana is Jalalabad, which is the principal market. Shadiabad itself has been already described, and among the nine other villages with more than one thousand inhabitants the chief are Yusufpur and Sikhri. Means of communication are very fair. Through the western half runs the railway from Aunrihar to Mau, the stations within the limits of the pargana being those of Sadat, Jakhanian and Dulapur. At the last of these the railway is crossed by the metalled road from Ghazipur and Birnon to Azamgarh, and this is joined near the district boundary by an unmetalled road from Mardah to Jalalabad and by another from Ghazipur to Dewa, passing through Firozpur and Sikhri. A similar road from Firozpur leads to Yusufpur and Shadiabad, whence others go to Bahriabad to Sadat and Piarepur and to Bhitri. Most of the tract, however, between the Mangai and the Besu is devoid of roads, and the same may be said of the country south of the latter river which depends solely on rough village tracks.

SHERPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

Sherpur is the largest of the overgrown villages of Zamaniah. It lies in 25° 34′ N. and 83° 48′ E. in the small block of country belonging to this tahsil on the north bank of the Ganges, at a distance of ten miles east from the district headquarters and 17 miles from Zamaniah. It is off the road, and the main site

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

known as Sherpur Kalan to distinguish it from Sherpur Khurd to the north-east, is cut off from access to the Ballia road by a large backwater of the river, which forms one of the channels utilised by the Besu. The population rose from 6,885 in 1853 to 10,388 in 1865, but fell again to 7,958 in 1872 though, subsequently, it has grown with marked rapidity, the total reaching 9,030 in 1881 and 12,156 ten years later. In 1901 the number of inhabitants was 11,118, including 312 Musalmans and an enormous body of Sikarwar Bhuinhars. Like Reotipur the place is wholly agricultural, though a little weaving is done by the Julahas and there is a small bazar for the supply of the ordinary necessaries of life. The large school is of the upper primary type.

The fiscal history of Sherpur has been narrated in the account of Reotipur. The owners of the lands on the north side of the river are known as the Taraf Sherpur and are descended from Bahorik Rai, the third son of Sahajmal Rai, who was the eldest son of Puran Mal, the first Sikarwar settler. They hold nine out of the nineteen pattis, and these comprise 17,091 out of 29,843 acres, the amount of revenue due by the Sherpur Taraf being Rs. 14,934. The village of Sherpur itself is 9,552 acres in area and is assessed at Rs. 8,093.

SOHWAL, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

The village of Sohwal, otherwise known as Barkagaon, lies in 25° 34' N. and 83° 39' E., on the south side of the road from Tarighat to Reotipur and Gahmar, at a distance of four miles south-east from Ghazipur and ten miles from Zamaniah by a road leading past Nagsar station and Lahuar. The place is purely agricultural; but the village site is very large, forming the residence of those who cultivate all the alluvial lands in the neighbourhood. There is also a small bazar which is said to owe its origin to Fazl Ali Khan, the last governor of Ghazipur: several well-to-do traders reside here, and the market forms a collecting centre for a considerable area. The population numbered 3,934 in 1881 and rose to 4,152 in 1891; while at the last census it was 4,150, including 216 Musalmans and many Bhuinhars of the Donwar and Sikarwar clans. The total area is 3,038 acres, of

which about 1,810 are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 4,083. The proprietors are Bhuinhars, Kayasths and Kalwars holding in *pattidari* tenure. The village, to which the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, have been applied, contains a large upper primary school, and is the scene of a well attended fair on the occasion of the Dhanusjag festival.

TARI, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

This village, better known as Tari-ghat on account of the ferry across the Ganges, lies in 25° 34′ N. and 83° 36′ E., on the right bank of the river immediately opposite the city of Ghazipur. It is about ten miles from Zamaniah, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road, while another leads south-eastwards to Reotipur and Gahmar. Tari-ghat is the terminus of the branch line of the East Indian Railway from Dildarnagar, and from the station to the landing stage of the steamers the road is metalled, the maintenance of the ghat and its approaches being the duty of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, the lessee of the ferry. Tari itself is an unimportant village, with a post-office and an upper primary school. It is divided into two portions, the permanent and the alluvial, with a combined area of 1,135 acres and a revenue of Rs. 2,154: it is held in *pattidari* tenure by Brahmans and Musalmans. The population in 1881 was 1,481 and ten years later had risen to 1,741; but in 1901 it was only 1,564, the principal caste being Gautam Rajputs whose ancestors came here from Karanda.

USIA, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

An immense agricultural village standing in 25° 25′ N. and 83° 43′ E., some three miles east from Dildarnagar, ten miles from Zamaniah and twelve from Ghazipur. The village lands extend southwards from the Buxar road to the Karamnasa, and cover no less an area than 6,799 acres: about 5,280 acres are under cultivation, and the revenue is Rs. 4,771. The owners were formerly Musalman Rajputs of the Sikarwar clan, but they were dispossessed by the *amil*, Deokinandan, and the estate has since remained in his family, the present owner being Thakurain Jodha Kunwar. The population of Usia was 5,689

in 1865, but by 1881 it had dropped to 5,439; it then rose to 6,054 in 1891 and at the last census it was 6,016 of whom 2,057 were Musalmans, principally converted Sikarwars. There is a lower primary school at Usia, as well as a private Hindi school and two for instruction in the Quran. The bazar is called Fatehpur and is close to the Dildarnagar station, on the western outskirts of the village. It was built about 1874 by the *zamindars* and has flourished greatly. Dues are levied at the rate of three-quarters of a *ser* on every bullock-load of grain, four annas per cent. on purchases, one anna per bullock-load of grain imported by rail and sold in the bazar, and four Gorakhpuri pice on each bullock-load of *gur* and *shira*. These dues, as well as fees levied on the grant of a site for a shop, received the sanction of Government in 1886. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, have been applied to the village and bazar.

UTRAWAL, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

A considerable village situated in 25° 30′ N. and 83° 43′ E., on the west side of the road from Reotipur to Nauli and Bhadaura, some nine miles south-east from Ghazipur and ten miles from the tahsil headquarters. It had in 1901 a population of 2,263 persons, including 191 Musalmans, eleven Christians and a large community of Sukulbansi Rajputs. The last have lost the proprietary right as the village is now owned by Pathans, chief among whom is Muhammad Bashir Ahmad Khan. The area is 2,064 acres, of which about 1,860 are under cultivation, and the revenue is Rs. 1,437. The place, which is administered under the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, contains nothing of any interest or importance.

ZAHURABAD, *Pargana* ZAHURABAD, *Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

The place which gives its name to the Zahurabad pargana is an unimportant village standing in 25° 45′ N. and 83° 44′ E., at a distance of some ten miles north from the tahsil headquarters and 16 miles north-east from Ghazipur. To the east of the village runs an unmetalled road leading from Rasra to Alawalpur on the road from Muhammadabad to Qasimabad. The place is of some antiquity, and is said to have been founded

by some followers of Humayun who settled there in 1526; but it is now in a decayed state, and the sugar and weaving industries, which were once in a flourishing condition, have almost disappeared. The population in 1881 was 1,502; but this dropped to 1,463 in 1891 and at the last census to 1,271, including 556 Musalmans. The village properly includes the small dependent *mauzas* of Mustafabad and Shakarpur Khurd, the combined area being 445 acres of which less than half is under cultivation, and the revenue Rs. 721. The proprietors are Brahmans, Musalmans and Kayasths, the principal owner being Pandit Sadanand Pande. There is a small weekly market, and a considerable fair takes place on the occasion of the Sheoratri in Phagun and Baisakh: the school is of the lower primary type.

ZAHURABAD *Pargana, Tahsil* MUHAMMADABAD.

This is the northern pargana of the tahsil and is a tract of somewhat irregular shape, bounded on the east by Dehma, on the south by pargana Muhammadabad, on the west by Pachotar and on the north by the Rasra tahsil of Ballia, the dividing line being generally, but by no means invariably, the river Sarju or Tons. The total area is 79,868 acres or 124·79 square miles.

The country generally resembles Pachotar, but is somewhat more fertile. In the north, between Qasimabad and Bahadurganj, near which the Sarju is joined by the Bhainsahi, there is an ill-drained tract of heavy clay soil, suited only for rice cultivation, full of *usar* plains and liable to suffer severely in seasons of drought. The land south and east of Qasimabad is drained more or less adequately by an irregular stream called the Godhni, which carries off the overflow from the Pachotar *jhils* and takes a north-easterly course towards the Sarju, joining that river at Renga. In the extreme south again the soil is mainly clay, becoming somewhat lighter towards the east, and there is a disconnected chain of *jhils* running eastwards from Zahurabad, the largest of which lies to the north-east of Barachaur. On the higher levels the prevalent soil is loam, but the depressions are very numerous and the abundance of clay is clearly indicative of the lack of sufficient drainage.

As in Pachotar to the west, the cultivated area is comparatively small. It amounted to 43,032 acres in 1840, though this rose to 49,495 in 1879, while the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 50,058 acres or 62·68 per cent. The improvement is greater than at first sight appears, for there has been a marked extension in the area bearing a double crop, which now averages 11,209 acres or 22·4 per cent. of the cultivation. The area shown as barren amounts to 7,767 acres, but of this 4,198 are under water and 1,652 are taken up by roads and buildings. There remain therefore 1,917 acres of barren waste; but in reality this fails to represent the true state of the case, since much of the so-called culturable area properly comes under the same category. This area averages 22,042 acres, or 27·6 per cent. of the whole, including 1,202 acres of grove land and 2,788 of current fallow. The pargana is admirably supplied with means of irrigation, for tanks and *jhils* are very numerous, and at the same time wells can be constructed without difficulty and at little cost owing to the general height of the water level. On an average 24,120 acres, or 48·18 per cent., of the cultivation are irrigated: and of this 64 per cent. is supplied from wells, the use of tanks and natural reservoirs being more extensive than in any other pargana except Pachotar.

Zahurabad closely resembles the latter pargana in the matter of harvests and crops. The *kharif* averages 36,541 as against 24,620 acres sown in the *rabi*, and of the former 21,302 acres, or 58·3 per cent., are under rice, six-sevenths of which are of the transplanted or late variety. Of the remainder 21·1 per cent. is sown with the small millets, principally *sanwan*, 9·52 with sugarcane, 9·07 with *bajra* and *arhar* and 1·04 per cent. with *juar*. Maize is almost unknown in this part of the district, but there are small areas under autumn pulses, hemp and garden crops. The principal *rabi* product is barley, which alone and in combination covers 12,223 acres, or 49·55 per cent. of the harvest, 1,835 acres being under barley mixed with gram or wheat. Then follow peas with 36·8, wheat with 3·11, poppy with 2·53 and gram with 2·06 per cent., the only other crops of note being *masur*, linseed and tobacco.

The total area included in holdings in 1906-07 was 54,087 acres, and of this 2,665 acres, or 4·92 per cent., was grain-rented,

the latter figure comprising indifferent rice land of a precarious character. Proprietors cultivated 22·98 per cent. as *sir* or *khudkasht*; 6·07 was held by tenants at fixed rates paying on an average Rs. 3-15-4 per acre; 36·94 by occupancy tenants and 27·56 by tenants-at-will, their rentals being Rs. 4-2-5 and Rs. 4-5-0, respectively; while 1·02 was the *sir* of ex-proprietors and the remaining ·51 per cent. was rent-free. Much higher rates, averaging Rs. 6-2-4, occur in the case of *shikmis*, who hold somewhat more than one-fourth of the land; but this is a very low rate as compared with other parts, and indicates the relative inferiority of the tract. The cultivators are drawn from many different castes. Ahirs take the lead with 18·2 per cent. of the area, followed by Rajputs with 13·9, Chamars with 10·9, Brahmans with 7·9, Bhars with 7·6, Bhuinhars with 7·3, Musalmans with 6·8 and Koeris with 6·5 per cent., while Lunias, Kayasths, Banias and Lohars all hold more than a thousand acres apiece.

The revenue of the pargana has undergone considerable change since the permanent settlement owing to alterations in the boundaries.* At the present time there are 385 villages divided into 507 *mahals*, and of the latter 74 are held in single and 51 in joint *zamindari*, 305 are perfect and 66 imperfect *pattidari*, the remaining eleven being of the *bhaiyachara* variety. Rajputs hold 34·4 per cent. of the total area, and are mainly of the Sengar and Surajbansi clans. Then follow Musalmans with 21·4, Bhuinhars with 16·4, Brahmans with 8·3, Banias with 6·7, Kayasths with 5·7 and Kalwars with 3·5 per cent. The largest estate is that of 7,580 acres belonging to the Maharaja of Dumraon, and next in order come Pandit Sadanand Pande with six villages and twelve shares, Babu Moti Chand of Benares with three villages, Babu Ram Sarup Singh of Azamgarh with four villages and 22 shares, and the Mianpura family of Ghazipur.

The population at the census of 1853 numbered 92,119 souls: but this would seem to be an excessive estimate, since in 1865 the figure had dropped to 64,369. It rose in 1872 to 67,379, in 1881 to 74,502 and in 1891 to 79,953; but at the last census another great drop was observed, the number of inhabitants

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

being but 69,589 of whom 34,926 were females, the total including 62,637 Hindus, 6,875 Musalmans and 77 of other religions. Most of the villages are very small, only seven containing more than a thousand persons apiece: and of these Bahadurganj alone possesses any importance as a trade centre. Zahurabad itself is of little significance, and Qasimabad has greatly declined. Means of communication are somewhat poor, being limited to unmetalled roads. Several of these converge on Qasimabad, whence they lead to Sidhagar on the Sarju and Rasra, to Bahadurganj and Mau, to Mardah and Jalalabad, to Alawalpur and Muhammadabad, and to Khalispur on the road from Ghazipur to Ballia. From Alawalpur a similar road runs to Zahurabad and Rasra, and in the east of the pargana are two roads from Rasra to Parsa and Lathudih.

ZAMANIAH, *Pargana and Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

The capital of the southern tahsil is a long and straggling town built on the high bank of the Ganges in 25° 25′ N. and 83° 24′ E., at a distance of ten miles south from Ghazipur by the unmetalled road from Tari-ghat. This joins the old road from Benares to Buxar on the east of the town and from the latter a metalled road goes southwards to the Zamaniah station, on the East Indian Railway, situated three miles to the south in the village of Barwin. Another road runs north-east from Zamaniah to Umarganj, thence branching to Pachokar and Lahuar.

Zamaniah derives its name from Ali Quli Khan, Khan Zaman, who was governor of Jaunpur in the days of Akbar and expelled the Afghans from Ghazipur, the traditional date of the occupation of this place being 1560. It is certain, however, that a town—and one of great antiquity—was already in existence here. In the *Ain-i-Akbari* it bore the name of Madan Benares, and in early days it was the seat of a Hindu principality. Local tradition, with the attempt to give the word Zamaniah a Hindu derivation, says that here lived a *rishi*, named Jamadagni, from whom the town was called Jamadagnia, and that this man married the daughter of Raja Madana, the local chieftain, whose wife was the daughter of the mythical Raja Gadhi of Gadhipura, the modern Ghazipur. On one occasion Madana and his wife

visited the *rishi*, by whom they were entertained through the agency of the miraculous cow Kamadhenu. Filled with envy the Raja carried off the cow, which was recovered by the *rishi's* son Parasram. To expiate his sin, Madana made a great sacrifice, and this is said to have been commemorated on a copper-plate which was found during the last century by a Musalman. It was enclosed in a pewter box within a stone coffer, but was thrown into the Ganges or the Makna tank on account of a quarrel which arose with the Tiwari Brahmans, who laid claim to a grant of land on the strength of the copper-plate record. After the sacrifice the Raja erected a temple to Madaneswar two miles to the south-east of the town, and there set up the pillar which is still to be seen in the village of Lathiya or Shahpur. His intention was to create a rival to Benares on the site of Jamadagnia; but the occasion proved inauspicious and the design was abandoned, this accounting for the derivation of Madan Benares signifying "the desired" or "intended" Benares.

The Lathiya pillar stands at the western end of a brick-strewn mound, almost surrounded by a sheet of water. It is a circular monolith of polished sandstone, 20½ inches in diameter and 20 feet in height. There is a bell-shaped capital resembling that of the Bhitri column, and above this is a group of eight lions facing outwards. The latter was once crowned by two half-length female figures back to back, springing from a circle of lotus leaves; but this is now lying on the ground. Toe pillar is fixed in its place by four large upright stones, one at each side of the square base. It is devoid of any inscription, but its resemblances to that at Bhitri and that taken from Pahladpur to Benares suggests a Gupta origin.* Many of the houses in Zamaniah were built of bricks taken from this site, and quantities were used for ballast in the construction of the railway. Similar treatment has been extended to an ancient *kot* in the northern portion of the town: massive carved stones have been excavated there in great numbers, and are to be seen scattered about the mound and the walls of many buildings in the vicinity.

Zamaniah occurs frequently in the later history of the district. The town was destroyed in 1757 by Fazl Ali Khan,

* C. A. S. R., III, 61.

the expelled governor of Ghazipur and remained deserted for several years till its reconstruction by Chaudhri Muhammad Ajmal, the *amil* of the pargana.

The population of the town numbered 5,116 in 1881; but this fell in the next ten years to 4,788, though by the last census in 1901 it had once again risen to 5,252 of whom no fewer than 2,801 were Musalmans, including a number of Pathan families and a large community of Julahas who practise their hereditary trade of weaving. This is the only manufacture of the place, but there is a fairly large community of petty traders and bankers: the grain trade is of considerable importance, though the place has suffered to some extent by the development of the railway system. There is a second bazar at Nasratpur or Harpur, a mile to the north of the town along the Ghazipur road: it was once of some importance, and a small trade is still carried on. The tahsil buildings stand to the south-east of the town, and there, too, are the police station and registration office. Zamaniah also possesses a post-office, a dispensary, an inspection bungalow, a cattle-pound, a middle vernacular school and a lower primary school, an aided school for girls, a small Sanskrit *pathshala*, a private Hindi school and six schools for instruction in the Quran. A small fair takes place on the occasion of the Ramlila.

The town is made up of several *mauzas*, including Nasratpur on the north and Khizari Shahid, Zamaniah Khas, Junedpur, Lodipur, Chandpur and Babanpur on the south. The inhabited portion has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since the 29th of February 1860. During the five years ending with 1907, out of a total number of 1,131 houses 656 were assessed to the house-tax, which yielded Rs. 1,118 annually, giving an incidence of Re. 1-12-2 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-6 per inhabitant. There is a small miscellaneous income from rents of *nazul* land and other sources, the total, which includes the opening balance, averaging Rs. 1,391. The annual expenditure for the same period was Rs. 1,158, the chief items being Rs. 582 for the upkeep of the *chaukidari* force, Rs. 238 for the maintenance of a conservancy establishment and Rs. 205 for minor local improvements. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Act,

1892, have been applied to the town, and section 34 of Act V of 1861 is in force.

ZAMANIAH *Pargana, Tahsil* ZAMANIAH.

The pargana of Zamaniah is the largest in the district, and comprises the wide stretch of country between the Ganges and the Karamnasa from the Benares boundary on the west to their confluence in the east. Beyond the Karamnasa lies the Shahabad district of Bengal, while in the south-west the pargana marches with the Chandauli tahsil of Benares as far as the Lambuia or Mahuji, which for a very short distance separates Zamaniah from Mahaich before falling into the Ganges. The deep stream of the latter river forms the dividing line between this pargana and those of Karanda and Ghazipur; but the boundary in the north-east lies beyond the Ganges, taking in a large stretch of alluvial land on the north bank and being marked in most places by a backwater or subsidiary channel of the Besu, which runs from Ghauspur to Birpur in Muhammadabad. In this part changes in the river have no effect on the area of the pargana, but variations are apt to occur elsewhere along the course of the Ganges. In 1840 the total was 182,835 acres, but by 1879 it had risen to 188,604; while the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 189,760 acres, or 296·5 square miles, the increase being due to the present tendency of the river to cut into the northern bank.

Zamaniah possesses marked physical characteristics of its own. The Karamnasa flows in a deep bed with high banks scored by ravines, some of which are of considerable length and carry down the drainage from a large tract of upland. At the same time the river is subject to violent floods, which occasionally spill over the country in its vicinity. The soil above its banks is generally *karail*, especially in the extreme south which resembles the adjoining pargana of Narwan in Benares; irrigation is here impossible, and the fields are dependent solely on the rains. The central portion is old alluvium of the ordinary type, with a loam soil varied by clay in the depressions and exhibiting an increasing proportion of sand in the higher levels. The northern part, embracing roughly all the country

north of a line drawn from Zamaniah to Nagsar and thence to Gahmar, is recent alluvium—a tract of great fertility, though relying entirely on its natural moisture, since the subsoil is pure river sand. The only portion in which wells can be constructed is the tract between the road from Ghazipur to Zamaniah and the line from Tari-ghat to Dildarnagar, this being by far the most prosperous part of the pargana. Much of the lowlands is subject to inundation; and consequently the village sites are few in number and of inordinate size, the houses being crowded together on the more elevated spots beyond the reach of flood water. In places are to be seen traces of old channels of the Ganges, notably the Barka Tal, which stretches from Dharni to Lahuar, the Gohdawala Tal in the same neighbourhood, and the long and narrow *jhil* to the west of Reotipur. Beyond Gahmar the high bank restrains the vagaries of the stream and, being a stiff *kankar* cliff of old formation is practically permanent as far as Buxar in Shahabad.

Though to some extent precarious in many places the pargana is very highly developed. As early as 1840 the cultivated area amounted to 143,556 acres, and forty years later this had risen to 150,737. Since that time little change has occurred, the present average being 150,349 acres or 79·23 per cent. of the whole. There has, however, been an immense increase in the amount of land bearing two crops in the year, which now averages 42,476 acres or 28·25 per cent. of the net cultivation, this proportion being far higher than in any other part of the district. The barren area includes 25,326 acres, or 13·35 per cent. of the entire pargana; but from this should properly be deducted 10,415 acres under water and 5,723 occupied by sites, buildings, railways and roads, while the remainder is generally mere sand along the river bank. The rest of the area, 14,083 acres in all, is described as culturable, but under this head come 2,982 acres of current fallow and 5,343 of groves, the pargana being remarkably well wooded and in general more picturesque than the rest of the district. Owing to the absence of facilities, and also because artificial watering is not required in a large tract, the irrigated area is necessarily small, averaging but 17,408 acres or 11·58 per cent. of the land under the plough:

15,009 acres or 86·22 per cent. of this are supplied from wells, and the rest from tanks and natural sources.

The *rabi* is the chief harvest, averaging 103,284 acres as compared with 88,729 sown for the *kharif*: and the crop statement differs markedly from that of other parts, except perhaps Muhammadabad. As usual barley is the chief staple of the spring harvest, by itself averaging 17,452 acres, while 15,216 are under barley and gram and 3,862 under barley and wheat in combination, these together making up 35·37 per cent. of the whole. A noticeable feature is the prevalence of wheat, for though this crop by itself covers but 1,109 acres, or 1·07 per cent., 16,096 acres, or nearly 15·5 per cent., are sown with wheat and gram. The latter by itself averages 19·37, while peas constitute 14·56, poppy 3·38, principally in the irrigated portion of the lowlands, and linseed 3·1 per cent. There are also 909 acres of garden crops, including potatoes and roots, 760 acres of *masur*, a little mustard and tobacco and 5,723 acres under miscellaneous food crops, chiefly the small *kesari* pea which is sown broadcast in the black soil tract. Of the *kharif* staples rice, of which only two-thirds are of the transplanted variety, takes up 32,298 acres or 36·39 per cent., and this is followed by *bajra* and *arhar* with 25·28, the small millets such as *sanwan*, *kodon* and *kakun* with 18·84, *juar* and *arhar* with 14·14, maize with 2·04 and sugarcane with 1·42 per cent. The remainder comprises the autumn pulses, *urd* and *moth*, garden crops and a very small amount of hemp.

There is a general preponderance of high caste cultivators; for in 1906-07, out of a total of 166,395 acres included in holdings, 29·2 per cent. was held by Brahmans, 15·8 by Rajputs, 13·7 by Bhuinhars and 11·7 by Musalmans, in addition to smaller amounts in the possession of Banias and Kayasths. Of the others Koeris held 17·7 and Ahirs 3·6 per cent. Grain rents prevail in 3,756 acres or 2·28 per cent., and of the rest 37·87 is cultivated by proprietors; 13·9 by tenants at fixed rates, 33·12 by occupancy tenants, 11·67 by tenants-at-will and ·63 by ex-proprietors, while ·63 per cent. is rent-free. The average rental for fixed-rate tenants is Rs. 3-3-10 and for occupancy holdings Rs. 3 per acre, in either case the lowest rates in the

district. Tenants-at-will pay Rs. 4-12-2 and *shikmis*, holding some 31 per cent. of the area, Rs. 7-4-9.

The revenue demand of the permanent settlement and the results of subsequent revisions, as well as the present incidence, are shown in the appendix and need no further comment.* The pargana contains 389 villages, and these are divided into 51 alluvial or temporarily-settled and 1,202 permanent *mahals*. Of the latter 51 are owned by single proprietors, 530 are joint *zamindari*, 477 are perfect and 124 imperfect *pattidari* and 20 are *bhaiyachara*. The chief proprietary castes are Bhuinhars, who hold 33·2 per cent of the total area, Rajputs with 27 and Musalmans with 18·5, many of these being converted Rajputs and Bhuinhars. Kayasths own 7·3, Brahmans 3·5, Banias 2 and Kalwars 1·6 per cent. Few of the old estates have survived in this pargana, the most noticeable exceptions being the large *taluqas* of Gahmar and Reotipur-Sherpur, of which accounts have already been given in the articles on the places concerned. The largest property owned by a single person is that of Thakurain Jodha Kunwar, who holds seven villages and eleven shares with an area of 18,921 acres. The Raja of Vizianagram has 37 villages 10,598 acres in extent, representing the old Gaighat *taluqa*. Munshi Madho Lal of Benares holds 19 villages and one share, 8,181 acres, including Bara. Bashir Ahmad Khan and the Lalakhel Pathans of Ghazipur own 16 shares; three villages and two shares belong to Babu Gobind Narayan Singh and others; five villages and two shares to Sheikh Muhammad Ismail of Zamaniah; two shares to Mirza Zain-ul-abdin of Benares; two shares to Sundar Bibi of Benares; one village and nine shares to Babu Sham Das of Benares; and ten shares to Babu Bhikham Chand of Mirzapur. Besides these the Maharaja of Benares holds three villages, and smaller properties belong to the Mianpura Sheikhs, the Sripalpur Kayasths and to Babu Siddheswar Nath Rai of Ghazipur. Some mention of all these estates has been made already in chapter III. With few exceptions they are of recent origin and have been formed at the expense of the old proprietors.

The population has varied from time to time, as in 1853 it was 173,641, and this dropped to 163,179 in 1865 and to 156,918

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

in 1872, but rose to 174,966 in 1881 and to 192,206 at the following census. In 1901 Zamaniah shared in the general decline, but only to a small extent: the pargana contained 184,278 inhabitants of whom 98,020 were females, the preponderance of this sex being unusually marked. Among the total were 159,573 Hindus, 24,211 Musalmans and 494 others, a fair proportion of the last being Christians. A remarkable feature of the pargana is the number of enormous villages such as Reotipur, Gahmar and Sherpur, each containing over ten thousand souls though purely agricultural in character. Zamaniah, Bara and, perhaps, Dildarnagar may be described as towns, but the first alone is of importance. Usia, Sohwal, Nauli, Kosi and eight other places have populations exceeding two thousand persons, and in this respect Zamaniah differs notably from the rest of the district.

Means of communication are very fair, since the tract is traversed by the main line of the East Indian Railway, with stations at Gahmar, Bhadaura, Dildarnagar and Zamaniah, the last being connected with the town of that name by a metalled road some four miles in length. From Dildarnagar a branch line goes to Tari-ghat, whence a steam ferry gives access to Ghazipur. There is a network of unmetalled roads, the chief being those leading from Tari-ghat to Zamaniah and Bara and from Zamaniah to Dildarnagar and Bara, while many others connect the various places within the triangle thus formed. The portion south of the railway is practically devoid of roads save at the extremities, where one goes from Zamaniah station to Sasseram in Shahabad, and two small branches run from Gahmar to the villages of Bhataura and Sair on the Karamnasa.

ZAMANIAH *Tahsil.*

This is the southern subdivision of the district and comprises all the land south of the Ganges, as well as a small alluvial strip to the north of that river marching with pargana Muhammadabad. The tahsil contains the two parganas of Zamaniah and Mahaich, which are almost separated by a great southerly bend of the Ganges which at its extremity approaches within two miles of the Benares boundary. Pargana Mahaich is bounded on the south and west by the Chandauli tahsil of Benares, while to the

south and east of Zamaniah lies the Shahabad district of Bengal. The area is liable to vary on account of fluvial action and at present amounts to 247,165 acres, or 386·2 square miles.

Each of the component parganas has been already described in detail, with an account of its physical features, agriculture and revenue. As a whole the tahsil presents a great diversity of surface and appearance. About half of pargana Zamaniah is low alluvium of good quality, with a fertile black soil that is constantly enriched by the river floods. Above this the level rises to a plain of light loam which, in turn, gives place to the stretch of black soil along the Karamnasa—the river which separates this district from Bengal. The Karamnasa is apt to overflow its banks in time of flood, sending the spill across country towards the Ganges. There are no other drainage lines of any importance and in Mahaich there is none besides the Lambuia, or Mahuji, which separates it from Benares and Zamaniah as far as its junction with the Ganges. Mahaich is very different in appearance from the larger pargana, the southern and eastern portions being for the most part heavy rice land of an inferior description, while the alluvial area is very small, the rest of the pargana having generally a light sandy loam soil of considerable fertility where within reach of irrigation.

Means of communication are somewhat poor save for the main line of the East Indian Railway, which traverses the south of Zamaniah passing through the stations of Gahmar, Bhadaura, Dildarnagar and Zamaniah. It gives off a branch line from Dildarnagar to Tari-ghat on the Ganges opposite Ghazipur, connection with the headquarters being maintained by a steam ferry: there is an intermediate station at Nagsar. The only metalled road is that from Zamaniah to the station of the same name. The unmetalled roads are numerous, but generally inferior: the chief comprise the old road from Benares to Dhanapur, Zamaniah and Buxar, which traverses the tahsil from end to end; the roads from Tari-ghat to Zamaniah and Gahmar; that from Dhanapur to Ghazipur, and that from Zamaniah to Kamalpur and Sakaldiha. There are several others of less importance, which are shown in the map. The rivers are crossed by numerous ferries, of which a list will be found in the appendix: there, too,

are lists of the markets, fairs, post-offices and schools of the tahsil.

The population as recorded at the census of 1853 numbered 219,708 souls, but this fell to 207,758 in 1865 and to 202,405 in 1872. It then rose rapidly to 225,949 in 1881 and in the next ten years to 246,930; but in 1901 the tract was found to have shared in the general decline, though to a less extent than the other tahsils, the number of inhabitants being 237,867 of whom 125,420 were females: the average density was thus about 676 persons to the square mile, the lowest rate in the district. Classified by religions there were 209,543 Hindus, 27,830 Musalmans and 494 others, these last comprising 302 Sikhs, 188 Christians and four Aryas. The principal Hindu castes are Ahirs, 30,539; Chamars, 29,954; Koeris, 22,912; Rajputs, 21,757, largely of the Gaharwar, Sikarwar, Gautam and Raghubansi clans; Brahmans, 17,106; and Bhuinhars, 12,316. Others found in numbers exceeding 2,000 are Banias, Binds, Bhars, Kahars, Lohars, Telis, Mallahs, Kumhars, Kayasths, Dusadhs, Kalwars and Gadariyas. The Musalmans are to a large extent the descendants of converted Hindus, especially Rajputs and Bhuinhars, these numbering 2,703 and 2,965, respectively; while there were 5,907 Julahas, 5,714 Pathans and fair numbers of Sheikhs, Kunjras, Hajjams and Faqirs.

The tahsil is remarkable for possessing many villages of enormous size, such as Reotipur, Sherpur, Bara, Gahmar, Nauli, Usia and Sohwal; but these are nothing more than overgrown agricultural settlements in no way deserving the name of towns. Zamaniah is a place of some commercial importance, and so in a less degree are Dhanapur, Dildarnagar and Kamalpur. The population is, however, agricultural in the main, and according to the census returns about 70 per cent. of the people were directly dependent on agriculture, apart from 7 per cent. coming under the head of general labour and those who resort to cultivation as a secondary means of support. The industries, apart from husbandry and the supply of articles of food and drink, are unimportant: there is a certain amount of weaving, and Dhanapur possesses two large sugar factories. The tahsil, however, can boast of a good deal of trade, though it has fallen off

materially since the development of railway communication to the north of the Ganges.

Zamaniah forms a subdivision for criminal and revenue purposes under a full-powered officer on the district staff. The usual tahsil establishment is located at Zamaniah, while in the matter of civil jurisdiction the eastern pargana is entrusted to the munsif of Ghazipur, Mahaich belonging to the Saidpur circle. The police arrangements are more symmetrical than in the other subdivisions, inasmuch as the area is almost wholly contained in the circles of Zamaniah, Dhanapur, Dildarnagar and Gahmar, the sole exception being afforded by the trans-Ganges strip which is included in the Muhammadabad *thana.*

ZANGIPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* GHAZIPUR.

A small but prosperous bazar on the west side of the road from Ghazipur to Gorakhpur, standing in 25° 38′ N. and 83° 33′ E., at a distance of five miles north of the city and less than a mile beyond the bridge over the Besu. It had in 1881 a population of 2,908 persons; but this had since declined, falling to 2,877 in 1891, while at the last census it was 2,257 including 708 Musalmans, of whom many are Julahas still employed in their hereditary industry of weaving. It is a large centre of the sugar trade, and there are six important refineries producing nearly 4,000 maunds of sugar. The bazar comprises a row of shops with several houses belonging to well-to-do money-lenders, and there are also a few shops along the high road. The *zamindars* of the village, which has an area of 506 acres and is assessed at Rs. 2,256, are Saiyids and Kalwars. They have for long levied a house-tax, which received the sanction of Government in 1883 on the condition of their paying an annual sum of Rs. 108 for the provision of public sweepers. There is a post-office here and an aided primary school.

Gazetteer of Ghazipur.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

GHAZIPUR.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

TABLE I.—*Population by Tahsils*, 1901.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ghazipur	266,871	133,163	133,708	240,653	120,713	119,940	25,803	12,233	13,570	415	217	198
Muhammadabad ...	226,760	109,868	116,892	202,523	98,794	103,729	23,995	10,950	13,045	242	124	118
Zamaniah	237,867	112,447	125,420	209,543	100,102	109,441	27,830	12,118	15,712	494	227	267
Saidpur	182,320	89,257	93,063	170,061	83,520	86,541	12,131	5,668	6,463	128	69	59
District Total ...	913,818	444,735	469,083	822,780	403,129	419,651	89,759	40,969	48,790	1,279	637	642

TABLE II.—*Population by Thanas*, 1901.

Thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
hazipur	92,548	45,743	46,805	74,985	37,505	37,480	17,171	8,036	9,135	392	202	190
andganj	40,570	19,719	20,851	37,247	18,173	19,074	3,287	1,527	1,760	36	19	17
rnon	53,084	26,816	26,268	50,495	25,593	24,902	2,585	1,220	1,365	4	3	1
ardah	36,585	18,477	18,108	34,931	17,648	17,283	1,647	826	821	7	3	4
hadiabad	70,055	34,982	35,073	66,476	33,225	33,251	3,567	1,748	1,819	12	9	3
uhammadabad	90,870	43,402	47,468	79,794	38,494	41,300	11,065	4,903	6,162	11	5	6
rim-ud-dinpur ...	80,752	38,614	42,138	74,218	35,629	38,589	6,377	2,903	3,474	157	82	75
asimabad	71,246	35,534	35,712	64,178	32,145	32,033	6,991	3,351	3,640	77	38	39
amaniah	66,471	31,513	34,958	57,902	27,725	30,177	8,337	3,680	4,657	232	108	124
ahmar	58,165	26,784	31,381	50,785	23,694	27,091	7,302	3,057	4,245	78	33	45
ildarnagar	49,614	23,282	26,332	41,125	19,631	21,494	8,308	3,566	4,742	181	85	96
hanapur	49,786	24,343	25,443	46,281	22,700	23,581	3 505	1,643	1,862	...	...	..
aidpur	89,490	44,244	45,246	84,324	41,768	42,556	5,108	2,440	2,668	58	36	22
adat	35,319	17,526	17,793	32,676	16,305	16,371	2,620	1,209	1,411	23	12	11
aranda	29,263	13,756	15,507	27,363	12,894	14,469	1,889	860	1,029	11	2	9
Total ...	913,818	444,735	469,083	822,780	403,129	419,651	89,759	40,969	48,790	1,279	637	642

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891 ...	28,860	14,933	13,927	26·77	30,184	16,433	13,751	28·00
1892 ...	28,512	14,940	13,572	26·45	24,933	13,266	11,667	23·13
1893 ...	30,605	15,986	14,619	28·39	20,608	11,073	9,535	19·12
1894 ...	28,661	15,214	13,447	27·97	44,057	23,104	20,953	42·99
1895 ...	23,306	12,188	11,118	22·74	25,741	14,216	11,525	25·12
1896 ...	27,456	14,302	13,154	26·79	23,548	13,071	10,477	22·98
1897 ...	28,112	14,630	13,482	27·43	29,152	16,089	13,063	28·45
1898 ...	29,693	15,536	14,157	28·97	25,212	13,193	12,019	24·60
1899 ...	40,401	20,620	19,781	39·42	35,208	18,140	17,068	34·36
1900 ...	35,579	18,268	17,311	34·72*	32,074	17,131	14,943	31·30*
1901 ...	34,485	17,737	16,748	37·74	24,356	12,919	11,437	26·65
1902 ...	38,269	19,626	18,643	41·88	23,242	12,049	11,193	25·43
1903 ...	40,077	20,737	19,340	43·85	36,668	18,616	18,052	40·13
1904 ...	43,357	22,443	20,914	47·44	39,371	18,208	21,163	43·08
1905 ...	32,284	16,780	15,504	35·33	59,747	28,361	31,386	65·38
1906 ...	31,370	16,316	15,054	34·32	30,927	15,668	15,259	33·84
1907 ...	33,800	17,448	16,352	36·98	37,484	17,722	19,762	41·02
1908 ...								
1909 ...								
1910 ...								
1911 ...								
1912 ...								
1913 ...								
1914 ...								
1915 ...								
1916 ...								
1917 ...								
1918 ...								
1919 ...								
1920 ...								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.			Total deaths from					
			All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel com-plaints.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	...	...	30,184	...	3,566	1,677	22,648	494
1892	...	...	24,933	...	1,080	692	21,108	310
1893	...	...	20,608	...	215	54	18,227	293
1894	...	...	44,057	...	3,854	69	37,057	704
1895	...	...	25,741	...	712	16	22,711	373
1896	...	...	23,548	...	647	78	20,831	154
1897	...	...	29,152	...	343	372	26,016	152
1898	...	...	25,212	...	65	29	22,405	75
1899	...	...	35,208	...	1,014	52	29,576	349
1900	...	...	32,074	1	3,962	19	23,940	382
1901	...	...	24,356	6	901	15	19,493	251
1902	...	...	23,242	23	651	21	18,357	136
1903	...	...	36,668	595	2,156	64	28,146	153
1904	...	...	39,371	13,080	13	12	20,857	177
1905	...	...	59,747	20,128	3,429	22	31,675	129
1906	...	...	30,927	1,413	1,890	73	23,285	101
1907	...	...	37,484	12,994	398	198	16,860	100
1908	...	...						
1909	...	...						
1910	...	...						
1911	...	...						
1912	...	...						
1913	...	...						
1914	...	...						
1915	...	...						
1916	...	...						
1917	...	...						
1918	...	...						
1919	...	...						
1920	...	...						

Table V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation*, 1314 *fasli*.

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Pachotar ...	76,533	9,949	23,020	23,067	...	19,166	...	3,901	20,497	43,564	8,490
Shadiabad ...	113,576	13,922	30,984	40,957	...	35,253	...	5,704	27,713	68,670	13,583
Ghazipur ...	62,196	8,605	12,565	19,877	...	18,032	...	1,845	21,149	41,026	7,642
Tahsil Ghazipur ...	252,305	32,476	66,569	83,901	...	72,451	...	11,450	69,359	153,260	29,715
Zahurabad ...	79,868	7,863	21,594	22,432	...	18,082	...	4,350	27,979	50,411	9,195
Muhammadabad ...	113,357	9,595	11,493	22,342	...	19,149	...	3,193	69,927	92,269	21,974
Dehma ...	9,663	708	1,208	3,267	...	2,708	...	559	4,480	7,747	1,690
Tahsil Muhammadabad.	202,888	18,166	34,295	48,041	...	39,939	...	8,102	102,386	150,427	32,859
Zamaniah ...	189,842	25,521	14,133	17,004	...	15,812	...	1,192	133,184	150,188	35,045
Mahaich ...	57,354	7,766	6,934	13,829	...	11,545	...	2,284	28,825	42,654	9,192
Tahsil Zamaniah ...	247,196	33,287	21,067	30,833	...	27,357	...	3,476	162,009	192,842	44,237
Saidpur ...	101,353	17,888	19,513	32,357	...	27,694	...	4,663	31,595	63,952	12,370
Bahriabad ...	36,342	8,313	6,732	11,606	...	9,453	...	2,153	9,691	21,297	4,238
Khanpur ...	23,333	3,154	3,987	6,891	...	5,747	...	1,144	9,301	16,192	3,533
Karanda ...	27,630	5,015	1,719	2,359	...	2,173	...	186	18,537	20,896	4,375
Tahsil Saidpur ...	188,658	34,370	31,951	53,213	...	45,067	...	8,146	69,124	122,337	24,516
District Total ...	891,047	118,299	153,882	215,988	...	184,814	...	31,174	402,878	618,866	131,327

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Ghazipur.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Opium.	Peas.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra and Arhar.	Juar and Arhar.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.												
1305	82,935	3,399	50,317	1,731	5,117	18,963	88,428	32,317	4,975	5,756	8,085	1,505
1306	91,595	3,815	48,228	2,001	5,625	29,635	88,731	43,031	2,063	3,075	10,872	1,316
1307	86,920	4,141	46,385	2,188	4,849	26,694	86,730	46,808	3,485	3,041	10,886	485
1308	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	94,063	37,961	7,783	5,089	10,102	843
1309	80,284	3,487	43,037	4,251	5,458	22,004	85,042	33,107	5,237	4,364	11,137	1,419
1310	87,217	4,556	43,023	3,578	5,688	26,344	93,768	39,242	12,987	5,337	9,094	1,652
1311	93,589	4,956	46,586	3,270	6,106	27,636	90,723	41,139	13,497	4,590	8,889	988
1312	96,563	5,123	49,299	2,621	5,487	28,681	90,899	45,230	8,415	4,179	10,191	921
1313	87,868	3,699	47,737	2,726	4,955	25,195	94,173	46,970	8,939	4,240	11,175	841
1314	82,145	4,109	43,960	2,925	4,163	24,106	100,390	48,820	10,805	5,613	12,321	753
1315												
1316												
1317												
1318												
1319												
1320												
1321												
1322												
1323												
1324												
1325												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Muhammadabad.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Opium.	Peas.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra and Arhar.	Juar and Arhar.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.												
1305	92,128	1,031	31,351	5,830	2,426	29,224	88,038	26,666	6,916	7,688	6,281	4,776
1306	97,248	1,198	31,144	3,939	2,069	36,241	83,725	30,905	4,780	5,574	7,762	3,436
1307	99,984	1,197	32,192	7,556	2,133	33,322	76,626	32,320	6,243	4,899	8,149	1,825
1308	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	96,323	31,732	8,323	8,812	8,400	3,814
1309	85,952	1,155	26,673	10,099	1,964	28 859	90,704	29,151	8,060	8,492	8,596	4,846
1310	95,681	1,335	28,576	9,270	2,038	33,347	94,179	29,766	13,528	9,745	7,002	4,133
1311	104,634	1,819	33,050	8,524	2,289	35,419	85,368	30,275	13,982	7,176	6,353	2,775
1312	106,338	2,078	34,063	6,717	2,255	36,613	87,317	33,603	9,861	5,743	7,632	2 885
1313	93,505	1,088	33,594	6,069	2,160	27,982	92,642	33,676	11,213	7,768	8,004	3,171
1314	87,202	1,294	29,993	5,445	1,974	27,672	95,683	35,798	11,460	8,851	8,982	2,759
1315												
1316												
1317												
1318												
1319												
1320												
1321												
1322												
1323												
1324												
1325												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Zamaniah.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Opium.	Peas.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra and Arhar.	Juar and Arhar.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.												
1305	125,961	1,790	47,986	19,296	5,424	20,569	113,028	44,834	22,474	18,083	2,269	2,881
1306	131,439	1,662	46,360	17,633	5,046	29,378	105,635	49,752	16,025	13,241	2,961	2,407
1307	109,482	1,947	39,515	17,612	5,035	22,705	105,956	37,019	26,517	12,709	2,751	610
1308	* ...	* ...	* ...	* ...	* ...	* ...	113,128	42,170	30,324	17,324	2,572	1,447
1309	107,346	1,274	28,827	38,380	4,647	21,172	112,401	49,714	23,326	14,268	3,564	2,758
1310	118,264	1,947	39,150	25,832	4,748	19,830	126,340	42,301	26,449	22,749	2,193	2,808
1311	135,888	2,562	48,621	24,128	5,384	20,736	109,689	41,877	33,422	11,862	1,916	1,607
1312	145,088	2,934	52,566	21,002	4,897	24,971	109,573	49,510	23,107	10,541	2,157	1,798
1313	123,610	2,139	47,463	20,998	4,993	21,330	118,029	49,259	25,845	15,607	2,807	1,512
1314	117,082	2,045	45,117	19,504	4,351	21,316	118,973	49,224	24,914	18,299	3,323	1,572
1315												
1316												
1317												
1318												
1319												
1320												
1321												
1322												
1323												
1324												
1325												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Saidpur.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Opium.	Peas.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra and Arhar.	Juar and Arhar.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.												
1305	67,831	3,300	44,165	3,564	2,990	12,247	69,153	17,032	13,061	11,209	5,117	7,208
1306	72,611	3,619	43,855	4,104	2,547	18,631	74,050	26,254	10,934	8,612	6,794	4,716
1307	67,770	3,630	39,028	4,157	2,523	15,680	72,713	19,926	14,521	7,985	7,008	2,299
1308	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	75,143	18,808	17,889	12,161	5,624	3,692
1309	65,275	2,855	35,094	7,437	2,965	14,326	68,503	17,326	13,051	10,558	8,637	5,552
1310	66,746	3,810	35,077	6,444	2,829	15,005	76,304	20,535	14,878	14,213	5,142	5,989
1311	74,599	4,411	40,206	6,050	3,156	16,367	69,708	20,541	16,777	9,913	5,098	4,424
1312	77,593	4,651	41,168	6,222	2,821	17,703	73,091	25,234	11,519	11,787	5,842	4,509
1313	68,685	3,244	38,295	5,145	2,573	15,584	76,250	27,097	13,195	11,149	6,871	4,549
1314	66,023	3,482	35,807	5,903	2,236	15,068	79,630	27,881	13,294	12,977	7,501	4,328
1315												
1316												
1317												
1318												
1319												
1320												
1321												
1322												
1323												
1324												
1325												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity (chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dakaiti.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1898 ...	124	20	30	1	58	27	306	7	78	85	55	62	22	11
1899 ...	212	35	67	...	44	13	281	6	78	127	43	21	6	15
1900 ...	148	32	36	2	25	31	468	12	90	204	53	24	33	3
1901 ...	142	21	26	...	33	32	413	8	81	154	56	30	15	23
1902 ...	130	32	15	...	29	21	332	5	85	142	66	25	13	15
1903 ...	104	21	14	...	8	4	217	19	50	84	54	49	13	7
1904 ...	102	35	13	2	3	20	148	3	29	81	60	23	7	7
1905 ...	43	13	23	...	7	12	110	12	55	72	58	19	2	8
1906 ...	65	21	19	...	4	22	119	4	32	61	62	53	4	9
1907 ...	77	11	18	1	6	16	108	7	40	73	40	27	2	4
1908 ...														
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														
1913 ...														
1914 ...														
1916 ...														
1917 ...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police.			Number of persons.		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1898	1,822	4	660	1,406	211	1,195
1899	1,964	1	906	1,564	232	1,332
1900	2,606	...	1,425	2,080	392	1,688
1901	2,126	...	1,081	1,680	384	1,296
1902	1,983	1	1,023	1,556	26	1,295
1903	1,520	9	877	1,225	307	918
1904	1,296	38	608	907	207	700
1905	1,502	14	890	1,010	132	878
1906	1,210	14	694	870	152	718
1907	1,157	36	688	925	208	717
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						
1918						
1919						
1920						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of Settlement.					
	1788-89.	1794.	1840.	1880.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Pachotar ...	63,920	69,812	72,287	73,358		
Shadiabad ...	88,303	1,00,008	1,07,929	1,09,960		
Ghazipur ...	81,466	90,011	88,646	90,426		
Tahsil Ghazipur ...	2,33,689	2,59,831	2,68,862	2,73,744		
Zahurabad ...	90,121	93,204	97,436	80,776		
Muhammadabad ...	1,29,373	1,39,381	1,53,668	1,56,076		
Dehma ...	7,605	6,832	7,549	8,287		
Tahsil Muhammad-abad	2,27,099	2,39,417	2,58,653	2,45,139		
Zamaniah ...	1,69,487	1,71,826	1,73,858	1,79,870		
Mahaich ...	61,495	61,499	61,222	62,911		
Tahsil Zamaniah ...	2,30,982	2,33,325	2,35,080	2,42,781		
Saidpur * ...	...	...	1,52,707	1,54,316		
Bahriabad * ...	...	...	42,099	43,273		
Khanpur ...	30,242	29,768	31,204	31,677		
Karanda ...	48,112	46,299	47,108	41,767		
Tahsil Saidpur ...	78,354	76,067	2,73,118	2,71,033		
District Total ...	7,70,124	8,08,640	10,35,713	10,32,697		

* Not included in permanent settlement.

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year* 1314 *fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre— Cultivated.	Incidence per acre— Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pachotar ...	Pachotar ...	71,759	6,927	78,686	1 6 6	1 0 5
Shadiabad ...	Shadiabad ...	1,08,586	10,443	1,19,029	1 11 9	1 0 9
Ghazipur ...	Haveli Ghazipur and Baraich.	90,324	6,072	96,396	2 5 7	1 8 10
Tahsil Ghazipur...	...	2,70,669	23,442	2,94,111	1 14 8	1 2 8
Zahurabad ...	Zahurabad ...	80,169	7,580	87,749	1 11 10	1 1 7
Muhammadabad...	Muhammadabad and Qariat Pali.	1,54,942	13,664	1,68,606	1 13 3	1 7 9
Dehma ...	Dehma ...	8,200	1,113	9,313	1 3 3	0 15 5
Tahsil Muhammadabad.	...	2,43,311	22,357	2,65,668	1 12 3	1 4 11
Zamaniah ...	Madan Benares ...	1,82,902	21,965	2,04,867	1 5 10	1 1 3
Mahaich ...	Mahaich ...	63,699	6,281	69,980	1 10 3	1 3 5
Tahsil Zamaniah.	...	2,46,601	28,246	2,74,847	1 6 9	1 1 9
Saidpur ...	Saidpur Namdi and Bhitri.	1,52,317	10,343	1,62,660	2 8 7	1 9 8
Bahriabad ...	Bahriabad ...	43,325	3,382	46,707	2 3 1	1 4 7
Khanpur ...	Khanpur ...	31,971	2,582	34,553	2 2 2	1 7 8
Karanda ...	Karanda ...	51,551	3,336	54,887	2 10 0	1 1 6
Tahsil Saidpur ...	...	2,79,164	19,643	2,98,807	2 7 1	1 9 4
Total District ...	...	10,39,745	93,688	11,33,433	1 13 4	1 4 4

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from *tari* and *sendhi*.	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of—		Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor, including *tari*.	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
						Ganja.	*Charas.*										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...																	
1891-92 ...	88	45,961	30,601	8,406	19,367	Not available.		5,790	14 24	79,714	1,136	505	180	54	170	82	11
1892-93 ...	88	41,324	18,170	6,746	15,817	Ditto.		6,006	14 26	70,032	2,319	447	147	56	165	82	11
1893-94 ...	88	46,288	23,388	7,027	14,517	50 5	4 19	6,319	15 2	74,306	2,487	495	134	58	165	83	13
1894-95 ...	88	56,894	27,357	8,402	14,766	47 29	1 36	5,320	12 31	85,545	1,923	623	143	51	159	83	13
1895-96 ...	88	54,126	22,766	6,686	15,667	40 29	12 38	4,858	12 12	81,479	2,160	577	152	47	128	78	13
1896-97 ...	88	47,458	20,165	6,744	15,667	24 32	22 4	4,586	12 27	74,586	1,761	511	153	45	119	78	13
1897-98 ...	88	36,950	18,338	4,714	13,666	44 0	14 3	3,931	11 12	59,412	1,211	393	133	38	124	78	13
1898-99 ...	88	46,208	22,896	8,023	12,929	28 7	9 37	4,089	11 14	71,396	1,366	518	126	39	119	78	17
1899-1900...	88	59,769	31,254	8,055	21,744	34 39	22 3	4,719	13 26	94,426	1,133	486	234	47	125	81	17
1900-01 ...	88	61,722	25,771	9,875	20,988	30 12	20 24	4,836	13 26	97,573	1,655	689	231	47	126	81	15
1901-02 ...	88	58,753	25,581	11,732	26,565	31 28	23 16	4,415	11 17	1,01,607	1,989	772	291	48	125	81	15
1902-03 ...	88	60,648	27,493	11,951	25,668	30 11	18 5	4,238	10 34	1,02,695	2,182	799	282	47	123	83	15
1903-04 ...	144	70,267	32,987	12,636	27,645	37 7	16 36	4,904	13 13	1,15,622	2,836	913	304	54	124	83	15
1904-05 ...	144	84,911	33,018	12,812	41,029	33 1	17 28	4,737	12 26	1,43,646	4,254	1,075	449	52	126	83	15
1905-06 ...	146	88,027	34,336	11,054	42,426	37 39	16 10	4,866	12 28	1,46,561	3,409	1,090	466	53	126	84	15
1906-07 ...	173	79,651	29,589	10,171	42,218	32 27	13 24	6,185	16 33	1,38,417	2,679	989	464	68	128	84	15
1907-08 ...	204	79,229	29,987	10,290	45,063	31 18	15 13	4,928	12 29	1,39,731	1,976	986	495	54	126	84	15
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913 14 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	
1917-18 ...																	

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipt from— Non-judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	41,172	1,50,081	1,91,421	2,598
1891-92	44,730	1,47,828	1,92,754	4,024
1892-93	38,323	1,54,542	1,93,033	3,310
1893-94	39,389	1,55,483	1,95,274	2,678
1894-95	39,998	1,40,618	1,80,851	3,860
1895-96	33,487	1,34,579	1,68,688	2,185
1896-97	32,878	1,38,126	1,71,460	2,469
1897-98	39,156	1,39,397	1,80,805	2,888
1898-99	30,033	1,49,158	1,82,031	4,219
1899-1900	30,327	1,36,876	1,69,672	2,283
1900-01	36,201	1,34,532	172,781	2,374*
1901-02	34,022	1,49,689	1,85,958	3,882
1902-03	30,420	1,39,136	1,71,574	4,704
1903-04	30,437	1,31,480	1,64,145	3,991
1904-05	31,371	1,35,395	1,68,769	3,382
1905-06	33,199	1,38,088	1,73,109	4,452
1906-07	31,350	1,44,775	1,78,187	4,125
1907-08	38,032	1,48,547	1,88,844	3,930
1908-09				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				
1913-14				
1914-15				
1915-16				
1916-17				
1917-18				

* Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources, Part IV.*				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	42,807	...	...	...	...	1,377	21,041	147				
1891-92	38,876	...	...	...	...	1,340	20,203	135	17,489	879	573	228
1892-93	40,668	...	...	...	...	1,342	20,283	144	13,833	662	519	241
1893-94	46,702	...	...	...	...	1,355	22,776	172	15,394	562	472	58
1894-95	52,121	...	...	...	...	1,583	24,467	168	18,992	1,022	573	52
1895-96	46,669	...	...	...	...	1,563	24,130	148	22,606	1,941	841	185
1896-97	42,794	...	...	...	...	1,342	21,393	138	18,002	260	739	221
1897-98	44,697	...	...	...	...	1,290	21,717	148	16,410	223	624	198
1898-99	45,906	...	...	...	...	1,286	22,030	151	17,816	155	747	164
1899-1900	44,155	...	...	...	...	1,299	21,776	151	18,367	275	484	83
1900-01	45,532	...	...	...	...	1,264	21,020	159	17,312	26	538	170
1901-02	44,189	...	...	...	...	1,276	21,043	164	1[illegible],512	43	742	246
1902-03	41,365	...	...	...	...	1,180	19,731	147	18,147	65	468	171
1903-04	27,183	...	...	...	...	338	10,150	124	16,601	200	479	149
1904-05	24,570	...	...	...	...	371	9,842	118	12,992	54	235	90
1905-06	24,023	...	...	...	...	328	8,994	117	10,624	13	206	72
1906-07	25,079	...	...	...	...	323	8,576	126	11,119	21	159	52
1907-08	23,487	...	...	...	...	316	8,317	119	12,372	48	169	36
1908-09		...	...						10,883	20	160	49
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												
1913-14												
1914-15												
1915-16												
1916-17												
1917-18												

* The columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 show the statistics of *collection*, while the tahsil statements give *assessment* figures.

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Ghazipur. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Over Rs. 2,000 Assessees.	Over Rs. 2,000 Tax.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	734	11,667	90	11,435
1891-92 ...	614	10,190	82	9,931
1892-93 ...	558	9,665	74	9,158
1893-94 ...	613	10,092	68	9,906
1894-95 ...	600	11,040	98	14,790
1895-96 ...	603	11,589	93	12,636
1896-97 ...	550	8,407	84	12,127
1897-98 ...	430	7,229	98	15,368
1898-99 ...	416	7,635	85	13,058
1899-1900 ...	449	8,225	85	12,444
1900-01 ...	419	8,301	94	14,330
1901-02 ...	442	8,045	100	13,494
1902-03 ...	385	7,046	84	11,752
1903-04 ...	...	...		...
1904-05 ...	136	3,631	58	6,550
1905-06 ...	116	3,208	59	6,926
1906-07 ...	110	3,053	65	8,052
1907-08 ...	112	3,060	58	6,472
1908-09 ...				
1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...				
1913-14 ...				
1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ...				
1916-17 ...				
1917-18 ...				

Year.	Tahsil Muhammadabad. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	354	5,129	45	4,063
1891-92 ...	346	4,938	48	4,152
1892-93 ...	326	5,171	38	3,115
1893-94 ...	424	6,418	48	4,482
1894-95 ...	607	8,426	56	5,257
1895-96 ...	517	6,497	34	3,221
1896-97 ...	432	5,337	28	2,233
1897-98 ...	359	5,087	26	2,230
1898-99 ...	317	4,779	31	2,374
1899-1900 ...	305	4,547	31	2,529
1900-01 ...	312	4,702	26	2,156
1901-02 ...	826	4,788	29	2,324
1902-03 ...	353	5,237	29	2,381
1903-04 ...	...	...		...
1904-05 ...	87	2,350	25	1,830
1905-06 ...	89	2,314	25	1,851
1906-07 ...	87	2,319	26	1,851
1907-08 ...	76	1,969	28	1,944
1908-09 ...				
1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...				
1911-12 .				
1912-13 ...				
1913-14 ...				
1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ...				
1916-17 ...				
1917-18				

TABLE XIV—(concluded).—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only)*

Year.	Tahsil Zamaniah. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Zamaniah. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Zamaniah. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Zamaniah. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Year.	Tahsil Saidpur. Under Rs. 2,000 Assessees.	Tahsil Saidpur. Under Rs. 2,000 Tax.	Tahsil Saidpur. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Saidpur. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	230	2,648	14	1,007	1890-91 ...	263	3,688	13	1,007
1891-92 ...	232	3,236	13	919	1891-92 ...	256	3,808	11	928
1892-93 ...	225	3,256	13	919	1892-93 ...	265	4,162	12	1,067
1893-94 ...	233	3,310	15	1,057	1893-94	280	4,227	13	1,254
1894-95 ...	274	3,999	14	1,122	1894-95 ...	285	4,193	16	1,574
1895-96 ...	423	5,801	16	1,264	1895-96 ...	305	4,508	16	1,525
1896-97 ...	348	5,352	24	3,355	1896-97 ...	325	4,630	21	1,678
1897-98 ...	292	5,250	20	1,814	1897-98 ...	320	4,021	24	1,878
1898-99 ...	269	4,752	17	1,490	1898-99 ...	301	4,839	21	2,049
1899-1900 ...	380	4,696	17	1,298	1899-1900 ...	323	5,352	25	2,156
1900-01 ...	268	4,284	27	2,244	1900-01 ...	328	5 750	23	1,998
1901-02 ...	248	4,130	25	2,097	1901-02 ...	302	5,019	25	2,073
1902-03 ...	245	4,164	23	1,859	1902-03 ...	235	4,135	20	1,557
1903-04 ...	...	...	...		1903-04 ...	...	...	..	...
1904-05 ...	76	,894	17	1,335	1904-05 ..	72	,967	18	909
1905-06 ...	62	,553	19	1,433	1905-06 ...	71	1,919	14	909
1906-07 ...	64	1,569	18	1,439	1906-07 ..	62	1,635	17	1,031
1907-08 ...	62	1,635	17	1,031	1907-08 ...	66	1,759	15	979
1908-09 ...					1908-09 ...				
1909-10 ...					1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...					1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...					1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...					1912-13 ..				
1913-14 ...					1913-14 ...				
1914-15 ...					1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ..					1915-16 ..				
1916-17 ...					1916-17 ...				
1917-18 ...					1917-18 ...				

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	1,090	2,915	...	320	2,173	1,938	...	98,576	...	1,106	22,872	7,502	...	1,342	65,754	...	...
1891-92 ...	1,213	2,699	...	209	2,169	2,299	...	85,919	...	1,091	22,992	7,810	...	1,084	52,942	...	...
1892-93 ..	1,124	2,891	...	229	2,207	1,918	...	72,436	...	1,101	23,075	8,838	...	1,365	38,057	...	...
1893-94 ...	1,176	3,188	...	269	2,181	1,259	...	77,357	...	1,100	22,922	8,715	...	1,089	43,531	...	...
1894-95 ...	1,165	3,433	...	230	44	1,146	...	70,716	...	1,100	21,953	9,067	...	1,253	37,343	...	...
1895-96 ...	1,230	2,685	...	341	480	1,292	...	62,476	...	1,196	21,364	8,266	...	170	31,480	...	...
1896-97 ...	1,211	3,197	...	279	359	1,152	...	67,055	...	1,236	23,459	9,038	...	145	33,177	...	...
1897-98 ...	1,226	3,223	17	2,108	647	101	...	75,458	...	1,378	23,805	10,954	20	...	39,301	...	...
1898-99 ...	1,982	3,187	...	2,123	934	1,113	...	1,04,733	22,926	1,837	23,957	9,749	...	...	45,664	...	600
1899-1900 ...	2,531	3,000	...	2,115	696	* 2,980		86,587	...	1,788	25,700	10,779	...	53	45,716	1,096	1,455
1900-01 ...	2,632	3,165	41	2,114	599	2,676	†17,073	89,946	...	2,005	27,540	9,655	...	16	47,487	1,145	2,098
1901-02 ...	5,168	5,140	80	...	565	2,586	17,165	90,340	...	1,927	28,954	9,882	312	87	46,987	1,141	1,050
1902-03 ...	5,882	5,269	89	97	843	2,173	16,080	94,429	...	2,201	32,706	10,160	367	43	47,039	1,303	610
1903-04 ...	5,203	4,823	64	85	566	2,287	15,904	1,04,803	...	2,151	32,924	11,194	450	62	56,081	1,275	666
1904-05 ...	4,039	5,156	45	1,052	3,342	2,785	15,847	1,17,084	...	2,256	33,008	10,409	399	123	69,076	1,403	410
1905-06 ...	3,988	4,237	39	48	3,137	2,815	17,261	1,17,841	...	2,647	37,108	12,636	1,090	263	62,369	1,528	200
1906-07 ...	3,961	4,661	67	90	790	2,732	16,613	1,22,546	...	2,922	39,746	11,234	830	481	65,144	1,872	317
1907-08 ...																	
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ..																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	
1917-18 ..																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.
† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the district board.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Ghazipur.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	27,087	...	101	10,329	...	2,923	40,440	5,404	6,851	...	525	11,106	3,108	4,927	2,008	4,092	38,021
1891-92 ...	23,439	...	...	6,803	...	5,273	35,515	5,620	6,974	246	1,315	11,568	4,948	3,808	2,349	3,342	40,170
1892-93 ...	24,063	...	...	7,492	...	4,976	36,531	5,911	6,787	...	187	8,629	2,750	4,481	2,669	2,390	33,804
1893-94 ...	26,272	...	...	5,035	...	4,844	36,151	6,761	7,091	...	297	7,636	2,088	4,847	1,904	3,701	34,325
1894-95 ...	33,827	272	...	5,522	...	4,376	43,997	5,794	6,725	...	154	10,555	2,126	2,761	1,915	4,857	34,887
1895-96 ...	31,053	...	518	7,481	...	4,425	43,477	5,904	7,258	...	292	10,811	2,222	1[illegible],861	1,908	3,912	44,168
1896-97 ...	23,800	...	273	6,758	...	3,853	34,684	5,831	7,380	...	135	11,498	3,055	6,212	2,195	3,543	39,849
1897-98 ...	23,566	...	361	8,505	...	6,547	38,979	5,642	7,139	386	234	14,471	4,603	3,376	2,281	3 491	41,623
1898-99 ...	28,515	...	372	8,057	...	4,316	41,260	6,140	7,931	...	71	10,786	2,153	5,087	2,324	3.390	37,882
1899-1900	29,583	...	310	9,374	...	4,711	43,978	6,972	8,503	...	39	12,285	2,136	2,368	2,359	4,076	38,738
1900-01 ...	31,803	...	290	7,886	...	5,829	45,808	6,966	7,354	200	154	15,882	3,205	7,605	3,525	2,497	47,388
1901-02 ...	30,226	...	423	2,412	...	5,408	38,469	9,332	6.762	1,952	179	11,410	3,114	4,144	3,673	2 664	43,230
1902-03 ...	27,536	...	168	7,652	...	5,846	41,202	6,931	6,911	209	60	10,011	3,026	5,402	3,537	2,259	38,346
1903-04 ...	30,747	...	79	5,584	...	8,672	45,082	6,875	7,205	531	412	15,608	2,425	7,048	2,116	3,841	46,061
1904-05 ...	27,534	...	305	7,395	...	8,101	43,335	7,195	7,436	...	326	9,710	2,454	6,034	2,182	5,586	40,923
1905-06 ...	35,626	...	208	9,340	...	8,909	54,083	7,759	4,380	1,222	406	11,354	2,359	4,944	2,676	4,814	39,914
1906-07 ...	33,201	...	165	6,614	...	7,532	47,512	8,520	1,242	971	334	13,346	2,410	8,420	2,837	8,927	47,007
1907-08 ...																	
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	
1917-18 ...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of police*, 1908.

Thana.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Municipal police.	Town police.	Rural police	Road police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ghazipur ...	3	8	89	...	...	124	10
Nandganj ...	2	1	12	...	...	124	4
Birnon ...	2	1	12	...	...	99	8
Mardah ...	1	1	7	...	...	66	4
Shadiabad ...	2	1	12	...	...	136	2
Muhammadabad ...	2	1	12	...	12	160	10
Karim-ud-dinpur ...	2	1	12	...	...	141	2
Qasimabad ...	2	1	12	...	9	132	6
Zamaniah ...	2	1	12	...	9	108	4
Gahmar ...	2	1	11	...	..	90	...
Dildarnagar ...	1	1	10	...	...	93	...
Dhanapur ...	1	1	9	...	...	76	...
Saidpur ...	2	1	14	...	9	153	4
Sadat ...	1	1	8	...	...	69	...
Civil Reserve ...	8	15	81	...	...	...	...
Armed police ...	1	14	91	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34	50	404	...	39	1,571	54

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	206	8,443	107	14	1,353	3	191	7,059	104
1897-98 ...	179	7,288	200	13	1,288	...	165	5,969	200
1898-99 ...	197	8,614	...	15	1,507	...	181	6,995	528
1899-1900 ...	191	8,758	477	14	1,373	...	176	7,311	477
1900-01 ...	188	8,641	509	12	1,251	...	175	7,333	509
1901-02 ...	187	8,876	449	12	1,190	...	174	7,614	449
1902-03 ...	205	10,095	442	11	693	...	193	9,393	442
1903-04 ...	205	10,316	457	15	734	2	189	9,573	455
1904-05 ...	202	9,221	460	14	1,277	28	187	7,939	432
1905-06 ...	220	9,978	512	15	1,277	34	204	8,700	478
1906-07 ...	252	10,899	889	12	1,205	34	240	9,694	855
1907-08 ...	339	17,253	1,101	12	1,291	27	327	15,968	1,074
1908-09 ...									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1012-13 ...									
1913-14 ...									
1914-15 ...									
1915-16 ...									
1916-17 ...									
1917-18 ...									

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school	Attendance.
Ghazipur.	Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur, Victoria School.	High School ...	220
		Ghazipur. Mission School.	High School, Aided.	193
		Ghazipur, Tahsili ...	Middle Vernacular.	220
		Ghazipur, Chashma-i-Rahmat.	Middle Vernacular, Aided.	81
		Ghazipur, Victoria School.	Ditto ...	14
		Ghazipur, Mission Orphanage.	Ditto ...	53
		Ghazipur, Patwari School.	Upper Primary.	81
		Ghazipur, Training School.	Lower Primary.	4
		Ghazipur Mission ...	Lower Primary, Aided.	58
		Ghazipur, Langah ...	Upper Primary, Municipal.	163
		Ghazipur, Gora Bazar,	Ditto ...	155
		Ghazipur, Martinganj,	Lower Primary, Municipal.	71
		Ghazipur, Mianpura...	Ditto ...	102
		Ghazipur, Victoria branch.	Upper Primary, Municipal Aided.	55
		Ghazipur, Chashma-i-Rahmat.	Ditto ...	52
		Ghazipur, Gora Bazar,	Lower Primary, Municipal Aided.	51
		Ghazipur, Niazi ...	Ditto ...	83
		Ghazipur, Terhi Bazar,	Ditto ...	151
		Ghazipur, Urdu Bazar,	Ditto ...	59
		Ghazipur, Misra Bazar,	Ditto ...	25
		Ghazipur, Nawabganj,	Ditto ...	100
		Ghazipur, Nawabganj,	Lower Primary, Municipal Girls'.	61
		Ghazipur, Raiganj ...	Ditto ...	80
		Ghazipur, Model School	Lower Primary, Girls'.	61
		Ghazipur, 34 schools,	Arabic, Private.	307
		Ghazipur, 12 schools,	Sanskrit, Private	103
		Ghazipur, 5 schools...	Hindi, Private.	44
		Pithapur ...	Lower Primary.	60
		Fatehullahpur ...	Ditto ...	53
		Dhamupur ...	Ditto ...	75
		Kataila	Lower Primary, Aided.	55
		Manpur	Ditto ..	40
		Khalispur ...	Ditto ...	50
		Hansrajpur ...	Ditto ..	32

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1908—*(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Ghazipur—*(concluded)*.	Ghazipur—*(concluded)*.	Baipur	Lower Primary, Aided.	51
		Indarpur Chhedi ...	Ditto ...	30
		Sakra	Ditto ...	40
		Zangipur ...	Ditto ...	45
		Soram	Ditto ...	46
		Lawa	Ditto ...	37
		Do.	Arabic, Private,	16
		Do.	Hindi, Private,	6
		Matehun ...	Ditto ...	40
	Pachotar ...	Mardah	Upper Primary.	80
		Birnon	Lower Primary.	48
		Barhi	Ditto ...	34
		Badhupur ...	Ditto ...	43
		Bhojapur ...	Ditto ...	60
		Bilahra	Lower Primary, Aided.	45
		Bogna	Ditto ...	41
		Bamhanpura ...	Ditto ...	80
		Singera	Ditto ...	61
		Malethi	Ditto ...	32
		Abisahan ...	Ditto ...	61
		Andaur	Ditto ...	52
		Fatehpur Palia ...	Ditto ...	35
	Shadiabad ...	Jalalabad ...	Upper Primary.	151
		Burhanpur ...	Ditto ...	118
		Shadiabad ...	Lower Primary	70
		Shadiabad, five schools,	Private ...	18
		Basila	Lower Primary.	31
		Barhat	Ditto ...	60
		Kanwan ...	Ditto ...	44
		Pahatia	Ditto ...	50
		Ditto ...	Arabic, Private.	9
		Buzurga ...	Lower Primary.	40
		Ditto ...	Arabic, Private.	10
		Lachhupura ...	Ditto ...	3
		Burhanpur ...	Lower Primary, Aided.	50
		Bahrampur ...	Ditto ...	50
		Katkhauli ...	Ditto ...	43
		Khutahi ...	Ditto ...	60
		Mandra ...	Ditto ...	38
		Muhabbatpur ...	Ditto ...	41
		Reoria	Ditto ...	60
		Sadrjahanpur ...	Ditto ...	48
		Sikhri	Ditto ...	50
Muhammadabad.	Zahurabad ...	Bahadurganj ...	Middle Vernacular.	60
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary.	150
		Qasimabad ...	Upper Primary.	157
		Ditto ...	Arabic, Private.	20
		Zahurabad ...	Lower Primary	60

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1908—*(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Muhammadabad—*(continued)*.	Zahurabad—*(concluded)*.	Asawar	Lower Primary	99
		Benipur	Lower Primary Aided.	98
		Fatehpur Atwa ...	Ditto ...	40
		Kataya	Ditto ...	75
		Seori Amhat ...	Ditto ...	47
		Sidhagar-ghat ...	Ditto ...	52
		Sagapali ...	Ditto ...	65
		Ditto ...	Sanskrit, Private.	12
		Khajulia ...	Ditto ...	3
		Mahuari ...	Hindi, private	15
	Muhammadabad.	Muhammadabad ...	Middle Vernacular.	91
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary	152
		Muhammadabad, three schools.	Arabic, Private,	25
		Muhammadabad, Yusufpur.	Hindi, Private,	32
		Birpur	Upper Primary	117
		Ditto	Lower Primary girls'.	30
		Birpur, two schools ...	Arabic, Private,	9
		Gangauli ...	Upper Primary	101
		Ditto ...	Arabic, Private,	8
		Parsa	Upper Primary	130
		Lathudih ...	Ditto ...	142
		Karimuddinpur ...	Ditto ...	110
		Kuresar ...	Ditto ...	117
		Ghauspur ...	Ditto ...	81
		Gondaur ...	Ditto ...	135
		Balapur ...	Ditto ...	100
		Mirzabad ...	Lower Primary	45
		Pali	Ditto ...	55
		Maheshpur ...	Ditto ...	40
		Joga Musahib ...	Ditto ...	65
		Nonahra... ...	Ditto ...	80
		Ditto ...	Hindi, Private,	16
		Mahend	Lower Primary	90
		Ditto ...	Arabic, Private,	4
		Ruknuddinpur ...	Ditto ...	4
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary Aided.	31
		Authai	Ditto ...	68
		Jogapur	Ditto ...	...
		Kanwan	Ditto ...	...
		Basdeopur ...	Ditto ...	...
		Lanadih	Ditto ...	...
		Fakhanpura ...	Ditto ...	...
		Khariga	Ditto ...	...
		Sukhdehra ...	Ditto ...	...
		Rajapur ...	Ditto ...	...
		Jasdeopur ...	Ditto ...	...

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Muhammadabad—(concluded).	Muhammadabad—(concluded).	Sripur	Lower Primary Aided.	...
		Pana	Arabic, Private	7
		Dharmadih ...	Ditto ...	3
		Molnapur ...	Ditto ...	10
		Bhadai	Hindi, Private..	15
		Raghubirganj ...	Ditto ...	8
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12
	Dehma ...	Tajpur	Lower Primary	110
Zamaniah.	Zamaniah ...	Zamaniah ...	Middle Vernacular.	68
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary	160
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary Aided, girls'.	39
		Zamaniah (six schools),	Arabic, Private.	52
		Ditto ...	Sanskrit, Private.	10
		Ditto ...	Hindi, Private.	5
		Nauli	Middle vernacular.	63
		Ditto	Lower Primary	247
		Ditto	Lower Primary Aided, girls'.	25
		Sherpur	Upper Primary	119
		Deoria	Ditto ...	239
		Sohwal	Ditto ...	105
		Reotipur... ...	Ditto ...	300
		Tari	Ditto ...	172
		Pachokar ...	Ditto ...	126
		Gahmar	Ditto ...	270
		Barwin	Ditto ...	105
		Dewal	Ditto ...	85
		Dildarnagar ...	Ditto ...	203
		Ditto ...	English, Private	7
		Dildarnagar, two schools	Arabic, Private	12
		Dharni	Upper Primary	200
		Ditto	Sanskrit, Private	24
		Sair	Lower Primary	60
		Deorhi	Ditto ...	65
		Betabar	Ditto ...	60
		Hariharpur ...	Ditto ...	56
		Tajpur	Ditto ...	73
		Bara	Ditto ...	67
		Do.	Lower Primary Aided girls'.	28
		Kadirabad ...	Lower Primary	45
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary Aided, girls'.	25
		Usia	Lower Primary	80
		Usia (two schools) ...	Arabic, Private	38
		Ditto ...	Hindi, Private.	30
		Aunti	Upper Primary Aided.	91

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1908—*(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Zamaniah—*(concluded)*.	Zamaniah—*(concluded)*.	Khizrpur... ...	Lower Primary Aided.	45
		Seorai	Ditto ...	94
		Matsa	Ditto ...	50
		Saidabad	Ditto ...	60
		Hetimpur ...	Ditto ...	58
		Madhopur ...	Ditto ...	71
		Amaura	Ditto ...	44
		Tilwa	Ditto ...	43
		Jobrajpur ...	Ditto ...	50
		Patkania ...	Ditto ...	40
		Hasanpura ...	Ditto ...	47
		Derhgawan ...	Ditto ...	50
		Bairanpur ...	Lower Primary Aided, girls'.	32
		Pandepur ...	Ditto ..	25
		Mathara	Ditto ...	30
		Raksaha... ...	Arabic, Private	22
		Kurra, two schools ...	Ditto ...	21
	Mahaich ...	Kamalpur ...	Middle Vernacular.	70
		Ditto ...	Upper Primary	166
		Dhanapur ...	Ditto ...	145
		Ditto ...	Sanskrit Private.	4
		Hingotar ...	Ditto ...	20
		Ditto ...	Upper Primary	150
		Awazapur ...	Ditto ...	154
		Torwa ...	Ditto ...	77
		Ditto ...	Sanskrit, Private.	3
		Dharaon ...	Upper Primary	120
		Ditto ...	Arabic, Private.	3
		Sisaura ...	Lower Primary	77
		Aunti ...	Lower Primary Aided.	63
		Debaria ...	Ditto ...	73
		Nigura ...	Ditto ...	60
		Amadpur ...	Ditto ...	40
		Amra	Ditto ...	30
		Raitha	Ditto ...	41
		Ditto	Lower Primary Aided girl's.	40
		Kharan	Lower Primary Aided.	60
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary Aided girls'.	20
Saidpur...	Saidpur ...	Saidpur... ..	Middle Vernacular.	187
		Saidpur Normal School	Lower Primary	6
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	220
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary Aided. girl's.	39
		Ditto ...	Arabic, Private	3

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1908—*(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of schools.	Attendance.
Saidpur—*(continued)*.	Saidpur—*(concluded)*.	Sa[illegible]ur Normal School	Sanskrit, Private.	2
		Piari	Middle Vernacular Aided.	9
		Ditto	Upper Primary Aided.	33
		Bikr[illegible]npur ...	Upper Primary	96
		Mandna	Ditto ...	65
		Deokali	Ditto ..	90
		Sadat	Ditto ...	135
		Sadat, two schools ...	Arabic, Private	13
		Barapur	Lower Primary	60
		Pac[illegible]leora ...	Ditto ...	76
		Saur[illegible]	Ditto ...	50
		Mandhia	Ditto ...	60
		Sihori	Ditto ...	47
		Bhuarpur ...	Lower Primary Aided.	44
		Uchauri	Ditto ...	45
		Nawada	Ditto ...	64
		Bhitri	Ditto ...	36
		Ditto	Arabic, Private	2
		Dubaitha ...	Lower Primary Aided.	52
		Kakrahi	Ditto ...	50
		Nek Dih... ...	Ditto ...	48
		Paharpur Kalan ...	Ditto ...	60
		Dhuajan	Ditto ...	45
	Bahriabad ...	Bahriabad ...	Upper Primary.	112
		Ditto	Arabic, Private.	27
		Ditto	Sanskrit, Private.	4
		Kaneri	Upper Primary.	110
		Mirzapur ...	Ditto ...	100
		Bhimapar ...	Ditto ...	92
		Bhala Khurd ...	Lower Primary Aided.	28
		Paliwar	Ditto ...	40
		Mangari	Ditto ...	91
		Mai	Ditto ...	40
	Khanpur ...	Rampur	Upper Primary	100
		Bilahri	Ditto ..	70
		Ditto	Lower Primary Aided, girls'.	40
		Khanpur	Lower Primary	60
		Gauri	Ditto ...	38
	Karanda ...	Karanda	Upper Primary	112
		Do.	Arabic, Private	20
		Kataria	Upper Primary	118
		Gajadharpur ...	Ditto ...	105
		Mainpur ...	Ditto ...	102

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1908—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Saidpur—*(concluded)*.	Karanda—*(concluded)*.	Mainpur... ..	Lower Primary Aided, girls'.	41
		Goshaindepur ...	Upper Primary	139
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary Aided, girls'.	40
		Sabua	Lower Primary Aided.	51
		Amehta	Ditto ...	50
		Singarpur ...	Ditto ...	62
		Ameda	Ditto ...	42
		Sikandarpur ...	Ditto ...	41
		Chochakpur ..	Ditto ...	71
		Lilapur	Ditto ...	35
		Dinapur	Ditto ...	61
		Puraina ...	Ditto ...	70
		Sonharia ...	Ditto ...	80
		Jamuaon ...	Ditto ...	61
		Bakhsha ...	Ditto ...	36

ROADS, 1908.

	Miles.	fur.
A.—PROVINCIAL.		
(*i*) Ghazipur to Dohri-ghat and Gorakhpur	21	4
Total ...	21	4
B.—LOCAL.		
I-A.—First-class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Ghazipur to Azamgarh...	12	0·88
(ii) Ghazipur station road	3	7·5
(iii) Ghazipur, Urdu Bazar to Ballia road	0	4·28
(iv) Ghazipur, Ghazi Miyan to Rajdepur	0	1·83
(v) Muhammadabad to Hata	2	6
Total ...	19	4·49
I-B.—First-class roads, metalled, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Ghazipur to Saidpur and Benares	28	1·62
(ii) Ghazipur to Korantadih and Ballia	24	4·48
(iii) Zamaniah to Zamaniah station [*vide II-A ii* and *II-B i*]...	3	6·51
Total ...	56	4·61
II-A.—Second-class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Ghazipur to Lathudih and Ballia	17	2·4
(ii) Ghazipur to Zamaniah and Sasseram (*vide II-B i*) ...	10	0
(iii) Farid Chak to Qasimabad and Rasra	17	0
(iv) Saidpur to Sadat	11	0
Total ...	55	2·4
II-B.—Second-class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Ghazipur to Zamaniah and Sasseram (*vide II* (*a*) ii) ...	5	0·7
(ii) Saidpur to Bahriabad	13	0
(iii) Kotwah to Lathudih and Rasra	16	4
Total ...	34	4·7
V.—Fifth-class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Ghazipur to Firozpur and Jalalabad	20	0
(ii) Ghazipur to Chochakpur and Benares	18	0
(iii) Tari-ghat to Gahmar	15	4
(iv) Bahriabad to Chiriakot	4	0
(v) Bahriabad to Birnon and Kaghzipur	27	0
(vi) Jalalabad to Mardah and Qasimabad	17	6·4
(vii) Muhammadabad to Qasimabad and Bahadurganj ...	21	0

ROADS, 1908—*(concluded).*

		Miles.	fur.
(viii)	Saidpur to Bhitri and Shadiabad	14	0
(ix)	Saidpur to Chochakpur, Zamaniah and Buxar ...	45	0
(x)	Karanda cross roads	4	0
(xi)	Dharammarpur to Paharpur cross road	4	4
(xii)	Baresar to Dhanapur and Benares boundary	18	4
(xiii)	Mahnji to Kamalpur and Sakaldiha	14	0
(xiv)	Kamalpur to Daina Station	1	0·8
(xv)	Bhimapur to Rajwari-ghat	10	0
(xvi)	Patna to Rampur and Bahura	7	0
(xvii)	Zoharganj to Khanpur and Chandwak	7	4·8
(xviii)	Lathudih to Dehma and Garwar	4	0
	Total ...	253	0

VI.—*Sixth-class roads, cleared only.*

		Miles.	fur.
(i)	Razaganj to Khalispur and Dungarpur	7	0
(ii)	Bari Bagh to Anahun...	2	4
(iii)	Bari Bagh to Miranpur	3	0
(iv)	Miranpur to Chandarsen Patti	4	0
(v)	Miranpur to Kapurpur	2	0
(vi)	Miranpur to Shakurabad	3	0
(vii)	Firozpur to Shahpur	3	0
(viii)	Barahi to Bogna	2	0
(ix)	Shadiabad to Sadat and Piarepur	8	0
(x)	Bhitri to Deokali	3	4
(xi)	Deochandpur to Chochakpur	8	4
(xii)	Deochandpur to Mahulia	2	4
(xiii)	Manjha to Ganges	1	4
(xiv)	Sabna to Chochakpur	4	4
(xv)	Manni Patti to Guraini-ghat	1	4
(xvi)	Dhanapur to Sakaldiha	5	4
(xvii)	Srikanthpur to Balua	2	6
(xviii)	Aunti to Benares boundary	3	0
(xix)	Tari-ghat to Nawapura	2	0
(xx)	Tari-ghat to Bhagirathpur	3	0
(xxi)	Pachokar to Umarganj and Matsa	4	4
(xxii)	Pachokar to Betabar	5	0
(xxiii)	Pachokar to Gohda	3	0
(xxiv)	Zamaniah to Lahwar	5	0
(xxv)	Sohwal to Dharni and Betabar	9	0
(xxvi)	Reotipur to Bhadaura	7	0
(xxvii)	Nauli to Karahia	4	0
(xxviii)	Gahmar to Sair	4	4
(xxix)	Gahmar to Bhataura	3	0
(xxx)	Yusufpur to Bilapur	2	0
(xxxi)	Parsa to Amhat and Rasra	10	0
(xxxii)	Alawalpur to Rasra	9	0
(xxxiii)	Dehma to Narhi	3	0
(xxxiv)	Mirzabad to Narayanpur	3	2
(xxxv)	Mirzabad to Birpur	4	0
	Total ...	149	0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	589	4·2

FERRIES, 1908.

River.	Name of ferry.	Pargana.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.
					Rs.
Ganges.	Saidpur ...	Saidpur ...	Saidpur ...	District Board,	850
	Bhulwaria ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	850
	Chakeri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	560
	Narauli ...	Mahaich ...	Zamaniah ...	Ditto ..	1,950 (Narauli, Chochakpur, Guraini, Sisaunda)
	Chochakpur ...	Karanda ...	Saidpur .	Ditto ...	
	Guraini ...	Mahaich ...	Zamaniah ..	Ditto ...	
	Sisaunda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Dharammarpur	Karanda ...	Saidpur ...	Ditto ...	1,170
	Tajpur Manjha	Zamaniah ...	Zamaniah ..	Private ...	...
	Raghopur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Jeopur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Deoria ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	...
	Patthal or Wazirabad.	Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur ..	District Board,	520
	Nawapura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,310
	Ghazipur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	B. & N.-W. Ry.,	8,000
	Kalupur ...	Zamaniah ...	Zamaniah ..	District Board,	800
	Patkania ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Private ...	...
	Narayanpur or Hariharpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Sadhopur or Rampur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Nekdilpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Gahmar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Birpur ...	Muhammad-abad.	Muhammad-abad.	District Board,	1,500
Karamnasa	Tajpur Kurra...	Zamaniah ...	Zamaniah ...	Private ...	...
	Khajuri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Amaura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Dewal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Lahna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Sair ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	...
	Bhataura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Bara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	District Board,	725
Mahuji Nala.	Mahuji ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Private ...	...
Gumti.	Gurhat ...	Khanpur ...	Saidpur ..	Ditto ...	...
	Gauri ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
Gangi.	Paharpur ...	Saidpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Pachara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Bilasi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	...
	Sabna ...	Karanda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Parmit-ghat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	District Board,	250
Sarju ...	Sidhagar-ghat	Zahurabad ...	Muhammad-abad.	Ditto ...	50
Mangai.	Chauja ...	Shadiabad ...	Ghazipur ...	Private ...	...
	Nasratpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Chhapri ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Bazidpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...

FERRIES, 1908—*(concluded)*.

River.	Name of ferry.	Pargana.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.
	Hathia Ram ...	Shadiabad ...	Ghazipur ...	Private ...	...
Besu.	Molnapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Shadiabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Singhnathpur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Andila ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Yusufpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Kataila ...	Ghazipur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Baghol ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Mehar Alipur...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Rasulpur Kandhwara.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Chaonrahi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Dungarpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...

POST-OFFICES, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.
Ghazipur.	Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur	Head office.
		Do., City	Sub-office.
		Do., Misra Bazar ...	Branch office.
		Nandganj	Sub-office.
		Zangipur	Branch office.
		Pithapur	Ditto.
	Pachotar ...	Birnon	Ditto.
		Mardah	Ditto.
	Shadiabad ...	Shadiabad	Sub-office.
		Jalalabad	Branch office.
Muhammadabad.	Zahurabad ...	Bahadurganj	Ditto.
		Qasimabad	Sub-office.
	Muhammadabad	Muhammadabad ...	Ditto.
		Karimuddinpur	Ditto.
		Nonahra	Ditto.
		Kuresar	Branch office.
		Gangauli	Ditto.
		Birpur	Ditto.
		Ghauspur	Ditto.
Zamaniah.	Zamaniah ...	Zamaniah	Ditto.
		Zamaniah station ...	Sub-office
		Gahmar	Ditto.
		Dildarnagar	Ditto.
		Reotipur	Branch office.
		Tari-ghat	Ditto.
		Bara	Ditto.
		Deoria	Ditto.
		Bhadaura	Ditto.
	Mahaich ...	Dhanapur	Ditto.
		Kamalpur	Ditto.
Saidpur.	Saidpur	Saidpur	Sub-office.
		Sadat	Ditto.
		Deokali	Branch office.
		Aunrihar	Ditto.
	Bahriabad	Bahriabad	Ditto.
	Khanpur	Rampur	Ditto.
	Karanda	Karanda	Sub-office.

MARKETS, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Ghazipur.	Ghazipur ...	Nandganj	Friday.
	Shadiabad ...	Jalalabad	Ditto.
		Mustafabad (Baragaon),	Thursday.
		Sikhri	Monday.
	Pachotar ...	Birnon	Tuesday and Friday.
		Mardah	Monday and Thursday.
		Bogna	Wednesday.
		Nakhatpur ...	Ditto.
Muhammadabad.	Zahurabad ...	Amhat	Monday.
		Qasimabad (Sonbarsa)...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Bahadurganj ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Baresar	Sunday and Thursday.
		Shahbazpur ...	Sunday.
		Mata	Tuesday.
		Sagapali	Wednesday.
		Nawada	Ditto.
		Kamupur	Ditto.
		Fateh Sarai ...	Thursday.
		Zahurabad	Friday.
		Banka	Ditto.
		Dubhia	Saturday.
		Barachaur	Ditto.
	Muhammadabad ...	Muhammadabad (Chak Rashid)	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Qazipur Siraj (Yusufpur)	Ditto.
		Kuresar	Monday and Thursday.
		Birpur	Ditto.
		Ghauspur	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Gangauli	Ditto.
		Mirzabad	Ditto.
		Bishunpura (Raghubarganj)	Ditto.
		Kamalpur Lodi ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Karimuddinpur ...	Ditto.
		Authai	Sunday and Friday.
		Rajapur	Tuesday and Friday.
		Gharjori	Ditto.
		Gandpah	Monday.
		Mahend	Sunday.
		Sonari	Tuesday.
		Gondaur	Wednesday.
		Bagend	Friday.
		Khardiha	Saturday.
		Rasulpur Habibullah ...	Ditto.
	Dehma ...	Tajpur	Tuesday.
		Utraon	Monday.
		Beoli	Thursday.
		Bibipur	Friday.
		Ghosalpur	Sunday and Thursday.

MARKETS, 1908—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Zamaniah.	Zamaniah ...	Zamaniah	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bara	Ditto.
		Nauli	Tuesday and Friday.
		Reotipur	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Betabar	Wednesday.
		Sadhopur (Rampur) ...	Thursday.
Saidpur.	Saidpur ...	Nek Dih	Ditto
	Bahriabad ...	Bahriabad	Wednesday.
		Bhimapar	Friday.
	Karanda ...	Karanda	Sunday, Wednesday and Thursday.
		Barsara	Wednesday.

FAIRS, 1908—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate average attendance.
Ghazipur.	Ghazipur.	Ghazipur ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 2nd to 10th.	5,000
		Ditto ...	Dadri ...	Kartik Puranmashi.	600
		Ditto ...	Piyala ...	Aghan Sudi 5th...	1,000
		Ditto ...	Manohar Das...	Every Thursday in Sawan.	500
		Ditto ...	Ghazi Mian ...	First Sunday in Jeth.	2,000
		Khalispur ...	Tirmohani ...	Bhadon Sudi 12th.	2,000
		Sasaunda ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 5th,	400
		Soram ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 2nd to 10th.	200
	Pachotar.	Birnon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Mardah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,200
		Gobindpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	400
		Behra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	600
		Bhagalpur ...	Ramnaumi ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	600
		Sulemanpur..	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 13th	1,600
	Shadiabad	Padampur ...	Dasahra ...	Jeth Sudi 10th ...	1,000
		Ditto ...	Ramnaumi ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	1,000
		Hariharpur..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	400
		Kanwan ..	Dadri ...	Kartik Puranmashi.	2,000
		Kathghara ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 5th...	800
		Shadiabad ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 2nd to 10th.	200
		Yusufpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	400
Muhammadabad.	Zahurabad	Zahurabad ...	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 13th & Baisakh Badi 13th.	4,500
		Bahadurganj.	Ramnaumi ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	450
	Muhammadabad...	Karimuddinpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Muhammadabad.	Dargah Ghazi-ud-din.	1st Sunday in Jeth	400
		Ditto ...	Piyala ...	1st Thursday in Aghan.	600
		Kuresar ...	Dadri ...	Kartik Puranmashi.	800
		Hanuman Chauki.	Tirmohani ...	Bhadon Sudi 12th.	3,000
		Bahoranpah..	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 13th.	600
Zamaniah.	Zamaniah.	Zamaniah ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 2nd to 10th.	800
		Sherpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Reotipur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,200
		Bara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	400

FAIRS, 1908—(concluded).

Tahsil	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate average attendance.
Zamaniah—(concluded).	Zamaniah—(concluded).	Nauli ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 2nd to 10th.	300
		Dharni ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	200
		Gahmar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Ditto ...	Ramnaumi ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	2,000
		Sohwal ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Badi 13th.	2,000
	Mahaich.	Hingotar ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 2nd to 10th.	800
		Dhanapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	600
		Kamalpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Dabaria ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Guraini ...	Khichri Sankrant.	Makar Sankrant.	1,000
Saidpur.	Saidpur ...	Saidpur ...	Sheikh Saman Shah.	Wednesday and Thursday after Chait Sudi 5th.	4,000
	Karanda ...	Chochakpur..	Dadri ...	Kartik Puranmashi.	5,000

GAZETTEER OF GHAZIPUR.

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